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(1)

New Mechanism of Old Tradition: "Social Mobilization by Party Construction" in Urban Grassroots Governance

Wang Zheng

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Abstract: Social mobilization is an important part of China's national capabilities and a key dimension in understanding national governance. Traditional social mobilization is based on a highly homogeneous social structure, which promotes the grassroots implementation of national will. With the weakening of authority identity, the atomization and representative fracture of society, the traditional mobilization mode has gradually declined in dealing with complex social governance. As a grass-roots social mobilization model in the context transformation of the new era, "Party Building Mobilization Society" constructs the legitimacy source, organizational basis and technical support of social mobilization by means of three mechanisms: differentiated authority shaping of Party organizations, project-based operation of Party organization integration and community elite absorption of Party organizations, so as to respond to govern complex societies. The characteristic of "Party building mobilizing society" is that, on the one hand, it continues China's tradition of implementing policies and national will by means of social mobilization, but at the same time, the new model has developed a new mechanism to nurture society through the expansion of institutional forces, so as to respond to and solve various governance problems, and establishes the interest relationship between party claims and social needs by social mobilization, which contains the theoretical possibility of mutual promotion between party and social relations. The direction of future reform is to balance the internal tension between social mobilization and institutionalization and regulate its boundary of action through more systematic governance thinking and timely, clear and resilient institutional adjustment.

Key words: Social mobilization by Party construction; Urban grass-roots society; Social governance; Social mobilization

(2)

Spatial Politics of Community Governance

——Also on the Spatial Path of "Party Construction Leading Governance"

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Abstract: Spatial politics is the intersection of spatial analysis and political research. The spatial politics of community gov-

ernance focuses on the spatial structure and political processes of localized micro-scales, and is committed to constructing a local analytical framework to analyze the politics and power relations behind the urban community space practice. Through combing and reflecting on the literature of spatial politics research, the basic characteristics and core issues of spatial politics are clarified, so as to provide theoretical support for the division of community space dimensions and the construction of logical channels for space production. Based on this, the new analytical framework bridges the various elements of community governance with the community's political space, public space, and private space, with the goal of refining the logic and mechanism of community space production. On the one hand, it carries out the attribution of the elements of spatial disorder from the negative logical channel to complete the spatial pathological diagnosis of community governance; taking the "party construction leading governance" as an example, it explores how to activate and reconstruct the elements of governance to achieve an effective spatial path for good governance of community from a positive logical channel.

Key words: Community governance; Spatial politics; Community party construction; Space production; Logical channel

(3)

A Push-Pull Equilibrium Model: Explaining the Policy Process in Crises in China

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Abstract: China has shown its unique advantage of speed and efficiency in dealing with crises. What are the driving forces that promote the rapid and efficient policy process in crises in China? This article sums up the process of local reaction and local-central interaction under the central control as a "push-pull equilibrium" process driven by political incentives. The ongoing process consists of five stages: "local initial reaction deviation—central push-oriented correction—horizontal competition between local areas—central pull-oriented correction—matched equilibrium". Through the two interventions of central government, appropriate response matching with the scale of the crises will finally be adopted by the local governments. The "push-pull equilibrium" policy process has significant advantages of being fast and efficient, but it also has the weaknesses of high cost and serious waste of resources. To improve the policy process in crises in China, we need to enhance the policy sensitivity of the local governments in the early stage of the crises, standardize the central government's procedure of intervention and exit, and properly divide the powers and responsibilities between the central and local governments.

Key words: Policy process; Politics driving; Push-pull equilibrium; Central-local government relationship; The Covid-19 pandemic

(4)

Can Competition Improve the Level of Professionalization of Social Organizations?

—Based on An Empirical Study of 735 Social Service Organizations

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Abstract: How to build and maintain a fair and competitive social service market is the biggest challenge for the government to purchase services. This study takes the level of social organization specialization as a "small cut" to understand social effects, and explores how different competition dimensions in government purchases of services and how they affect the

level of social organization specialization. Based on the analysis of the survey data of national government purchases of social work services, it is found that a competitive system design can significantly improve the level of professionalization of social organizations. The number of organizations in the market does not mean that more organizations are better. A market with a medium organization scale is conducive to the professional development of organizations. The lower the availability of human and financial resources in the market, the less willing the organization will be to improve its own professionalism, but in a competitive institutional environment, the negative effects of market resource monopoly are weakened.

