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本期焦点:学习贯彻中央经济工作会议精神

- 4 韩康 深化供给侧结构性改革可以走得更远
——问题与分析
- 11 贾康 冯俏彬 深化供给侧结构性改革 稳中
求进创新发展
——2016年中央经济工作
会议精神三项重点要领
- 14 张占斌 中国经济政策若干重大问题分析
——以2012-2016年中央经济工作
会议为重点
- 20 潘建成 2017年中国经济前瞻

本期关注:话语体系建设

- 25 张康之 中国道路与中国话语建构
- 31 佟德志 计算机辅助大数据政治话语分析
- 34 张西立 中国话语与中国实践
- 37 刘仲翔 媒体传播与话语体系建设
- 41 李放 学术期刊发展与学术话语建构的时代理据

比较与借鉴

- 44 张成福 吴侯丹 政府管制影响评价体系:国际
经验及对中国的启示
- 50 蓝志勇 刘洋 美国人才战略的回顾及启示
- 56 程虹等 日本持续性质量管理政策及其借鉴

公共管理与行政改革

- 60 陈家刚 协商民主:制度设计及实践探索

中文社会科学引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊
中国人文社会科学核心期刊
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全国三十佳社科学报
中国人文社科学报核心期刊
人大复印报刊资料重要转载来源期刊

- 66 王 勇 社会治理创新与政府积极作为
71 句 华 杨腾原 政府购买公共服务与事业单位
改革衔接条件研究
76 唐 啸 陈维维 动机、激励与信息
——中国环境政策执行的理论
框架与类型学分析

社会治理

- 82 王亚华 舒全峰 第一书记扶贫与农村领导力供给
88 王雨磊 精准扶贫何以“瞄不准”？
——扶贫政策落地的三重对焦
94 胡思洋 赵 曼 逆向选择、道德风险与精准救助

决策咨询

- 99 张述存 地方高端智库建设的现状、问题与前瞻
104 巨源远 左 停 农民所在县区属性对其获得惠农
直接补贴影响的研究

调查与研究

- 109 课题组 农民合作社：特点、效应、困难及对策
114 课题组 流动人口疏解效果评价及政策建议
——对北京市的问卷调查
120 李强彬 谢星全 中国特色公众协商途径与协商
民主实施满意度
——基于 12 省市领导干部的
问卷调查

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Main Contents and Abstracts

Deepening Supply – Side Structural Reform can Go Further

—*Issues and Analysis*

Han Kang

Abstract: Deepening Supply – Side Structural Reform is the main subject of China economic development in 2017. At the current stage, steady growth is over – relying financial expansion and credit growth, and should be transforming to market – dominated steady growth. With the strengthening essence of this year’s economic circle, supply – side structural reform is to confront new issues with the economic growing. Certainly there are also a series of challenges in front, such as real estate resource syphonage is risky that supposed to be used as living purpose merely; State – owned enterprise needs to draw attention to ‘industry system arbitrage’ and look for reasonable routes to reduce the cost.

Key Words: Supply – Side Structural Reform, Government – dominated steady growth, Circle and Structure issue, Real – Estate Syphonage, Industry System Arbitrage, Routes of Reducing Cost

To Deepen the Structural Reform of Supply Side and Seek Improvement, Innovation and Development in Stability

—*Three Key Points of Attaining the targets of Central Economic Working Conferences*

(2012 – 2016)

Jia Kang & Feng Qiao – bin

Abstract: In 2017, Chinese economy is still facing the major task of “steady growth, promoting reform and adjusting structures”. Based on the tone of seeking improvement in stability, we should grasp the three key points in the process of attaining targets of the Central Economic Working Conferences (2012 – 2016). First, Seek improvement in stability from the macroeconomic regulation on both sides, and also actively link economy to dip stability; second, deepen the structural reform of the supply side, build an “upgraded version” of social development by institutional provision; third, protect property rights, perfect legal system, and link institution foundation with stability in problem – orientated way.

