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真问题／真方法／真学问／真文章

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Data-driven Digital Government Development: from Service Outsourcing to Collaborative Governance

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Abstract：It has been an important practical and theoretical exploration to realize integral open connection and interactive smart mobilization in the process of constructing digital government across China. In comparison to the traditional public-private partnership in the physical realm, collaborative actions in digital government emphasizes the integral purposes to promote collaboration among multiple parties, multiple levels, and multiple agencies. Investigating the collaborative entities, approaches, and relations in the digital government development in Guangdong can help reveal how to cultivate collaborative actors between government and others, strengthen key elements of digital development, release digital dividend, and eventually improve governance efficacy.

Key words: Digital government; Data; Multi-party collaboration; Service outsourcing; Collaborative governance

Technology Empowerment, Institution Shaping and Digital Government Performance
——An Empirical Study Based on 31 Provincial Governments

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Abstract：Exploring the generative logic behind digital government performance is conducive to a better understanding of the current situation and differences of government digital transformation, and realizing the goal of coordination, fairness and inclusiveness. Based on the framework of technology implementation, the "subject-path-performance" framework of digital government performance generation was constructed, pointing out that technology empowerment and institution shaping were not only the basic path of digital government construction, but also the antecedent conditions of performance. Through the qualitative comparative analysis of 31 provincial governments in mainland China, it is found that no single condition can inevitably bring high performance of digital government, but consolidating the foundation of digital government platform and improving the policy system play a more universal role. There are multiple high-performance paths for digital government, including "leader-technology" driven, "finance-technology" driven, leader-driven and technology-driven. To improve the performance of digital government, it is not only neces-

sary to realize the effective coordination between technology empowerment and institution shaping, but also necessary for local governments to choose the suitable construction path for their own conditions.

Key word: Digital government;Performance; Technology empowerment; Institution shaping; Qualitative comparative analysis

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"Discussion on the Code": Local Practice of People's Democracy in the Whole Process of Big Data Enabling

——Case Interpretation Based on Yancheng Experience

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Abstract: Democratic consultation is the proper meaning of people's democracy in the whole process. Relying on the big data supported "discussion on the code" platform, Yancheng has demonstrated the powerful effectiveness of people's democracy in the whole process of big data enabling by virtue of multi-dimensional actions such as "building a carrier - optimizing functions - focusing on promotion - fine management - re integration". The vivid practice of "discussing on the code" has opened a new channel for consultative democracy to be integrated into grass-roots governance, explored a new key to do a good job in mass work, and built a new platform for the CPPCC to "put in place without offside". In Yancheng's practice of people's democracy in the whole process, it faced multi-dimensional practical difficulties such as weak software and hardware, poor quality of consultation and advice, unsmooth information interaction, and lack of systematic guidance in practice. To this end, we will build an effective path to promote the high-quality development of people's democracy in the whole process of big data enabling.

Key words: Discuss on the code; Big data; People's democracy in the whole process; Democratic consultation

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Empirical Research Methods in Public Value Analysis: Types Applications and Future Development

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Abstract: Due to the lack of verification and improvement of empirical research, there is a risk of theoretical stagnation and the "disappearance" of issues in public value research. Therefore, rethinking and integrating public value research should be integrated into research methods. To this end, the article uses systematic review methodology to sort out the relevant literature of existing public value research, and summarizes the changing trends, types and characteristics of empirical research methods in public value analysis. On this basis, it discusses how to correctly select and apply empirical research methods in the field of public value research, and points out that experimental research, big data and machine learning, and mixed research are expected to become the mainstream of public value empirical research methods in the future. The sorting and summary of empirical research methods provide a broader space and feasibility for the selection and in-depth discussion of subsequent public value issues, thereby promoting breakthroughs in its theoretical research and contributing to the development of public value management as a new public adminis-

tration paradigm establish.

Key words: Public value; Empirical research; Method; Systematic review methodology

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Institutional Constraints, Actors and the Introduction of Policy Instruments

——A Case Tracking Based on the "Scanning Data Application" of the X City Investigation Team

of the National Bureau of Statistics

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Abstract: Why can policy tools from the private sector be successfully introduced into the public sector? Most of the existing studies have analyzed the influencing factors such as internal and external environment, actors, and the nature of public issues relatively independently. This paper attempts to construct an integrated analytical framework of "institution–actor–instrument", focusing on the interactive coupling between the different stages of the elements. By tracing the process of introducing the "scanning data application" into the existing CPI survey, the paper reveals the logic of policy instrument introduction: the success of policy instrument introduction is influenced by the extent to which actors allocate their attention to individual needs, instrument characteristics, and other factors in the context of institutional constraints. The influence of each factor on the introduction of policy instruments and the way it works differs at different stages. Timely institutional pressure is a key element to break the deadlock and promote the successful introduction of policy instruments. This case attempts to break through the single perspective and static spatiotemporal view of previous studies, and places the introduction of policy instruments in a specific structural context to explore the interaction among the elements, which also has certain policy implications.

