

日本愛知大学

博士学位论文

论文题目 中国综合性社区合作组织研究

論文題目 中国総合コミュニティ合作組織研究

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内 容 摘 要

与城市社区不同，中国农村地区一直是“生产、生活与生态”的统一体，农村社区发展与农户福利水平增进、农村经济、社会组织、农村生产方式的创新有着密不可分的关系。在本研究中，当代乡村建设运动中的综合性社区合作组织的发育，是通过价值型信息、组织模式型信息和生产-技术性信息的输入及社会集体学习，发育社区内部自主发展的能力与可支配广义社会资本水平。并通过将农村社区中潜在的集体资产、农户广义社会资源、资金等要素，以合作组织为载体的有效利用为纽带，以土地股份合作、农业生产经营合作为主要经营形式，以信用合作、公共服务等功能形成协同统一的社区发展实体。

综合性社区合作组织因地制宜探索资源有效利用、提供多种形式的公共服务，通过物业管理、混合经营等多种经济实现形式，实现了被学界称之为“团结经济”的综合性社区发展道路。从本研究对综合性社区发展的分析和考察来看，这样一种社区建设实践，有利于调动村集体成员积极性，增强村社组织自我发展、自我服务、自我管理能力和水平，为社会网络、文化资源、经济地位趋于瓦解的农村地区从文化上、组织上和生产方式上注入了活力。

笔者在以当代乡村建设诸多案例研究的基础上认为社区建设应当以社区综合性合作组织为平台，动员网络有力于调动社区潜在经济、文化和人脉资源；以“合作、自立、参与、互助”的文化建设发育社区精神以社区内置金融、生态农业与替代性市场建设推动村庄集体经济建设；形成有效的社会资源动员网络，这样的，发育社区互助合作文化氛围，促进社区内在活力和可持续发展水平。

本研究认为，要实现持久性农村地区发展和社会治理水平相统一，就要清晰认识到传统农区特有的区域性发展资源缺乏、社区自主发展能力不足，有效市场排斥等问题结构性存在的现状，要充分挖掘社区“沉睡”资源，充分开发社区熟人社会网络中潜在社会资本，充分调动农村社区内外多重支持力量，以资源量化对接优质需求增进集体经济存量、提升社区治理能力和再分配水平、以综合性社区合作组织增强村庄活力及社会资本容量、通过发育社会扶贫支持网络与构建替代性市场的差异化优势等制度设计保障社区发展与精准脱贫双重政策目标实现。

从综合性社区合作组织既有实践来看，其内在从社区主体、农户主体出发，及对参与性、合作性信息内涵的强调，使其可以在带动社区建设水平和农户可持续发展能力提升中扮演更为有力的角色。

关键词：综合性社区合作 农村发展 自组织 信息 组织功能

Abstract

Unlike urban communities, China's rural areas have always been an integration of production, life and ecology. The development of rural communities is closely related to the improvement of farmers' welfare level, the innovation of rural economy, social organization and rural production mode. In this study, the development of the comprehensive community cooperative organizations in the contemporary rural construction movement is through the input of value-based information, organizational model information and production-technical information, and social collective learning to develop the ability of autonomous development within the community and the level of disposable social capital in a broad sense. And through the potential collective assets in rural communities, farmers' broad social resources, funds and other elements, the effective use of cooperative organizations as a carrier as a link, land stock cooperation, agricultural production and operation cooperation as the main form of operation, credit cooperation, public services and other functions to form a coordinated and unified community development entity.

Comprehensive community cooperative organizations explore the effective use of resources and provide various forms of public services according to local conditions. Through property management, mixed management and other forms of economic realization, the comprehensive community development path known as "unity economy" by the academic community has been realized. From the analysis and investigation of the comprehensive community development in this study, we can see that such a community construction practice is conducive to mobilizing the enthusiasm of village collective members, enhancing the self-development, self-service, self-management ability and level of village organizations, and from the perspective of culture in rural areas where social network,

cultural resources and economic status tend to disintegrate. Vitality has been injected into the way of organization, production and production.

On the basis of many case studies of contemporary rural construction, the author holds that community construction should be based on a comprehensive cooperative community organization as a platform to mobilize the network to mobilize the potential economic, cultural and human resources of the community. The construction of eco-agriculture and alternative market promotes the construction of village collective economy, forms an effective social resource mobilization network, so as to develop the cultural atmosphere of community mutual aid and cooperation, and promotes the inner vitality and sustainable development level of the community.

This study holds that in order to achieve the unification of sustainable rural development and social governance, it is necessary to clearly recognize the structural existence of the problems of lack of regional development resources, inadequate community autonomous development capacity, and effective market exclusion in traditional agricultural areas, and to fully tap community "sleeping" resources. Develop the potential social capital in the social network of community acquaintances, fully mobilize the multiple support forces inside and outside the rural communities, increase the collective economic stock, enhance the community governance capacity and redistribution level, enhance the village vitality and social capital capacity through comprehensive community cooperation organizations, and develop cooperatives through the development of rural communities. The system design, such as the support network for poverty alleviation and the differential advantages of constructing alternative markets, ensures the dual policy objectives of community development and accurate poverty alleviation.

From the existing practice of the comprehensive community cooperative organization, its inherent starting from the community, farmers, and the emphasis on the content of participatory and cooperative information, so that it can play a more powerful role in promoting the level of community construction and the sustainable ability of farmers.

Keywords:

Comprehensive community cooperation, rural development, self-organization, information, organizational functio