Key Words: Demand Management, Reform of Supply Side, Property Rights Protection

Analysis of the Major Issues of China Economic Policy

—*Based on Central Economic Working Conferences (2012 – 2016)*

Zhang Zhan – bin

Abstract: This paper analyzes the major issues of China economic policy since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China based on the central economic working conferences (2012 – 2016). It discusses the policy characteristics of steady advance, policy framework of new normal state of adapting economic growth, and the evolution direction of the economic policies, which aims to reveal the development of contemporary Marxism political economics and the socialism political economics with Chinese characteristics.

Key Words: Central Economic Working Conferences, Steady Advance, New Normal State, Policy Evolution Characteristic

China’s Economy Prospects in 2017

Pan Jian – cheng

Abstract: In 2016, China’s economic growth performed pretty stable under great pressure, GDP increase reached a new record. Stable economic growth can be attributed to ten aspects of impetus; the rapid growth of investment in infrastructure, the booming of real estate market, the improvement of export demand, the warming of automobile consumption, the upgrading of industry and consumption structure, the bottom of industrial inventory cycle, the recovery of PPI, the decrease of enterprise cost, the expansion of macroeconomic policy and the exploration of national development strategies like “One Belt and One Road”. Looking ahead to 2017, some of the driving force will remain, while some will be weakened. Thus, the trend of China’s economic growth in 2017 is expected to continue L – type, but the downward pressure may be greater. In response, China should have more tolerance for the downward of economic growth, and firmly push the supply – side structural reform, so as to promote China’s economic long – term growth in a more healthy way.

Key Words: Macro Economy, Driving Force of Economic Growth, Supply – side Structural Reform

China Road and the Construction of Chinese Discourse System

Zhang Kang – zhi

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, China has made great achievements under special historical condi-

tions. This process has been named after modernization, and human beings has entered into an age of globalization and post-industrialization which makes the development of China in the past decades unique in the history. However, scholars have not yet created a systematic discourse which can explain the experiences and successes of Chinese society. Successful stories need to be systematically theorized. Therefore, building a systematic Chinese discourse is essential for furthering reform and opening up. In addition, since the proposal of One Belt and One Road initiative, China has assumed the new task of global governance, which also requires Chinese scholars to build a systematic social science discourse.

Key Words: Discourse, China Road, Global Governance

Analysis of Political Discourse with the Assistance of Computer through Big Data

Tong De - zhi

Abstract: The system of political discourse plays a very important role in the study of political science. The analysis of political discourse with the assistance of computer through big data is a kind of inter-discipline study combining quantitative and qualitative research which contains Word Frequency Analysis, Word Cloud analysis, Sentiment Analysis, Cluster Analysis, Social Network Analysis and so on.

Key Words: Political Discourse, Big Data, Text Analysis

Chinese Discourse and Practice

Zhang Xi - li

Abstract: Chinese Discourse is the main essence of Chinese Socialism Culture with Characteristics. Herein, Chinese Marxism dominates, Socialism Core Values permeates, in the meanwhile, revealing the foundation of practices, scientific connotation, interrelations and realistic meanings of Chinese Socialism Road, System and Theoretical System. It stands for cultural confidence and self-consciousness of Chinese People under the leadership of CCP. Therefore, Building Chinese Discourse with Characteristics should understand properly values of Cultural Confidence, take China stands, use world view, insist practical criteria and push comprehensive innovation

Key Words: Discourse System, Chinese Practice, Cultural Confidence

Media Communication and Discourse System Construction

Liu Zhong - xiang

Abstract: Discourse system construction is not only the actual requirement of China's comprehensive national strength, but also a response to the variety of views about China. As a whole, China is still at a stage that we cannot

accurately state our views, and even if we state our views, it cannot be prevalent. So it requires us to build Chinese philosophy and social science, and strengthen the media communication, so as to solve the problem of how to communicate our views. In the process of media communication, we should explicitly consider the habits and needs of the audience, and we should also adopt the new technical means to fasten the digitization and internationalization of our media.

Key Words: Discourse System, Power of Discourse, Media Communication Digitization

Evidence of Academic Journal Development and Academic Discourse Construction

Li Fang

Abstract: Chinese Socialism Practice with Characteristics is at the key stage of close linkage between Epoch Innovative Thinking and Thoughts Construction. Switch of Chinese Academic Discourse Innovation and Way of Expression must reflect the development of 21st Century Chinese Marxism Methodology. In the process of Academic production and communication, the relationship between Academic Journal and Scholars should be partnership, rather than supply-need relation. We need to highlight the contemporary value of Chinese Academic Discourse with Characteristics by adapting global academic communication, reflecting Chinese traits and telling Chinese Wisdom.

