



Chapter 5

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Part One: Compilation of Relevant Studies of our School

(1) Li Yingsheng: The Social Policy Construction in Response to Rural Revitalization: Paradigm Innovation, Structural Optimization and Promotion Strategy

The 20th National Congress of the CPC made "comprehensively promoting rural revitalization" one of the five strategic initiatives for "accelerating the construction of the new development paradigm and striving to promote high-quality development". Following the After decisive victory in eradicating absolute poverty and finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects, "the most arduous and burdensome task in building a modern socialist country in all aspects and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation still lies in the countryside, and the broadest and deepest foundation still lies in the countryside." As an important mechanism for the state to regulate the distribution of people's income and wealth based on the concepts of fairness and sharing, social policy, with its multiple functions of supporting people's livelihoods, facilitating development, and promoting common wealth, and realized through the design of the corresponding policy system, plays an irreplaceable and unique role in the implementation of rural revitalization strategy.

1. Multi-level goals of rural revitalization and the composite responses to social policies

As a major follow-up strategic action and logical extension of the poverty elimination campaign, rural revitalization involves the

strategic responsibility of consolidating and expanding upon the outcomes of the fight against poverty as part of our effort to promote rural revitalization, promoting the comprehensive rural revitalization, and promoting the common prosperity for all. The goals of rural revitalization strategy can be broadly divided into three levels: consolidating the outcomes of the fight against poverty, promoting the comprehensive rural revitalization, and promoting common prosperity between urban and rural areas. Social policy responds to the pursuit of the value of common prosperity, which is a new expansion of the value objectives of China's social policy. And common prosperity for all is a different value goal from the West. In the new development stage of entering the new journey toward building a modern socialist country in all respects and comprehensively promoting rural revitalization, the classical western social policy paradigm should be innovated in response to the multiple goals of rural revitalization.

The use of the social policy complex paradigm to construct mechanisms can be broken down into three levels in response to the multiple goals of rural revitalization. Firstly, the social policy support mechanism -

corresponding to the first level of the strategic objectives of rural revitalization - to consolidate and expand upon the outcomes of the fight against poverty. Secondly, the social policy development mechanism - corresponding to the second level of the strategic objectives of rural revitalization - to promote the comprehensive rural revitalization. Thirdly, the mechanism of social policy for common prosperity - corresponding to the third level of the strategic objectives of rural revitalization to promote common prosperity between urban and rural areas. Based on the multilevel functional needs of support, development and common prosperity to build the social policy support for rural revitalization, that is, by building a solid supportive social policy to consolidate and expand upon the outcomes of the fight against poverty, through the construction of a development-oriented social policy for rural revitalization to provide endogenous drive, development sources, through the improvement of wealth-sharing social policy to achieve shared development to promote common prosperity for all, innovative actions through social policy reform, and with the reform and innovation of related policies in all areas of the economy, politics, culture and ecology to coordinate and synergize, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of the strategic plan for rural revitalization and the timely realization of the strategic goals of rural revitalization.

2. Promoting structural transformation

of social policies based on the multiple goals of rural revitalization

Based on the multiple objectives of rural revitalization, the current rural social policy system must be reformed and innovated, and it is imperative to promote the transformation and optimization of the structure of social policy, with the direction of structural transformation being: in the horizontal structure, to promote the transformation of social policy from a gap-filling type to an institutional type, and to enhance the function of social policy; in the vertical structure, to accelerate the transformation of rural social policy from a flat structure to a multi-level structure, it is necessary to emphasize the construction of development-oriented social policies; in the content structure, based on the changes in the principal contradiction facing Chinese society and the needs of the people, to realize the transformation of rural social policy from a survival-oriented to an enrichment-oriented one, so as to meet the needs of the rural people for a better life; and in the urban-rural structure, to realize the transformation of social policy from a division-oriented to an integration-oriented one, so as to promote the urban-rural and nation-wide integration of social policies and to promote the common prosperity for all. Generally speaking, the baseline is to consolidate and expand upon the outcomes of the fight against poverty through the construction of social policies; the focus is to enhance the endogenous drive of rural revitalization through the construction of

development-oriented social policies, so as to consolidate and expand upon the outcomes of the fight against poverty as part of our effort to promote rural revitalization, and to promote the

comprehensive rural revitalization; and the foothold and goal of promoting shared development is wealth-sharing and integration-oriented social policy.

