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Discourse of "Political Task" in Local Governance: Generative Logic, Practice Review and Use Regulation (2)

TANG Yu - quan

(School of Public Policy and Management, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi 530004)

Abstract: The discourse of "political task" is clearly and constantly used by the Communist Party of China. "Political task" can be defined from the concepts of relativity and absoluteness. The Central Committee proposed the discourse of "political task" to embody the organizational principle of democratic centralism, thus enhancing the ability of collective action and realizing the historical tasks of the Party at all stages. In local governance, "political task" has gradually become a high - frequency term in official daily work. Although the discourse of "political task" has produced such positive values in local governance as increasing appeal and mobilization, and endowing unconventional assessment of leading officials with legitimacy, there are still problems: there exists arbitrary use and overuse of "political task"; in order to complete the "political task", other tasks are easily ignored or even sacrificed; in the process of implementation, people usually give priority to "political task" and distort the original intention of the policy; sometimes "political task" is used to cover up some unreasonable and illegal work. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate and supervise the use of "political task" discourse in local governance.

Keywords: local governance; discourse system; discourse of "political task"; standardized use

On the Traditional County Governance System in China (14)

GU Hong - neng

(School of History and Political, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550001)

Abstract: China's traditional county governance system runs through the whole imperial era, with a continuous history of more than 2000 years. Investigating the county governance system in history can provide some reference and enlightenment for today's rural governance. China's traditional county governance system follows the logic of imperial rule and is the end part of the whole state governance system. County Government, its agencies and quasi - official organizations, as well as the county - level officials, miscellaneous officials, subordinate officials, runners and rural elites, constitute the county governance system. This system mainly relies on the control and plunder mechanism of the county government over the individual households and the "support - return" mechanism between the county government and the rural elites to carry out the county governance. The traditional county governance system is subordinate to the imperial power system. With the wrong construction logic, it is hard to be regarded as a governance system, which is a lesson to be learned today. Regardless of its purpose and

function, that the traditional county governance system takes the county – level government as the center to govern the countryside and flexibly sets up diversified agencies is worth learning. However, the so – called rural self – governance in the traditional era is basically imagination. In addition, great changes have taken place in rural areas, so there is not much enlightenment and reference for today.

Keywords: local governance; county governance; traditional county governance system; imperial rule; rural governance

How are Community Social Organizations Absorbed by Administration: Reinterpretation Based on Structural Functionalism (24)

PENG Xiao – bing & LI Wen – qing

(School of Public Administration, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400044)

Abstract: Community social organization is a key variable in urban community governance, and also an important platform to undertake the focus shift of national governance and respond to the willingness of community – level social association. In recent years, it has been committed to achieving a balance between the downward shift of national governance focus and the high willingness of social association. Based on the structural functionalism analytical framework and through the observation of WS volunteer service team in LX community of Chongqing, it is found that it may result in the problems of "administrative absorption of society" such as resource dependence, target substitution, black box and voluntary interruption. The administrative logic of community social organizations can be divided into four progressive levels: the government's monopoly of resources leads to the dependence of social organizations on resources; the resource dependence endows the administrative intervention in organizations with legitimacy, which leads to the contradiction between the goals and behaviors of social organizations; and in order to eliminate the psychological exclusion of members from administrative affairs, the government uses institutional vacuum to intervene in personnel arrangement; administrative absorption makes the organization lack of internal motivation, and it is difficult to achieve sustainable expansion and reproduction due to the lack of social capital.

Keywords: social organization; community governance; administration; structural functionalism

Comparison of Urban Community Governance Models: An Analytical Framework (39)

LEI Xu – chuan & YANG Juan

(School of Public Affairs and Law, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031)

Abstract: To construct the state governance system and promote the modernization of governance capacity, the realization of primary – level governance is the key. Through literature review, this paper combs out three mainstream community governance models, namely, "administration oriented", "cooperative network" and "self – governance oriented". Through comparing the characteristics, problem – solving path and effects among the three, a relatively complete analytical framework is constructed. The research shows that due to the complexity of community governance in China, the "administration ori-

ented" model is not worthless, and the "self - governance oriented" model is not universal either. In the transition period when the state autonomy being still strong and the social subjectivity being insufficient, "cooperative network" model is the choice of community governance adapted to Chinese context.

Keywords: primary - level governance; community governance; "administration oriented" model; "cooperative network" model; "self - governance oriented" model

**Mutual Embeddedness of Government and Society:
A Way to Govern Communities in Accordance with the Law
in Western China——A Case Study of City H in Gansu (50)**

LI Sheng - yun

(School of Public Administration, Gansu University of Political Science and Law, Lanzhou, Gansu 730070)

Abstract: Since the types of communities are complex and diverse, governing communities in accordance with the law can not be simply regarded as the primary - level version of law - based governance. Taking a Northwestern urban community as an example, this paper discusses without sufficient internal and external support how an underdeveloped region explores a reciprocity mechanism between community self - governance and state power embeddedness that is suitable for local conditions, and tries to construct a co - governance relationship of mutual empowerment and interaction, so as to make the seemingly rigid process of community governance in accordance with the law more flexible and effective, which is of great significance for community governance in accordance with the law in underdeveloped areas.

Keywords: community governance; mutual embeddedness of government and society; acquaintance society; relationship between government and society; governance in accordance with the law

**The Diffusion Mechanism and Effect of Waste Classification Policy:
Qualitative Comparative Analysis of 42 Pilot Cities (60)**

FAN Zhi - qiang

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Abstract: The implementation of waste classification policy is of great significance for urban environmental governance. Based on the policy diffusion theory, this paper constructs the analytical framework of subject and contextual dimensions, and compares the diffusion effect of waste classification policy in 42 pilot cities by using the method of crisp - set qualitative comparative analysis. It is found that the interaction between policy subjects and policy contexts makes the government of pilot cities present different policy behaviors. Among them, the functional departments responsible for policy implementation play a key role; vertical pressure, horizontal competition, previous policy - making experience and change of officials form configuration effect. The establishment of urban domestic waste classification system in the future needs to pay attention to the resources and institutional environment of cities, guide the participation of multiple policy subjects, and form a multidimensional dynamic coupling mechanism.

Keywords: policy diffusion; policy pilot; waste classification; qualitative comparative analysis

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