Key Words: Marxism, Chinese Socialism with Characteristics, Academic Journal, Academic Discourse, Academic Production

Government Regulatory Impact Assessment: International Experience and the Implication to China

Zhang Cheng - fu & Wu Yu - dan

Abstract: Regulation is one of the core functions of governance system, which is the basic tool to achieve good governance. Many countries treat Regulatory Impact Assessment as the most important policy tool for better evidence-based decision, improving regulatory quality and promoting regulatory reform. In this paper, based on the experience of the developed countries, How to build a system of Regulatory Impact Assessment for China, We try to list our policy suggestions.

Key Words: Government Regulation, Regulatory Impact Assessment, Good Governance

Review of American Tanlet Strategy

Lan Zhi - yong & Yang Liu

Abstract: In today's world, on top of its political, economic, and military might, the United States is also a recognized science and technology power. It possesses vast resources. However, what really makes it strong, robust, inno-

vative, and sustainably development is its open and global talent strategy. Entering the 21st century, China is emerging as a new world power on the world's center stage because of its success in economic reform. At his historical junction, it is important for China to review the trajectories of the US rise and learn about its human resources and talent strategies. The authors conclude, in the process of ascending to the summit of a global power, China has a need to learn about US's experiences in terms of its talent strategy. While there are shortfalls here and there, overall, the United States has adopted an open, pragmatic, embracive, and use oriented talent strategy. Over the course of the history, the nation's leaders did their best to overcome the resistance from all aspects and implemented a talent strategy that has successfully enabled the US to maintain its innovative capacity.

Key Words: US Talent Strategy, US Talent Recruitment, US Talent Policy

Japan's Sustainable Quality Management Policy Should Be Used for Reference

Cheng Hong etc.

Abstract: Quality management policies mainly include quality competition policy, quality rights protection policy, quality signal policy and quality skilled personnel policy and so on. Japan's sustainable quality management policy has played an important role in the transformation from "factor-driven" to "total factor-driven", which is of great significance for China's economic transition.

Key Words: Economic Transition, Quality Management Policy, Japan

Deliberative Democracy: Institutional Design and Pilot Reforms

Chen Jia - gang

Abstract: Under the context of Comprehensively Deepening Reforms, developments in the realm of deliberative democracy are becoming important contents in China's political reform. Deliberative democracy can enable different political actors to discuss and communicate with each other through institutional channels, help them reach consensus and make legitimate and rational decisions. As a concrete way to realize democracy in China, deliberative democracy is of great importance to solidify and perfect the party's leadership, rationalize and democratize decision makings, broaden political participation and promote civism among citizens. Although there are multiple ways to implement deliberative democracy in practice, steep challenges persist. To further improve the ways to realize deliberative democracy, we should make full use of established institutional arrangements and consciously make institutional innovations as well.

Key Words: Deliberative Democracy, Institutional Design, Procedural Design

Social Management Innovation and the Active Government

Wang Yong

Abstract: Social governance refers to the government and other social main body, to achieve the benign operation of the society and to adopt a series of management concept, methods and means. In our country, the new situation, new problems emerge endlessly. So social governance requires innovation, and that the innovation and the active government are closely linked. In modern society, the government's positive action means that the government takes the initiative to provide public services. How effective social governance innovation, is the key to seize the government actively. On the contrary, if the government is negative, then social governance innovation also will become a mere formality.

Key Words: Social Governance, Innovation, Active Government

Analysis on the Requirements for Connecting the Government Purchase of Public Services with the Reform of Public Institutions

JU Hua & Yang Teng - yuan

Abstract: The latest reform designs and the academic researches insist that the government purchase of public services should connect with the reforms of public institutions so that the classification and development of Chinese public institutions could be pushed forward. However, it does not mean they can connect in reality. There are some requirements for connecting, which are concluded as two categories: the endogenous requirements and the exogenous ones. These two categories could be discussed further as three groups: scope and scale, procedure and skill, capability and will. Besides those positive factors in these three groups, there are also some significant bugs such as the lack of clear definition of what and how many public services could be purchased from the public institutions, the lack of workable pricing mechanism, and also the lack of a smart government. Such an analysis on the connecting requirements points to an organizational reform of the Chinese government.

