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(2015-02)

(1)

Dillon's Rule and Home Rule: Experience in United States and its Enlightenment to China

Chen Kelin

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Abstract: Dillon's Rule and Home Rule are two significant Bills for regulating the vertical intergovernmental relation in the U.S. Both Bills played their specific role respectively in the real political life. Both China and the U.S. are large countries with vast territory and large populations. Thus, based on the observation on the Dillon's Rule, as well as the involving history of Home Rule, we can draw the practical experience which will give us the reference and inspiration in terms of coordinating the vertical intergovernmental relation in China. By building a multiple system of check and balances, improving the procedural rule of law, and exploring decentralized unitary government, as well as decentralizing power balancing property rights and affair rights, either solving the "Isomorphic Responsibility" phenomenon, the intergovernmental relations can be coordinated much better.

Key words: Intergovernmental Relations; Dillon's Rule; Home Rule; Sino-U.S. Comparison

(2)

How Does Chinese Bureaucracy Complete Tasks: A Research Review

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Abstract: How does Chinese bureaucracy complete tasks? The literature review shows that general task process of government can be divided into conventional and unconventional modes. Under the background of pressurized system, central government subcontracts all tasks to local governments and provides incentives for different tasks, and the pressure of completing tasks transfers layer by layer through quantitative indicators and physicochemical examinations. This constitutes conventional mode of completing multitasks in parallel. When the conventional mode failed, the unconventional mode such as project system or mobilized governance will be started to accomplish the particular task. In the specific process of completing task, the central government provides weak incentives for unimportant and unmeasurable tasks, high-power positive incentive for important and measurable tasks, high-power negative incentive for important and unmeasurable tasks. Then, the incentive designs shapes the corresponding task execution processes. While strengthening the execution intensity of important tasks, high-power incentive also result in selective implementation. However, the deficiencies of existing research are also obvious: Too much focus have been placed on implementation link of the general task process, the conventional and unconventional task mode and the choice of them call for further research, the study of the process of completing special task each have lay particular stress on incentive or process, relationship of organizational tasks have not become research topic directly. Because of the shortage of consciousness of theoretical dialogue and theoretical construction, analytical theories of the Chinese bureaucratic task process is still hardly enough.

Key words: Organizational task process; Chinese Bureau Cracy Pressurized system; Mobilized governance; Project system; Incentive mechanism

(3)

**China's Public Servants Recruitment from Top Universities:
Policy Innovation or a Waste of Talents**

—A Case Study on J Province

Yu Junbo Teng Liang

(School of Administration, Jilin University, Changchun 130012)

Abstract: The practice of recruiting public servants from top university graduates, which aims at bringing in more talented people so as to enhance government performance, has spread across local Party committees and local governments in China. By using survey data and in-depth interview records of J province's recruits from Tsinghua University, this study attempts to explore the operating mechanism of such practice and its consequential problems. The research findings include that: quality of life, working environment and prospect for promotion are three latent factors mediating the recruits' satisfaction toward the policy practice. Furthermore, the income level, marital status, attention from supervisors, closeness with colleagues, possibility of obtaining meaningful training and assignments and fairness of promotion, have been respectively identified as variables that associate with three latent factors. The connections among policy disruptions due to leadership turnover, discretions in policy implementation and these associating variables are examined in the end.

Key words: Top university recruits; Public servants; Promotion; Policy consistency

(4)

The practice, Variable Influence and Application Limits of Participatory Governance

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Abstract: Participatory governance is application of the theories of participatory democracy and deliberative democracy. Participatory governance is that common people participate directly in the process of government decision-making and implementation. Participatory governance is helpful for decision-making democratic and scientific, enhancing the legitimacy and credibility of government by benign interaction between government and people; to common people participation in public governance can influence decision-making and resource allocation, then gain political knowledge and power. Participatory governance improves social management through citizen participation. Political, economic conditions and social culture influence Participatory governance. Participatory governance also has its limits, the most appropriate stage on the local level. From participatory budget to community governance, participatory governance has become an important aspect of the local government's innovation. The practice of participatory governance obtains significant results. Participatory governance is making the local government management mode change. The development of information technology may promote participatory governance in the future.

Key words: Participatory governance; Deliberative democracy; Civic participation; Governance

(5)

Environmental Expenses Decisions: Incremental or Punctuated Equilibrium

—An Analysis of Chinese Provincial Panel Data

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Abstract: The blind pursuit of economic development, environmental governance has not been enough attention to our government, the long-term shortage of environmental expenses, resulting in environmental pollution continued to deteriorate. The face of environmental pollution brought about by the pressure, the state governance should respond positively to, however, the environmental protection expenditure is not only not been steady growth from year to year, but in a severe state of fluctuation, and even experienced a substantial reduction. Why environmental protection expenditure changed like this? To answer this question, the expenditure change as the starting point, the environmental protection expenditure changes for the period 2000—2010 in 30 provinces found that it belongs to punctuated equilibrium model. Based on punctuated equilibrium decision theory, the research develop a framework of the policy makers attention - the institutional friction and develop two hypotheses, with analysis of China's environmental protection panel data the research test the hypotheses and find that budget decision-making is affect by decision-makers attention and the institutional friction so environmental protection expenditures show the characteristics of punctuated

equilibrium. When policymakers divert attention from environmental issues and institutional friction is very large, the environmental expenditure is difficult to be increased significantly.