(2) Li Yingsheng: Social Policy in Building a Unified National Market: What Is Possible and What Can Be Done

Social policy has a unique and irreplaceable role to play in promoting the construction of a unified market, especially a unified labour market. The CPC Central Committee Decision on Several Issues Concerning Building a Socialist Market Economy, made at the 14th CPC Central Committee at its third plenary session, made the social security system one of the five pillars for building a socialist market economy: "Establishing a multi-level social security system to provide urban and rural residents with social security that is compatible with our respective national conditions, and to promote economic development and social stability." The role of social security for the market economy is emphasized here. In fact, the content of social policy is much richer than that of social security, and the scope of social policy is not limited to the domestic sphere. From the perspective of building a unified national market to promote the "dual circulation" in depth, social policy can play multiple and complex roles.

Firstly, social policies can break down various barriers, such as geographical, urban-rural barriers, and promote new-type urbanization and integrated urban-rural development centred on human beings; the local, regional, national and even unified integration of social policies can promote the unobstructed flow of factors, especially the

movement of labour. Secondly, with the benefits of high-quality economic development through the upgrading of the level of economic development achieved through the construction of a unified national market, social policy has driven backward regions, vulnerable regions to poverty eradication, and regions with a net outflow of population (labor force) to raise their income levels, improve their backwardness, alleviate their relative poverty, and promote the common prosperity through government transfers, which has been conducive to the construction of a unified national market, especially the improvement of the market environment and the upgrading of the consumer market in these regions. Thirdly, "promoting high-quality development" as the theme of the new era requires the gathering of a huge number of high-caliber and badly lacking professionals from all aspects at home and abroad. In his speech at a central conference on talent-related work, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "it is necessary to adopt a more proactive, more open and more effective policy for the introduction of talents, make good use of global innovation resources, accurately introduce urgently needed and scarce talents, and form an attractive and internationally competitive talent system." China's social policy can be designed at the

top level and concretely planned by drawing on international experience, especially that of developed countries and regions, and by giving citizens treatment and special treatment (which varies from person to person) to international human capital (human resources), so as to realize the principle of "assemble the best minds across the land and draw fully on their expertise" and to effectively promote high-quality development. Fourthly, with the deepening of reform and opening-up, the accelerated development of the digital economy, the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure, and the accelerated advancement of high-end domestic employment, China's demand for ordinary labor force is decreasing, labor export is inevitable, and the implementation of the the Belt and Road Initiative and the construction of a human community with a shared future and other practices also require a large number of sustained labor export, and reforms for linking up and converging with social policies of the international community can facilitate the country's fulfillment of the corresponding international obligations, which is, of course, what "dual circulation" is supposed to mean. Fifthly, social policies can promote the improvement of labor health, education vocational ability, consumption ability, etc.

Not only does it improve labor welfare and create a high-quality life, but health, education, vocational training, and the consumer market are also components of the unified market, which directly contributes to the construction of the unified market.

At present, China's social policies have not yet achieved full coverage, and there are still problems such as "fragmentation" of the schemes, unbalanced regional development and transfer and linkage between schemes not entirely unimpeded, which impose constraints on the construction of a unified national market, especially a unified labour market. Social policy reforms and innovations conducive to promoting the construction of a unified national market should be properly designed at the top level; reforms of systems of household registration, identity, etc. should be accelerated to eliminate tangible and intangible barriers to population mobility; emphasis should be placed on achieving the comprehensive integration of regional, urban-rural and other social policies, as well as the transfer of specific schemes; the system for the provision of basic public services at the place of habitual residence should be improved, so as to accelerate the citizenship of agricultural-transferring population; it is necessary to make up for the lack of norms on transnational (cross-border) mobility and to address the lack of institutional preparedness for bidirectional mobility.