Key Words: Government Purchase of Public Services, the Public Institution Reform, Connection, the Endogenous Requirements, the Exogenous Requirements

Motivation, Incentive and Information: The Theoretical Framework and Typological Analysis of China's Environmental Policy Implementation

Tang Xiao & Chen Wei - wei

Abstract: There are two opposite theoretical view-

points on local government's environmental policy implementation in the field. The reason why they conflict with each other is that excessive emphasis is put on analysis of the efficiency of incentive, while the approach to analyze is too simple and little comprehensive consideration beyond the limit of research field exists. These factors contribute to the difficulty in offering overall interpretation on the implementation of environmental policies. Based on Chinese unique environment of policy implementation, an analysis framework of 'motivation - incentive - information' is created combining the influence of different variables in literatures. What is more, eight types of implementation are also concluded. The framework is later used in the analysis of local government's environmental policy implementation since Reform and Opening, while relevant advice on policy is also provided.

Key Words: the Implementation of Environmental Policies, Central - Local Relations, Motivation, Incentive, Information

The Poverty Alleviation of First Secretary and Leadership Supply in Rural China

Wang Ya - hua & Shu Quan - feng

Abstract: The poverty alleviation battle of rural China is the core of development strategy of the 13th Five - Year Plan. As an important public policy, the poverty alleviation of First Secretary is of great significance for increasing the supply of rural leadership. Based on the perspective of public leadership, this paper makes an in - depth analysis on the state, issues and causes of the poverty alleviation policy of First Secretary with the in - depth interviews and questionnaires, and then puts forward some related countermeasures. This paper argues that the poverty governance in rural China should be highly visible, not only improves the leadership level of First Secretary to make its contribution to the rural governance and poverty alleviation, but also should pay attention to the institutional and cultural construction. After that we can cultivate rural talents, improve the quality of rural population and then achieve endogenous supply of rural leadership, which establishes sustainable foundation for good governance and targeted poverty alleviation of rural China.

Key Words: Leadership, Targeted Poverty Alleviation, First Secretary, Good Governance

Why the Poverty Targeting is not Accurate Enough?

—The three focusing procedures of the implementation of poverty alleviation policies

Wang Yu - lei

Abstract: It is the foundation of targeted poverty alleviation to recognize the real poor households. However, it is often found that the poverty targeting is not accurate enough.

In other words, some rich households are found on the targeting list, even which the list are not made according to the household incomes. The targeting process contains three procedures: targeting the poor villages, targeting the poor households, double - checking the poor households, which are executed by poverty alleviation officer, village cadres and accredited cadres successively. Finally, the principle of dividing equally, the political construction of the village and the pressure of examination prevent the poverty alleviation from targeting unaccurately.

Key Words: Targeted Poverty Alleviation, Political Process, Village Cadres, Village Governance

Adverse Selection, Moral Hazard and Accurate Assistance: Theory, Practice and Policy Direction

Hu Si - yang & Zhao Man

Abstract: Moderate levels, adverse selection and moral hazard are the core of accurate assistance. Based on the literature review, this paper found that: (1) Controversy still exists on the moderate level and the selection of the path. (2) We lack the effective signal screening mechanism to solve the problem of adverse selection. (3) We have neglected the research on the supplier's moral hazard, which may affect the effect and the deviation of policy implementation. Recommendations are as follows: subsistence allowances system should be "accurate", return to the function of the assistance system standard; the government should do a good job of policy convergence between accurate assistance, targeted poverty alleviation and civilian charities, to form a reasonable policy network; the government should guide the social expectation return to rationality.

