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He Qi

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**“Policy Constructing Politics”: Understanding “Top-Level Design-Local Detailed Policies”
-A Case Study of Online Taxi-Hailing Service Policy**

Cai Changkun Wang Yu

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Abstract: As China experiencing a transformation period, and opening-up of political process, more social problems need government response as whole. These policy issues are confronted with huge time pressures and high policy complexity, make central government use “Top-Level Design-Local Detailed Policies” to respond the governance dilemmas cannot be resolved by “muddling through” strategy. To analyze process and mechanism of “Top-Level Design-Local Detailed Policies”, under the perspective of Social Construction and Policy Design, this paper constructs a model of Policy Constructing Politics with the case Online Taxi-Hailing Service Policy. Top-Level Design-Local Detailed Policies have three stages. Stage one, within the jungle of interest-value, through manipulating target population and discourse framework, by the logics of anchoring and segmentation, central government constructs the target population of online taxi-hailing services, which compromises multi-conflict of interest and discourse, and responses the policy problem as whole. In stage two, top-level design produces complicated feed-back effects, including discourse effects and power-resource effects, which reconstructs the mechanism of policy sub-system. In stage three, the design of local detail policy is embedded in subsystem, which is constructed centre on local government, bounded by Top-Level Design, and embedded in the local policy history and governance situation. Following the discourse framework and power relationship, local government can design variety local policy. Top-Level Design and Local Detailed Policy constitute the overall policy of Online Taxi-Hailing Service policy doctrine ultimately.

Key words: “Top-Level Design-Local Detailed Policies”, Social Construction and Policy Design, Policy Constructing Politics

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**Strengthening Governance of Air Pollution: Radical Mobilization,
Limited Response and Tacit Interaction**

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(4)

**Analysis of “Policy Response Difference” of Local Government Based on Attention Competition
Theory—the Case of Medical Insurance Payments Reform**

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Abstract: Why do some local governments actively promote the medical insurance payments reform to “respond” to the central policy, while some others are indifferent even “perfunctory” under the same central policy? Through cases studies, we summarized the four policy responses of medical insurance payment reform in five cities as “policy response differences”, and then we explain “policy response differences” by a holistic analysis framework based on the attention competition theory of local governments. The reasons as follows. The decision-making environment forms the attention distribution structure of public issues, which is transmitted, filtered and released to the decision-makers through the decision-making channels, thus shaping the government

actions in specific policy areas. Meanwhile, Different combinations and weight changes of various variables lead to the dynamic change trend of local government policy behavior, which reflects the change of attention competition. The above findings help to explain the many policy areas where China's central unified policy and local effective governance coexist or not, and increase the academic accumulation of Chinese local government behavior research.

Key words: Attention competition; Local government; Medical payments reform

(5)

How the Anchoring Vignettes Methods Improve the Comparability of Questionnaires

—Taking the Measurement and Analysis of Citizens' Appeal Influence as an Example

Li Feng

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Abstract: Questionnaire survey, as an important tool for collecting data in social survey, used standardized questionnaire to analyze the objective situation and subjective attitudes of different groups of people. It can simultaneously investigate and analyze multiple objects and conduct quantitative researches on the basis of the survey results. However, different interviewees may have different understandings of standardized questionnaires, resulting in "incomparable interpersonal relationship" for the same questions. In order to solve this problem, scholars improve it by setting up vignettes and setting anchors. On this basis, researchers have developed anchoring vignettes method which has been widely used in medical fields and social sciences. Taking the influence of citizens' demands as an example, this paper presents the design and measurement of anchoring vignettes method in detail, and presents the operation process of anchoring vignettes method with an example. The results show that the anchoring vignettes method can correct the "interpersonal incomparability" in measure, and can use the anchoring vignettes method to measure the public's attitudes and preference on complex problems.