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(3) Fang Lijie & Fan Dandi: Three Stages of Labor Market Mechanism and Cumulative Inequality: From the Perspective of Social Policy

In a market economy country, the market must be the primary instrument for resource allocation. Initially, all sectors of society had a passive understanding of social policies for regulating income distribution, that is, they believed it played a role after the primary market distribution, using income redistribution to promote social equality. The main element of the "social right" as the legal basis of social welfare is also the "decommodification" of labor, that is, the right of labor to maintain daily life without relying on market income. However, this does not constitute a complete conceptual category of social policies related to the labor market. Takegawa Shogo realized this and divided social policy into two parts: "social payments" and "social regulation". The former is public social expenditures (social welfare expenditures), while the latter does not involve fiscal expenditures, but protects the rights of workers through a series of regulatory policies aimed at preventing the "over-commodification" of labour in the market, with typical regulatory policies such as the minimum wage system, the prohibition of child labour, and the

elimination of various types of employment discrimination. In other words, the inequality of the primary distribution can also be reduced through labor market regulation policies; if the primary distribution does not result in greater inequality, there is no need for excessive social expenditures for income redistribution.

Starting from the labour market and extending forward and backward, it constitutes a three-stage process: in the stage before entering the labour market, equality of ability is achieved mainly through social investment in potential labour; in the operation of the labour market, equality of opportunity is to be achieved through social regulation; and equality of outcome is achieved through redistribution of income after distribution in the labour market. The logic of equality in these three stages is different, and so are the principles of distribution applied, and the final result of the income gap is the result of the accumulation of the three stages; and the unequal results of each stage will also be carried into the next stage and have an impact on it. Thus we have the analytical framework shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Three stages of the labor market operating mechanism and types of social policy instruments

Stage	Principle of Justice	Social policy tools	
		Positive redistribution	Negative redistribution
Before entering the labor market	Equality of abilities	Social Payment: Cumulative Social Investment	Social Payment: Retirement System for Social Investment
In the operation of the labor market	Equal opportunities	Social regulation: protecting the weak	Social regulation: institutional barriers
After labor market allocation	Equality of results	Social benefits: progressive social security	Social benefits: Retirement based social security

Although the goal of social policy is to achieve distributive justice and social equality, the effects of policy implementation do not necessarily lead to a reduction in the income gap, and may even lead to a further widening of the gap. In other words, the effect of social payments may be progressive or regressive, i.e., public expenditure flows more

to the middle- and high-income groups and plays a negative income redistributive role. At the same time, social regulation of the labour market has the potential to promote equality or to impede social mobility, such as employment segregation based on household and institutional status, which in turn has a more complex impact on the income gap.

(4) Fang Lijie & Pan Tong: Pursuing Welfare via Development: The Concept and Practice Path of Social Policies with Chinese Characteristics

In understanding China's social policy, it should not be viewed merely as a means of solving livelihood "problems", but rather as a tool for balancing sustainable economic and social development; it should not be understood simply as income redistribution through social expenditures, but rather as playing a role in all aspects of production and distribution. Therefore, we need to break through and transcend the traditional discussion of social policy models and systematically understand and evaluate China's social policies, based on specific national conditions and in the historical process of advancing the Chinese path to modernization.

Social policies around the labor market can be divided into four categories: social protection policies, social investment policies, active employment policies, and labor market regulation. Social investment before the labor market and social protection outside the labor market are regulated mainly through social expenditures, while policies in the labor market are regulated mainly through incentives and regulations and do not involve much social expenditure. The social policy program of any country is inevitably a set of "combinations" - both in terms of the level and structure of its welfare expenditures to evaluate the efficiency of its expenditures, and in terms of the effectiveness of its labor

market-related policies to promote employment and reduce employment inequality. These four types of policies are interlinked and mutually influencing; as a whole, they determine the extent to which they contribute to more macro-level sustainable social development.