Key words: Social services outsourcing; Competitive purchase system; Number of organizations; Resource availability; Professionalization

(5)

The "Hierarchical Game" Responsibility Avoidance Behavior of Grassroots Officials under the Dual Effects of Administrative Pressure and Institutional Space

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Abstract: "Responsibility avoidance", as an alienating behavior of grassroots government officials in the process of fulfilling responsibilities, has become a focus of research in the field of responsible politics because of its strong strategic, interactive and influential nature. At present, the responsibility avoidance behavior of my country's grassroots government officials is mainly affected by the dual effects of administrative pressure and system space, and is manifested as a "hierarchical game" type of responsibility avoidance, which has the characteristics of hierarchical interaction, cross-interest and two-way gaming. According to the administrative pressure and changes in the institutional space, the "hierarchical game" behavior of avoiding responsibility can be divided into four types: downward avoidance, equal avoidance, joint avoidance, and reverse avoidance. Through the four types of avoidance types of case analysis and modeling analysis show that the political impact of "hierarchical game" behavior of avoiding responsibility has both pros and cons. Therefore, firstly, we should improve the responsibility distribution system in the top-level design to achieve equal rights and responsibilities; secondly, we must flexibly exert pressure during the implementation of responsibilities to achieve reverse incentives; finally, we must be flexible in responsibility supervision and achieve efficient accountability. Thereby expanding its positive influence and reducing its negative influence, so that the grassroots officials' "hierarchical game" behavior of avoiding responsibility can play a positive role.

Key words: Responsibility avoidance politics; Administrative pressure; Institutional space; Grassroots officials; Accountability system

(6)

The Spatial Changes, Drive Integration and System Reshaping of Public Governance

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Abstract: From the perspective of the in-depth changes in public governance, what is the logic of the changes in governance space and the integration of the driving forces behind it? What is the institutional logic behind the integration of spatial changes and driving forces? Starting from the spatial perspective of public governance, this article analyzes the in-depth changes in public governance around changes in space, changes in driving forces, and changes in systems. The

study found that the formation of the "three-dimensional" space system of physical space, social space, and digital space of public governance is catalyzing the organic integration of the substantive driving force, value driving force, and digital driving force of public governance. On this basis, the integration of multiple spaces and multiple driving forces and institutional innovations have formed a multi-space governance reform trend, and put forward new demands on the public governance system—building integrity, safety, ethics, intelligence, and the value-based institutional ecosystem to promote the realization of integral wisdom governance, to achieve a comprehensive improvement in the depth, breadth and effectiveness of governance, and to enhance the understanding of the public governance space, driving force, and institutional reshaping.

Key words: Public governance; Governance space; Driving force; Institutional reshaping; Governance reform

(7)

The Logic of Urban Grass-roots Public Services Co-production from the Perspective of Value Co-creation

——Double-case Analysis Based on Two Streets

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Abstract: The efficiency of public service supply is related to people's well-being and development quality, public services co-production with value co-creation as the starting point has become an important mode of public service supply because of its attention to public value and cooperation between subjects. It is urgent to explore how the urban grass-roots conducts the public services co-production to ensure high service efficiency from the perspective of value co-creation. The study found that: under the practice situation with Chinese characteristics, the effectiveness of urban grass-roots public service co-production depends on the effective interaction formed by the relevant elements. The logic of public service co-production based on value co-creation is as follows: in the supply of public services, taking the inter-embedded organic subject system as the premise; regarding public value as goal orientation, but also focusing on its realization; grasping contents such as take residents as the center to promote residents' participation, pay attention to the construction of inter-subject relationship, service innovation, and knowledge mining and application. This finding is helpful to cope with the difficulties and challenges of urban grass-roots public service supply, and it is also a discussion of the localization of public service co-production in urban grass-roots public service supply of China from the perspective of value co-creation.