Key words: Budget changes; Budget decision-making; Punctuated Equilibrium; Incrementalism

(6)

How American Justice Regulate Public Protest?

—Doctrine of“Public Forum”and its Implications

Wang Jiang wei

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Abstract: The experience of American justice regulate public protest is that give full play to the role of the law and justice in the framework of doctrine of public forum: on the one hand, according to constitution and law provide adequate public forum for citizens; on the other hand, through judicial precedent established boundary and rules of public protest and government regulation. The article expounds the growth, content, and practical application of public forum doctrine. The enlightenment of American experience is that governance group events should open system space in order to provide public forum for citizens legitimate expression; based on the law to classified management of public protest; give full play to the function of established rules through justice.

Key words: Public forum; Judicial regulation; Public protest; Group events; Assembly Law

(7)

Social Justice, Political Efficiency and Political Trust

Yuan Hao Gu Jie

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Abstract: This paper explores the correlations of political trust with social justice and political efficiency and the changes in the interactions between social justice and political efficiency as the quintiles of political trust changes. The results indicate strong correlations of political trust with social justice and political efficiency. The results from quintiles regression models prove that the positive correlations of political trust with political efficiency and social justice decline as political trust goes up. Among those with lower levels of political trust, political efficiency improves political trust. Among those with middle levels of political trust, political efficiency reduces the relation between social justice and political trust. Among those with higher levels of political trust, political efficiency strengthens the relation between social justice and political trust. Finally, this paper discusses some policy suggestions.

Key words: Political trust; Social justice; Political efficiency; Interaction effects

(8)

Exploring the Determinants of Happiness for Immigrant Chinese Engineers in Japan

—Evidence from Their Life Stories

Li Wei

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Abstract: This exploratory study aims to understand the integration of immigrant Chinese engineers based on their satisfaction with life in Japan and to understand the factors that explain it. Specifically, we explore the determinants of happiness associated with the migration experience. We present some preliminary findings from a qualitative study in which in-depth interview data from a small sample of immigrant Chinese engineers in Japan highlights a number of ideas that together form a sociological understanding of people’s perceptions of and reflections on the idea of happiness. We then attempt to extrapolate “the facts” from their life stories in order to construct a causal account that can explain the causes of happiness. First, we abstract four explanatory variables from the interview and the ethnographic data: job prospect, marital status, ties to the home society, and ties to the host society. We then work with life story data in a qualitative comparative analysis (QCA). The analysis results suggest that maintaining ties to both the host society and the home society are important factors for understanding these immigrants’ happiness. Marital status is another key factor associated with immigrants’ happiness.

Key words: Happiness; Social incorporation; Life story; QCA

(9)

The Impact of Financial Crisis to China Industries

—Evidence From The Asian Financial Crisis and the 2008 Global Financial Crisis

Wu Yiyong Tian Min Sun Yanlin

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Abstract: Based on the data from China Statistical Yearbook, China Statistical Yearbook China High-tech Industry Yearbook and some relevant finance websites, the paper aim to research the influence brought by the Asian Financial Crisis and the Global Financial Crisis with a comparative analysis. VAR model provide a helpful tool for an empirical approve to testify whether this impact is transmitted by foreign demand, price of export products or foreign investment. Results show that the Global Financial Crisis brings a more severe and persistent impact to China industry than its predecessor. The mechanism of influence to industry differs from each other in the two crises. Among which, the mechanism of income played a key role in food, industrial and finance industry in the Asian Financial Crisis, while all the three channels did affect all the industries on the full scale in the 2008 Financial Crisis.

Key words: Financial crisis; Industry impact; Differentiation; VAR

(10)

A Marked Effect of Classification Implementation of the Policy, to Advance in Accordance with the Law and Science

Tu Jianxue Huang Meilan Ma Yucheng

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(11)

The Reform of Administrative Approval System Based on Citizens' Right

—Rethinking the Path of Administrative Approval and Essence of Administrative Licensing

Chen Guodong

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Abstract: In order to consolidate and deepen the reform of administrative approval system, it is necessary to establish the citizen subject status in this system. Consequently, it is also essential to criticize the empowerment opinion of administrative approval. In fact, the empowerment opinion is not conform with the essence of liberty of the administrative license and it is logically unsound. Based on the fundamental norm of liberty, the law of administrative license can only be the law that the state endows power to citizens to recover their rights. The application of administrative license is the legal action of citizens which aims to exercise power to create liberty. The action of administrative approval is to exercise administrative recognition power to conform the validity of citizens' legal action. We can amend the administrative license law, establish the essence of restoration of right and ensure that citizens have the power to conduct administrative license. The guarantee of administrative and legal procedure is also critical and should be built.

Key words: Administrative licensing; Liberty; Recovering right; Power to create licensing; Administrative recognition power; Action of formation

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