China's social policy model did not fall into path dependency once it was formed. Compared with Western countries and other countries and regions in East Asia, the Chinese characteristics of social policy lie in its flexibility, which is not bound by any "model". The key to understanding social policy with Chinese characteristics is to look at the concept of social policy in the context of the transformation of national development strategies. Judging from the ratio of social expenditures to GDP alone, China seems to be on the verge of becoming a "welfare state"; and the slowdown in the growth of fiscal and social expenditures since 2013 seems to signal a shift towards "welfare austerity". Further analysis of the structure of social expenditures and the content of policies reveals that this is not the case. As China's modernization progresses at a rapid pace, social policy is also undergoing rapid development in keeping with the times and circumstances. "Development" is the core and consistent objective of China, and "development for well-being" is the

characteristic concept of China's social policy, which has evolved over the past two decades from 'high-speed economic growth leads to improved well-being' to 'high-quality development promotes common prosperity'. The past two decades have seen a shift from "rapid economic growth leading to increased well-being" to "high-quality development promoting common prosperity", and the "combination blow" of social policies at different times have all served this goal.

A complete understanding of the "Chinese characteristics" of social policy is that it takes the principal contradiction as the driving force of the overall situation, applies systems thinking, and adheres to the unity of development goals and paths of realization: the goal of "development" has

always been given top priority, and development strategies have been formulated in accordance with the principal contradictions at different times, which has ensured the sustained and rapid development of the economy; in the path of realization, adopting a development strategy of problem orientation and progressive reform, which maintains the stability of the order, and keeps the "strength of reform and the speed of development" within the "affordable level of the society"; at the same time, it also integrates economic development with the well-being of the people. This feature profoundly embodies the adaptation of the Marxist concept of contradiction to the Chinese context and the needs of the times.



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(5) Wei Xiaojiang & Zou Linjie: The Three-Dimensional Shift in China's Social Policy Concept in the New Development Stage

Social policy is a variety of institutional designs and arrangements made by the State in order to realize social justice, enhance the welfare and well-being of the people and promote the free development of human beings. It encompasses multiple orientations and meanings, and can be broadly categorized into social policy as a national goal, social policy as a payment and social policy as a regulation according to the study of the sociology of welfare, of which the former belongs to the study of what is to be done or what ought to be done, while the latter two should be categorized as the study of what exists or what actually is. This paper tends to regard social policy as a national goal, focusing mainly on the dimension of welfare politics, and constructs a three-dimensional analytical framework for the conceptual turn of social policy in the new stage through the reality statement and doctrinal interpretation, combined with the political discourse of China's new development stage and the theory of justice in political philosophy.

Firstly, high-quality development involves economic development. Such development is not the blind pursuit of quantitative growth, but sustainable qualitative development. In the face of unpredictable risks and challenges, the all-round safeguard of the people is the

fundamental driving force behind economic development, which also drives a conceptual shift in social policy. Therefore, there is a need to shift from a growth-oriented to a development-oriented social policy in order to effectively deal with the dual "commoditization" of people and public services, and to shift from "quantity-oriented" economic growth to "quality-oriented" comprehensive social and economic development, which will lead to equal opportunities and prevent polarization. Secondly, common prosperity is closely related to redistribution. Although we have accomplished the historic task of poverty eradication, the problem of unbalanced development between urban and rural areas and between regions is still prominent, so the establishment of an effective distribution mechanism and the harmonization of social welfare at different levels will become the new concept of social policy. Thus, there is a need to shift from a regional to an inclusive social policy, which stems from the "inherent tension" of common prosperity and is aimed at eliminating social inequities and regional development imbalances through the pursuit of distributive justice. Finally, good living and cultural recognition have affinities. The new development stage is not only committed to creating abundant material conditions and

improving basic living standards, but also advocates a spiritually rich world for the people. This calls for a new concept of social policy that respects differences, emphasizes local cultures, and pursues a model of symbiosis with harmony in diversity. Therefore, there is a need to shift from an emancipatory to a life-oriented social policy

that responds to individual mental life and psychosocial issues, meets the higher-level needs of individuals in search of the meaning of life, recognition and self-realization, and promotes the all-round development of people's "body, mind and society", so as to realize the people's aspirations and pursuits for a better life.



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Part Two: Compilation of Related Research by Other Scholars

(6) Guan Xinping: Theoretical Reflections on the Equity in China's Social Policies and the Path of Enhancement

Maintaining and improving the fairness of social distribution is one of the important functions of social policy. In the new journey of the Chinese path to modernization, it is necessary to promote common prosperity through social policy, and to accomplish this task, the equity in China's social policy should be further enhanced.