Key words: Policy instrument introduction; Institutional constraints; Attention allocation; Actors

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Complex Collective Action: Generation, Framework and Experience

——Panoramic Case Analysis Based on Dujiangyan Irrigation District

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Abstract: Collective action is a manifestation of the interactive process between diverse countries and society, organizations and individuals, government and governance objects. Collective action in public affairs governance is moving from simplicity to complexity, and case studies and theoretical transformation based on China's local context are essential. The governance activities of public affairs in irrigation areas have continued since ancient times. Based on this specific field of collective action, this paper demonstrates the concept generation and connotation characteristics of complex collective action, and conducts a panoramic qualitative

analysis based on historical analysis and case induction with Dujiangyan super large irrigation district as the object. Based on the historical analysis of irrigation areas and collective ontology, the interpretative framework of complex collective action in the Chinese context is constructed, and the historical experience of collective action in Dujiangyan irrigation district is summarized from the perspective of long time span. As a confirmatory discussion of the explanatory framework, key organizational factors in the collective action stage of irrigation areas after the establishment of the People's Republic of China were identified and case experiences were summarized. Analysis has found that, as a unique collective action mode, there is a close correlation between party embeddedness and the generation of collective action capabilities. The collective action experience of irrigation areas led by the party after the establishment of the People's Republic of China is based on the action value of the people, the actor characteristics of organizational leadership, and the interaction between bidirectional embeddedness and adaptive institutionalization of actors, the diverse organizational methods of actors and the generation of collective action capabilities are jointly realized through five aspects. The experience of complex collective action in Dujiangyan irrigation district enriches the theoretical connotation of the party embedded collective action mode, and provides valuable theoretical and practical support for the governance of the Commons in other fields.

Key words: Complex collective action; Dujiangyan irrigation district; Governance of the commons; Panoramic qualitative analysis; Party embedding

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Differential Decoupling and Institutional Integration: The Practical Logic of Campaign−Style Policy

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Abstract: As an important policy tool in China, how campaign−style policy implementation to be practiced? By introducing a "loose coupling − inhabited institution" perspective, this study investigates the logic of the practice of campaign−style policy by coding the experience of four counties' experiences of implementing Targeted Poverty Alleviation (TPA) policies. The study found that in the face of strong political pressure for mobilised policy implementation, and due to the "loose coupling" of policies, a diverse group of mobilised policy practitioners adopted a variety of strategies, including policy learning and innovation, policy invocation, policy packaging and policy decoupling, depending on the complexity of the task and the original policy arrangements. This study defines this policy "unpacking" process as differential coupling. Meanwhile, in the process of campaign−style policy implementation, local practitioners also use a variety of institutionalised integration mechanisms, including the re−engineering of organizational structures and mechanisms and the use of policy brokers, to package and reintegrate policy "bundles". Differential coupling and institutional integration are embedded in the institutional field of local governance as the "two sides of the coin" of campaign−style policy practices. The process of "unpacking" and "repackaging" in the practice of mobilisation policy has significant implications for understanding the relationship between campaign and routine, as well as for the outcomes of campaign−style policy implementation.

Key words: Campaign−Style policy; Loose coupling−inhabited institution; Differential decoupling; Institutional integration

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Research on the Construction Mechanism of Rural Community

Governance Community in the New Era

—— Case Analysis Based on the Zigui County

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Abstract: Promoting the construction of social governance community in rural communities is an important embodiment of the modernization of socialist rural governance with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Public participation is an important feature of the construction of social governance community in rural communities in the new era. Through the research, it is found that typical areas in the construction of rural community social governance community pay attention to expand the scope of participation, innovation of participation mechanism according to local conditions, and guide multiple subjects to widely participate in community social affairs. Participants and mechanisms interact and connect with each other, and the pluralism of participants affects the toughness of the mechanism. The resiliency of the mechanism can also provide a guarantee for the construction of diversified main structure. In the new era, the innovation of rural community governance community construction mechanism, need to lead the party organization aggregation subject structure as the core, with responsibility, interests as the core of the consensus value system, to adhesion multiple subject, play to the function of different subject participation mechanism as guarantee, truly strengthen the cooperation between subjects, make multiple subjects do their best, and promote the transformation of public participation to a cross regional and decentralized direction. In this way, a community of social governance in rural communities can be truly formed that "everyone fulfills their responsibilities and shares in the benefits", and the modernization of rural social governance can be promoted.

Key words: New era；Rural communities；Governance community；Public participation in；Construction mechanism

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