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The Historical Logic and Realistic Enlightenment of the Policy Change of Abolishing Counties and Establishing County-level Cities: Analysis Based on Historical Institutionalism (2)

ZHANG Yunsheng & ZHANG Xihong

(School of Political Science and Law, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China)

Abstract: The policy of abolishing counties and establishing county-level cities is of great significance to further promote the new urbanization strategy with people as the core and accelerate the citizenization of agricultural transfer population. Since the reform and opening up, the policy has gone through four stages: opening, adjusting, freezing and restarting. Through the analysis of historical institutionalism, it is found that the asymmetric demand for county economic power development determines the policy choice. However, path dependence, key nodes and fracture balance mechanism play a key role in the continuation, transition, interruption and return of policies. It is concluded that the policy generally presents a non-linear fluctuation development state, and the environment, policy, actors and their relationship are the main factors influencing the policy change. In reality, we should learn from historical experience, grasp the law of policy change, reasonably control the scope of conflict between behavior and environment, maintain the matching degree between policy and environment, and effectively limit the negative interaction between behavior and policy, so as to ensure the policy to be stable and effective.

Keywords: administrative division; abolishing counties and establishing county-level cities; policy changes; historical institutionalism

Collaborative Governance of Cross-Regional Public Crisis: Practical Investigation and Innovation Mode Study (15)

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Abstract: Under the background of risk society, cross-regional public crisis has developed from occasional to frequent, simple to complex. In order to effectively deal with the cross-regional public crisis, the regions with close links of multiple elements in China have explored collaborative governance through jointly formulating regional plans, signing administrative agreements, establishing organizational mechanisms and promoting project cooperation. Of course, this practice of cross-regional public crisis collaborative governance also exposed some problems, such as insufficient degree of coordination, low efficiency, insufficient limitation and weak reliability. The reason lies in the block of traditional departmentalism and regional division, the lack of social and enterprise participation, the lack of standardization of the agreement and the insufficient supply of regional supporting system, as well as the lack of protection of information, human resources and other resources. Therefore, it is necessary to incorporate different regional government, social and market forces, innovate and build a collaborative governance model of cross-regional public crisis. The systems of organization, coordination and control can be designed, among which the organization is the carrier that boosts mode operation, the coordination is to promote collective action, and the control belongs to a constraint structure. Under the framework of the three operation systems, a highly efficient and cooperative cross-regional public crisis collaborative response pattern is formed.

Keywords: social governance; risk society; public crisis; crisis management; collaborative governance; intergovernmental cooperation; cross region

**"Intelligent Governance" and "Linkage":
A New Form of Social Governance Modernization in Chinese Cities
——Case Analysis of "1 + 3 + X" Practice in Foshan** (33)

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2. School of Government, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510006, China)

Abstract: Urban social governance is an important part of national governance. It is urgent for researchers to form more academic rational thinking with Chinese discourse value from local cases to promote social governance in urban areas and enrich the theoretical connotation of "the governance of China". With the case study method, this paper traces the practical process of "1 + 3 + X" multi-agent cooperative governance to resolve community-level social conflicts and disputes in Foshan. It focuses on the analysis of its process evolution and behavior path, and identifies two characteristics of "intelligent governance" and "linkage", and further finds three basic laws of multi-agent cooperative governance: reaching consensus in conflict resolution, adjusting governance functions of government and deeply embedding technology empowerment. "Intellectual governance" and "linkage" are not only the result of the mutual shaping of the logic of technological governance and bureaucratic system, but also the result of active innovation of community-level governments to effectively resolve social contradictions and stabilize social order. The timely adjustment and coordination of "intelligent governance" and "linkage" logic can, to a certain extent, bridge the gap between system design and governance practice, realize the significant improvement of national governance efficiency, and fully demonstrate the unique political advantages of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: social governance; urban social governance; collaborative governance; technology governance; governance effectiveness

**The Input of Community-level Democratic System and the Reconstruction of the
Publicness of Villages: Empirical Analysis of Village B in Northeast China** (43)

LUO Shan

(School of Sociology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430072, China)

Abstract: The publicness is the foundation of good governance of villages. In the real dilemma of the decline of endogenous publicness in village society, reconstructing the publicness of villages has become an important issue of community-level governance. In the practice of the system of "four discussions, one trial and two disclosures" in rural areas of Northeast China, the publicness of villages has changed from lack to reconstruction, which shows that the input of community-level democratic system can play a key role in the complex process of village publicness reconstruction; and through the systems to realize the opening of power, interest relating, mobilization of villagers and activation of resources, a kind of "institutional publicness" is produced. The input and operation of community-level democratic system show a series of positive effects in village governance. Based on the goal of standardization of community-level governance and reconstruction of rural social order, the state needs to input effective democratic system to the community level to activate villagers' self-governance and inject new vitality into the changing rural society.

Keywords: rural governance; village governance; villagers' self-governance; publicness of villages; community-level democratic system; "four discussions, one trial and two disclosures"; institutional publicness

Evolution and Construction Logic of Rural Dispute Resolution Mechanism: An Analysis of Policy Texts Since the 18th CPC National Congress (54)

LIU Hongwei & GONG Yurun

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Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China's rural dispute resolution mechanism has been continuously developed and improved, and has gradually become an important part of the community-level governance system, which is of great significance for maintaining the harmony and stability of rural society. This study uses qualitative research methods to analyze 224 policy texts since the 18th CPC National Congress. It is found that the development process of rural dispute resolution mechanism since the 18th CPC National Congress is a process of empowering and delegating power to community-level units, enriching governance elements and strengthening social governance innovation. It can be divided into three stages: connecting the preceding with the following, systematic layout and comprehensively deepening. The core logic of its evolution lies in adhering to the overall Party leadership, constantly strengthening the construction of the rule of law, and adhering to the overall coordination and systematic promotion of a number of systems. After years of construction and development, China's rural dispute resolution mechanism has formed a functional system with clear objectives, complete elements and clear structures: the top-level design explores and establishes a series of basic principles and a relatively perfect work pattern of dispute resolution; the action strategy takes the system and platform construction as the starting point to effectively improve the work efficiency; the guarantee elements support the effective operation of the mechanism from organizational leadership, funds, personnel, publicity, supervision and evaluation.

Keywords: rural governance; social governance; rural dispute resolution mechanism; resolution of contradictions and disputes; policy text analysis; flexible governance

Institution Suspension: An Explanatory Framework of the Path Deviation of Rural Social Governance Innovation (65)


XU Qin

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Abstract: The innovation of rural social governance is essentially a process of transforming institutional texts into governance practice. The institutional analysis framework constructed from the three dimensions of institutional setting, institutional operation and institutional field has become an important perspective for understanding the innovative practice of rural social governance. The coupling degree among institutional setting, institutional operation and institutional field directly affects the appearance of innovation practice and determines the realization of innovation efficiency to a certain extent. The case study shows that one possible explanation of rural social governance innovation deviating from institutional expectations and failing to achieve governance effectiveness in the field of practice is that when the higher-level government promotes the innovation of rural social governance, it neglects that institutional innovation is a comprehensive process of institutional setting, operation and change, which leads to the structural disembeddedness between institutional setting, institutional operation and institutional field, making the institutions suspend in the community-level governance field and further causing the gap between institutional text and governance practice. To avoid institution suspension and promote the effective transformation of policy texts into governance effectiveness, we should pay attention to the integrity, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of institutional innovation, so as to make the institutional construction in a balanced state as a whole, thus promoting the effectiveness of rural governance.

Keywords: rural governance; social governance; governance effectiveness; institution suspension; institutional setting; institutional operation; institutional field; institutional innovation

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