1. The Meaning, Significance and Complexity of Equity in Social Policy

The meaning of equity in social policy is based on the original connotation of "fairness", but is not entirely equivalent to the specific connotation of fairness in the market economy or other areas. The biggest difference between the equity in social policy and the fairness of the market economy is that the former follows the principle of equal distribution and the principle of favoring the needy, while the latter follows the principle of distribution of the main factors. The value judgment of the Government and the public on the reasonableness of the redistribution of social policies is based not only on the objective facts of redistribution, but is also influenced by the subjective choice of the Government and the public on the value objectives of redistribution in a particular country and a particular historical period.

The significance of the topic of equity in

social policy is reflected at six levels: one of the basic principles of social policy is to allocate public resources in accordance with uniform and equal citizenship in order to satisfy the basic needs of the entire public, and the common characteristics of equality in citizenship and basic needs require a high degree of equity in social policy; one of the important objectives of the government's formulation and implementation of social policy is to reverse the inequities of the primary distribution, the prerequisite for which is that the action of formulating and implementing social policy itself can embody equity; the nature of public resources being owned by the whole people requires social policy to attach great importance to fair distribution; the equity of social policy has an important impact on the general public's sense of social equity; with the increase in economic and social development and in the overall level of social welfare, The public will become more concerned about the issue of equity in social policy; in China's future road to common prosperity, equity in social policy will be even more important.

The equity of social policy is not only very important, but also complex, and its complexity is mainly reflected in the following five aspects: there are often differences in the

public's understanding of equity; the responsibility of main bodies of social policy is complex; the diversity of the operating mechanism of social policy will further increase the complexity of the equity issue of social policy; and the generalization of the goals and functions of social policy will further exacerbate the complexity of the equity issue of social policy; the standards of equity in social policy have great complexity.

2. The Current Status of the Issue of Equity in China's Social Policies and Its Root Causes

The equity of social policies can be analyzed in terms of three dimensions, namely, the balance of the expenditure of public funds, of the level of service provision and of the level of access to benefits. Among them, the balance of public funding is an important basis for maintaining the balance of the latter two dimensions. From the current situation, the operation of China's social policies is characterized by a relatively prominent imbalance in all three dimensions. Analyzed from the structural aspect, these imbalances in China's social policies are manifested in the three dimensions of urban and rural areas, regions and different groups. Firstly, there is a clear urban-rural gap in China's social policies, with the treatment level of people's livelihood security and the quantity and quality of education, health and elderly care, etc. received by people living in rural areas is still significantly different from those living in urban areas. Secondly, there are also certain gaps between regions in terms of financial

inputs, service provision and access to treatment in the area of social policy. Finally, in some areas of social policy, there are obvious differences in the supply of security services and the level of treatment of recipients among different groups. Not all imbalances are unfair; only imbalances resulting from non-compliance with the recognized principles of redistribution are considered to be unfair. In general principle, for social policy actions supported by public funds, especially for "pure welfare" social policy programs fully supported by public funds, people generally expect the distribution of social policy resources to be more equal or tilted towards the interests of disadvantaged groups. However, on the other hand, in the practice of social policy in China, between urban and rural areas and regions, there are different degrees of linkage between various kinds of people's livelihood security and social services and the level of economic development, and different principles and a variety of complex factors have led to different understandings and interpretations by the public of the equity in social policy.

The reasons behind the current lack of equity in China's social policies are quite complex and need to be analyzed in depth from a number of aspects. Firstly, from the perspective of objective background, the current imbalance in economic development between regions and between urban and rural areas is an important factor leading to the imbalance in financial expenditures, the

quantity and quality of service provision and the level of treatment in social policies between regions and between urban and rural areas. Secondly, from the perspective of historical reasons, the current problem of inequality in China's social policy is, to varying degrees, a historical legacy. Under the planned economic system, China's social policy was characterized by more prominent imbalances. Thirdly, from the perspective of system construction, the mixed arrangement of different distribution principles in certain areas of social policy often leads some members of the public to question the fairness of its distribution results. One of the more prominent examples is the combination of the principles of mutual aid and contribution in the basic endowment insurance. Fourthly, from the perspective of basic ideological concepts, the problems that exist in the equity of current social policies reflect the fact that decision makers and researchers of social policies have not yet recognized and attached sufficient importance to the issue of equity.