Key words: Anchoring vignettes; Incomparable interpersonal relationship; Citizens' appeal influence

(6)

The Rise of Technocratic Governance and its Consequences: Reflections on Contemporary Governing Evolutions in Western Countries

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Abstract: To make clear "who" it is to serve and to find solutions to collective issues are two basic themes of politics and two challenges to political theory. In western context, traditional polity theory tries to meet these two challenges by giving the Philosopher King complete legitimate authority. However, with the rise of representative system, solutions to these two challenges separate from each other. Because they lack the complete authority to answer the question of "who", representatives cannot concentrate themselves on searching for the most effective solutions to collective issues, which makes representative politics an ever-ineffective mode of politics, and gives birth to a new mode of technocratic governance. Technocratic governance tries to simplify all collective issues as choices between 2 and 1, and attempts to make itself more effective by creating more accurate technologies to calculate 2 and 1 in given situations. This mode of governance gives standard answer to different collective issues, while excludes the public from public policy making. To correct its negative consequences, we need to reconstruct our knowledge of governance.

Key words: Representative politics; Technocracy; Technocratic governance; Cost-benefit analysis

(7)

Traditions of American Public Administration: Model, Connotation and Evolution Logic

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Abstract: Public administration in any country can not be separated from specific history and tradition. Once it deviates from this tradition or abandons it, it will inevitably face the ideological crisis or identity crisis of where to go. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of America, American public administration gradually formed three traditions: Hamilton's classical administrative model with federal centralization as its core, Jefferson's romantic administrative model with democratic freedom and decentralization as its core, Madison's neoclassical administrative model with interest groups and party struggle as its core, representing the great, small and balancing government tradition of American public administration respectively. The three traditions of public administration in the United States sometimes appear alone, sometimes together, sometimes overlapping, sometimes merging, and promoting the innovation and transcendence of the theory and practice of public administration in the United States. For China's public administration in the transitional period, we must learn from the excellent achievements of western public administration, and at the same time, deeply base ourselves on China's national conditions and inherit the excellent traditional

cultural values of China, so as to promote the continuous innovation and transcendence of public administration theory and practice.

Key words: Public administration; Big government; Small government; Balanced government

(8)

Rural-urban Migrant Working Experiences, Modernity Learning Approaches, and Peasants' Political Efficacy

Tian Beihai Sang Xiao

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Abstract: Based on the survey data of CGSS2010, this paper examines the impact of rural-urban migrant experience and modernity learning approaches on peasants' political efficacy, and tests the intermediary effect of the modernity learning approaches between rural-urban migrant working experiences and peasants' political efficacy. It is found that both rural-urban migrant working experience and the modernity approaches have positive impacts on peasants' political efficacy. The impact of modernity learning approaches on peasants' political efficacy has a strong robustness effect. Meanwhile, the modernity learning approach has a partial intermediary effect between rural-urban migrant working experience and peasants' political efficacy. The above conclusions show that, although peasants with urban work experience have a higher sense of political effectiveness than peasants who do not have the experience of urban work, this difference is not entirely due to the experience of urban workers, but is more due to the use of mass media, daily learning, political participation. Therefore, we should speed up the improvement of peasants' media literacy, strengthen the construction of rural culture, improve the system of political participation rights of urban and rural residents based on long-term residence, broaden the channels of political participation of migrant peasants, and enhance the ability of mobile peasants to participate in politics.

Key words: Peasants; Political efficacy; Urban work experience; Modernity learning approach

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“Breakdown” Integration: Un-local Nuclear Families' Intergeneration Social Integration Model

—The Research of “Points Accumulators” in Shanghai

Wang Kuiming Yin Hang

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(10)

How to Construct Self-protection for Left-behind Children in the Situation of Parent-child Separation

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Abstract: A large number of young and middle-aged laborers in rural areas are shifting outwards, resulting in the breakdown of rural social kinship networks. In this situation of parent-child separation, the personal safety of left-behind children is more worthy of attention. Left-behind children should achieve self-protection by enhancing the awareness of the rule of law and using laws and regulations. Legal and social protection is external protection and bottom line of protection, and individual self-protection is internal protection and upper limit protection. Combining the education and cognition of left-behind children, we found: First, under the conditions of individualized society and large-scale population migration, child protection has crossed the family and social intermediary organizations, and the children individuals directly protect themselves with laws. Second, the disintegration of intimate relationships in the family has a certain role in promoting the formation of children's self-protection, prompting laws and policies to directly protect children as subjects.

Key words: Left-behind children; Legal protection; Social protection; Self-protection

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The Challenge of Contemporary Western Populism to Governance Theory

Guo Jiliang

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