Key words: Public service co-production; Value co-creation; Urban grass-roots; Double-cases analysis

(8)

Research on China's Policy of Combination of Medical and Health Care from the Perspective of Open Social Innovation

——Based on the Field Investigation of An Elderly Care Institution in Beijing

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Abstract: Based on the open social innovation theory, this paper constructs a three-dimensional policy research framework and systematically analyzes the historical evolution, basic composition and policy pedigree of China's integrated medical and health care policies. The content analysis method was used to conduct coding statistics and quantitative analysis on the 45

policy texts of the combination of medical and health care issued by the national level from 2000 to 2020, so as to summarize the internal law of the evolution of the content of the policy. Based on the innovation theory, this paper constructs the innovation model of medical and health care in China, and further formulates the cooperation process of multiple subjects. The results of policy analysis are as follows: the theme of the policy is relatively stable and concentrated; the policy system is relatively complete and standardized; the innovation mode of pension service is paid more attention; the number of planning outlines and environmental optimization policies is excessive; the regulatory policy, assessment policy and talent training policy are obviously insufficient. On this basis, a field survey was conducted on an Elderly Care Institution in Beijing. This paper tries to build an integrated conceptual framework system of "open social innovation", and explains the multiple logic of the operation of the policy from four aspects: the interaction of multiple subjects, the aggregation of public resources, the process of social innovation and jointly creating value.

Key words: Combination of medical and health care; Policy research; Content analysis; Open social innovation

(9)

How the Government Affect the Social Capital Investment Proportion in PPP Projects?

—An Empirical Study Based on 3561 Projects

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Abstract: After rectification in 2017–2018, the PPP model has entered a new development opportunity period in China. However, the superposition of economic downturn and epidemic situation has led to the decline of financial affordability of local governments. How to attract social capital investment and improve the social capital investment proportion has become a key issue for the development of the PPP model. Based on the PPP project database of the Ministry of finance, the information of 3561 PPP project information of project companies established between 2013 and 2018 were selected. Then, the PPP project information is matched with the data of the cities, and the Tobit model is used for empirical test. It is found that the impact of government capacity on the social capital investment proportion of PPP projects is more significant than the contract characteristics, The reason is mainly related to the incomplete contract attribute of PPP project contract and the limited rationality in the process of contract signing. Therefore, local governments should focus on strengthening financial capacity–building, improving PPP project management capacity, promoting PPP project information disclosure, and issuing targeted support policies, so as to effectively stimulate social capital and improve the investment proportion of PPP projects.

Key words: PPP project; Social capital investment proportion; Government capacity; Contract characteristics

(10)

Research on Influencing Factors of Cross Border Money Laundering Behavior of Public Officials in State-owned Enterprises

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Abstract: The crime of money laundering by public officials is a major social problem related to national security. The crime of money laundering is very hidden, which is difficult to observe from the perspective of research and public vision.

Taking advantage of their position, public officials of state-owned enterprises use cross-border money laundering to deal with illegal funds, which has caused the loss of large amount of state-owned capital overseas and done great harm to national financial security. Based on the data of 92 job-related crimes provided by the Discipline Inspection Committee of G Province, this paper establishes the psychological factor indicators of money laundering behavior of public officials in state-owned enterprises from the micro psychological perspective, and constructs the influence mechanism of money laundering behavior by using structural equation model. It is found that:(1)The subject of cross-border money laundering of public officials in state-owned enterprises has the characteristics of high position, large power, large amount of money involved and long time of fund transfer.(2)Upstream crime is the fundamental cause of cross-border money laundering by public officials of state-owned enterprises. Personal pursuit of interests and money is the subjective cause of cross-border money laundering. The deficiency of internal and external anti money laundering supervision of state-owned enterprises is the objective cause of cross-border money laundering by public officials of state-owned enterprises.(3)Personal factors and environmental factors have a significant impact on the fund transfer path of cross-border money laundering of public officials in state-owned enterprises. Personal factors negatively affect the fund transfer path, and environmental factors positively affect the fund transfer path. On this basis, this paper puts forward countermeasures and suggestions to prevent and curb cross-border money laundering of public officials in state-owned enterprises from the aspects of legal construction, supervision system and social governance.

Key words:Public officials of state-owned enterprises; Cross-border money laundering; Micro psychological factors.

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