3. Action Path to Further Enhance the Equity in China's Social Policies

First of all, the basic direction of efforts to improve the equity of social policies should be clarified. Firstly, the ideal goal of social policy equity should be clarified; secondly, the objectives and requirements for improving the equity of social policies should be given high priority in concrete actions to formulate and implement social policies; thirdly, the

incentive and disciplinary objectives of social policies should be gradually reduced until they are eliminated; fourthly, the tension between reducing the gap in economic development and the goal of social policy equity should be gradually reduced through a higher-quality institutional mechanism for social policies.

At the present stage, improving the equity of China's social policies needs to be realized through a series of specific action paths. Firstly, we should further reform the responsibility for main bodies of social policies and the resource supply system, and endeavor to narrow the urban-rural and regional differences in social policies. Secondly, it is necessary to make a clearer distinction between basic and non-basic levels of people's livelihood security and public services, and to establish different types of social policies in a targeted manner. Thirdly, we should distinguish between welfare mechanisms and market mechanisms, and regulate the role of market mechanisms in social policies. Fourthly, the welfare privileges in the field of social policies should be gradually reduced. Fifthly, we should continue to strengthen the integration of social policies, reduce fragmentation and narrow the differences in the population groups of social policies. Finally, special studies should be conducted on the special problems of equity in various areas of social policy, so as to solve the existing problems one by one and gradually improve the equity of the entire social policy system.



Prof. Guan Xinping from the School of Sociology of Nankai University gives an academic report.

(7) Han Keqing: Key Issues of Social Policy in the Process of Chinese Path to Modernization

Social policy aims at responding to and solving social problems. In terms of historical trajectory, when the economy is doing well and facing numerous social problems, social policy is proposed as a remedial measure and becomes a tool for balancing social conflicts and maintaining social order. As China has entered the critical period of building a modern socialist country in all respects, many key issues of social policy are particularly worthy of attention and resolution.

1. Urban-rural Integration of Social Policy

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the core of modernization was the restoration of the national economy and rapid industrialization. Throughout the period of the planned economy, low levels of industrialization and urbanization, coupled with the impact of the strict household registration system and its supporting measures, resulted in the formation of a clear urban-rural dual structure. As a result of this urban-rural dual structure, the formulation and implementation of China's social policies have also been characterized by huge urban-rural differences, with a corresponding tendency to "emphasize the city over the countryside". Since the market-oriented reform, the urban-rural dual structure has gradually dissolved, the urban unit system has been broken up, and social mobility between urban and rural areas has gradually intensified. The State has completely eliminated absolute rural poverty under

current standards through measures such as poverty eradication and targeted poverty elimination, and is actively promoting the equalization of basic public services between urban and rural areas. However, it remains an indisputable fact that there is a wide gap between urban and rural residents in terms of income distribution and social policies, etc.

Disparities in social policy between urban and rural areas can seriously affect people's opportunities for development and social equity. To enhance the well-being of the general public, it is necessary to take the lead in social governance to address major issues of concern to daily life, including the promotion of the equalization of basic public services between regions and between urban and rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to pay full attention to the issue of urban-rural integration of social policies in theoretical research and to accelerate the integration of urban-rural social policy systems in policy practice, with a view to ultimately realizing the modernization of the common prosperity for everyone.

2. Institutional Integration of Social Policy

China's social policy system also faces the problem of institutional integration, with the fragmentation of the social policy system and overlapping welfare benefits between different programs being more prominent at present. In terms of the fragmentation of the policy system, the design of social policies since

China's market-oriented reforms has basically been of a supportive, remedial nature, with the early stage being characterized by a distinctly "liberal welfare system", which emphasizes the roles of the market and the family, with the government mainly providing limited assistance to those in need. In this process, the fragmentation of social policy was mainly manifested in the fact that support for the target group was carried out separately by each government department, focusing on the responsibilities of that department and lacking in a holistic approach. As a result, when a social policy is not the responsibility of a single department, the process of formulating and implementing it is prone to problems such as fragmented responsibility and insufficient synergy.