Key Words: Accurate Assistance, Information Asymmetry, Adverse Selection, Moral Hazard, Signal Screening

Reflections on the Construction of Local High - end Think Tanks

Zhang Shu - cun

Abstract: The construction of local high - end think tanks is an important aspect of construction a new high - end think tank with Chinese characteristics and a strong compliment. Local high - end think tank has a unique connotation and characteristics. It is based on local high - end services and with distinctive local characteristics, which can effectively respond to the major needs of local public policy. The construction of local high - end think - tank is new think tank construction in the meaning and the objective need for the shaping of local soft power and also the inevitable requirement to enhance the comprehensive national capacity and level of decision - making. The construction of local high - end think tanks should highlight the innovative institutional mechanisms, highlight the characteristics

of the advantages of high - end talent gathering, and learn from international experience and other important aspects.

Key Words: High - End Think Tank, Local Characteristics, Service Decision - Making

Impact of County Attributes on the Subsidies of Farmers

—Based on the Data of Three Western Provinces
Ju Yuan - yuan & Zuo Ting

Abstract: In this paper, subsidies 11 different subsidies to farmers are classified into two categories, the expenditure related subsidies and the unconditional subsidies. Then, based on the data of 271 counties of 3 western provinces in China, we find that farmers from the State Poverty Counties get the highest level of subsidies and the farmers from the Main Grain Production Counties get the least. A farther analysis show that the attributes of a county, include which the province and type of the county, can determine the final amount of the subsidies by affecting the unconditional subsidies to farmers.

Key Words: Subsidy, the State Poverty County, the Main Grain Production County

Farmers' Cooperatives: the Characteristics, Effects, Difficulties and Countermeasures

—Based on the Investigation and Analysis of
Tianchimei Cooperative in Ningwu County
Research Team

Abstract: There are three unlikes to Tianchimei Cooperative except the general characters in common. First is the “timely” service mechanism initiated and implemented by poverty alleviation team. Second is the “two - way forward” working mechanism led and formed by the village party branch. Third is the “poverty dividend” support mechanism participated in and practiced by all the poor farmers. Tianchimei Cooperative is facing the difficulties of poor cooperation, lack of operating funds, lack of management talent. Therefore, Tianchimei need to achieve the transformation and development from five aspects: from land lease cooperation to land share development; from a production cooperation to the “three production” fusion development; from a single industrial function to play a variety of functional development; from internal credit cooperation to the development of cooperation with the financial sector; from the amateur managers to professional managers to develop.

Key Words: Farmers' Cooperatives, Characteristics, Effects, Difficulties, Transformation and Development

Redistribution Effect Evaluation and Policy Recommendations of Floating Population: A Questionnaire to Beijing

Research Team

Abstract: During the transformational period, governance of the floating population in megacities is tough and complex, especially for Beijing. Through questionnaire survey among floating population in Beijing about the recent redistribution policies' effect of floating population, we find that among different groups of floating population, majority show high willingness to stay in Beijing. Considering the restriction of “Hu Huanyong line”, we suggest recognizing the centripetal flow patterns, taking “inclusion” and “redistribution” measures together, changing the spatial pattern of urban development, analyzing and preventing unintended consequences, and exploring new ways of inclusive community governance.

Key Words: Floating Population, Redistribution Policies, Unintended Consequences, Inclusive Governance

The Approaches of Public Deliberation with Chinese Characteristics and the Implementation Satisfaction of Deliberative Democracy

—Based on the Questionnaire for Cadres of 12 Provinces
Li Qiang - bin & Xie Xing - quan

Abstract: This paper examines how the satisfaction of the implementation of deliberative democracy for cadres differs in the following aspects: the execution period, the position levels of cadres, the administration units and the administrative regions. We carried out an empirical research revealing that the satisfaction of the implementation of deliberative democracy among bureau - level cadres is higher than the cadres on division - level and section - level, particularly in western regions. And the more frequency of policy hearing, public visiting and opinion collecting, the higher of satisfaction of deliberative democracy, while less satisfied with more petition letters. Our research also explores that the CPPCC cadres can achieve higher satisfaction with more frequent public opinion collecting and there is higher deliberative democracy satisfaction in eastern regions than western. In the long run, promoting deliberative democracy requires favorable political, economic and social conditions for its implementation. And it is necessary to motivate the cadres at the basic level to develop deliberative democracy and enhance the Party and government organizations' initiatives to put deliberative democracy into practice.

Key Words: Public Deliberation, Satisfaction of Deliberative Democracy, Cadres, Analysis of Variance

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