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● **SPECIAL ARTICLE**

From Government to Governance: The Social Management in Chinese Urban during the Process of Urbanization

..... He Cai 1

Abstract With the rapid development of china economy, the urbanization in china becomes very fast. The proportion of urban population increases from 19.39% in 1980 to 51.27% in 2011. Meanwhile, the number of large city also increases significantly: the number of big city, whose population is more than one million is only fifteen in 1980, achieves one hundred and twenty-two in 2008. The character of the population structure, the industrial structure, and the space structure of large cities are different from small cites, which make they face many different problems and need distinct solutions. It is an objective requirement for large cities to transform the social management mode, which is change from government to governance.

Key Words Large City; Social Management; Government; Governance

● **SYMPOSIUM: Super-Ministry System and Its Reform in China**

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A Follow up Investigation on the Effectiveness of Local Giant Department Reform: the Experience of Shunde District in Foshan City, Guangdong Province

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Abstract The research on giant department reform in Shunde has discovered that, the reform improves the functions and responsibilities of the party and government departments, improves the public service, integrates resources, flattens the

management-level, improves the administrative efficiency, improves the supervisory and operational mechanisms of policy implement and arranges the power of the departments reasonably. Meanwhile, questionnaire survey has found that most people in Shunde supports and gives positive remarks on the giant department reform. And their remarks on the process of going through the formalities in the government departments and its changes have great effect on their remarks on the giant department reform. However, our research has also found that, after the reform, there are some problems with the adjustment of functions and responsibilities of the departments, the coordination between governments on different levels and the distribution of the power among the departments. Moreover, the questionnaire survey has also discovered that many people of Shunde know little about the giant department reform and there is still space for improving people' remarks on the reform.

Key Words Giant Department Reform; Shunde; Effectiveness

Power Structure of the Giant Department System: On the Inherent Integrated Mechanism of Department and Separate Agencies

..... Qianbo Du 48

Abstract There are four types of power structure in foreign giant department system, which can be largely recognized as the separated structure of policy-making and implementation, as a result of some internal sectors and separate agencies, which owned certain authority and was constructed based on four kinds of principle and logic—marketization, participation, independence and bureaucracy. The common feature and essence of these four types of power structure is the interaction between ‘centralized decision-making control’and ‘decentralized executive autonomy’, which reflects the inherent integrated mechanism of department and separate agencies. On a comparative perspective, the dispersion of china’s department and agency is similar with foreign, but

the power structure of them, which can be characterized as the double absence both in ‘centralized decision-making control’ and ‘executive autonomy’, is largely different from foreign. The reform of power structure is needed by issues and dilemmas emerged in china’s department merger. This paper can provide some advice for china’s giant department system reform based on these studies.

Key Words Giant Department System; Power Structure; Control; Autonomy; Separate Agencies

● ARTICLES

Budgetary Transparency: Trends, Institutions and Challenges——A Review of the American Experience

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Abstract This paper discusses budgetary transparency in the American context. It places the topic in the relationship between transparency, economic growth, and democracy. The paper does so by reviewing the trends of this relationship, the institutions that have been adopted and used to advance budgetary transparency, as well as the challenges the United States is now facing. In the discussion, I link the (democratic) governance literature with the budgeting literature to examine how public financial administration, especially public budgeting has developed in America to draw lessons from the evolution of *fiscal and budgetary institutions* and to better understand the direction of budgetary development. This paper draws heavily from my previous articles on budgetary development and fiscal institutions, citing examples in the history of public financial administration in the United States in an attempt to general generic lessons. My main proposition is: Public budgeting was invented as a democratic governance tool to return the ultimate power of the purse to the people. Adoption of executive budgeting with the line item format was to hold elected officials

accountable; adopting governmental accounting facilitates this development. And budget reforms in the 20th century (program budgeting, performance budgeting, planning programming budgeting system, zero-base budgeting, and performance-based budgeting) were all sort of efforts at increasing budgetary transparency. This paper dissects institutions of fiscal transparency into the means and mandates. The means of transparency include budgetary principles like comprehensiveness, prior authorization, specification, accuracy, in particular clarity and publicity. The mandates include balanced budget requirements (BBR), debt limits (on general obligation bonds), and tax and expenditure limitations (TEL). In response, officials employ “ policy innovations ” such as revenue bonds (not subject to debt limits) and budget stabilization funds (BSF) to circumvent BBRs.

Key Words Budget; Transparency; Institution

Regional Public Security Dynamic Assessment and Key Variables Identification: From the Perspective of Vulnerability & Capacity

..... Zhengwei Zhu, Wei Wang, Xuesong Guo & Jia Shi 97

Abstract Following the mankind entering the risk society, crises of various types are coming upon humans with unprecedented frequency and morphology. The time has come to be engaged in regional public security assessment. Facing research reality, however, there are some serious difficulties in the work of assessment. For instance, we lack international standardization and Chinese indigenization in assessment procedure, and we also lack advanced tools in achieving our demands. In the framework of regional public security comprehensive assessment based on the perspective of *Vulnerability & Capacity*, we have fulfilled the tasks of public security dynamic assessment on Shaanxi Province and key policy identification, by using the tool of System Dynamic Model. Improving assessment methods of linear scoring and ranking, and achieving effective combining of research perspectives between

international visions and social situations in China, are the two main contributions of our work.

Key Words Public Security Assessment; System Dynamics; Simulation; Key Variables; Vulnerability & Capacity

● THEORETICAL REVIEWS

The Significance of Blacksbury Manifesto to Today's China: Building a Normative Theory of Public Administration

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Abstract China today is at a critical moment of restructuring its political, social, and cultural systems. Public administration has to establish its normative theory if it can make significant contributions to this process. Learning from the thoughts of Blacksbury Manifesto, this paper discusses several key questions that merit attention in building a normative theory of public administration in the Chinese context. These questions include public administration and constitutionism, public administration and citizen, historical perspective of public administration in China, and introducing post-modern ideas in public administration.

Key Words Blacksbury Manifesto; Public Administration; Normative Theory

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