The coexistence of fragmentation of social policy and the phenomenon of overlapping welfare benefits will seriously affect the effectiveness of social policies. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the Government's social policy capacity building, change the previous fragmented approach of various departments, realize information sharing among departments and synergy among the policy implementation systems, and promote the integration of departmental interests and actions. At the same time, sufficient attention should be paid to the institutional integration of social policies in academic research and policy practice, so as to promote the transformation of social policies from selectivity to universality and institutionalization, so that the effectiveness of all types of social policies

will benefit every member of society, and ultimately to achieve a Chinese path to modernization featuring well-balanced material and spiritual advancement.

3. Fiscal Responsibility for Social Policy

Fiscal responsibility of social policy, in particular the division of responsibility between the central and local authorities, is relevant to the sustainability of social policy. Project-based operations are an important mechanism for fiscal budgeting and expenditure in China. As far as fiscal inputs for social policy are concerned, both fiscal expenditure on assistance and on services for the elderly, children and persons with disabilities, and fiscal investment in the capital construction of civil service institutions, have the characteristics of a project-based system in which "the goal comes first". The financial resources allocated to localities through the central government are not only conducive to guiding local governments in promoting or amending local policies in accordance with the central government's policy objectives, but are also conducive to the achievement of the overall objectives of social policy.

The establishment of a central and local financial relationship with clear powers and responsibilities, coordinated financial resources and regional balance is an important prerequisite for advancing the construction of social policies, and an important guarantee for governments at all levels in fulfilling their rights and responsibilities of expenditures. In the future development of social policies, the division of

fiscal responsibilities needs to be addressed as a key issue, ensuring more equitable and reasonable fiscal support for regional and urban-rural social policies, so that the general public can better share the fruits of reform and development.

4. Social Policy for Floating Population

Increased social mobility is a fundamental feature of modern society. It should be noted that, in China's statistical caliber, the floating population is defined as the population whose place of residence does not coincide with the place of household registration, and who have been away from the place of household registration for more than half a year, which includes not only the group of students studying in other places, the group of laborers who are employed and starting their own businesses, but also the group of "old drifters" who have moved along with the floating population. The floating population is not only increasing in number, but also its internal levels and modes of mobility are complex and diverse, expanding from the early migrant workers in urban areas to multi-level and diversified migratory groups. How to meet the basic public service needs of the floating population and during their migratory flows is a prominent issue that needs to be addressed in future social policies.

The increase in the level of urbanization is also part of the Chinese path to modernization. With the abolition of the household registration system and the implementation of the policy of encouraging the floating population to settle in small and medium-sized cities, the household status label

attached to the floating population, especially the migrant workers, has gradually faded, fundamentally removing the systemic obstacles to the construction of a social policy system based on citizenship. However, the current social policy system is still constrained by the inertia of household registration status. The disparity in social policy treatment between the floating population and the household registered population in the place of habitual residence remains, and reform is urgently needed at the top design level.

5. The Social Policy for "the Elderly and the Young"

The modernization of a huge population is an important feature of the Chinese path to modernization. In traditional societies, the two basic functions of the family are to provide for the elderly and to support the young. As an organic community of life, the family, in terms of parent-child relationship, is characterized by parents taking on the responsibility of "bringing up" their children, and the children reciprocating with the obligations of "filial piety" and "support". This traditional Chinese family ethic still has a far-reaching influence in modern times. However, in the process of modernization, in the face of the trend of family miniaturization and the new generation of only-child family, China's centuries-old family model of old-age support and child-rearing, as well as its social and ethical norms, have begun to face new challenges. With the weakening of the family's support and upbringing functions, how to construct a social policy support system for "the elderly and the young" has become an important institutional component of social

policy construction.

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan explicitly calls for the improvement of population service system with a focus on "the elderly and the young". On the basis of the continuous improvement of economic support policies for the elderly, such as endowment insurance, actively developing the elderly service system and promoting policies related

to the care of the elderly are important issues that cannot be avoided in the process of modernization. At the same time, with the full implementation of the "two-child" and "three-child" policies, optimizing the function of the family in supporting children and promoting universal preschool education are also important issues in the future construction of China's social policies.



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Picture Links:

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