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Research on the Types of Horizontal Intergovernmental Policy Diffusion （2）

BAO Weihui

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Abstract: Policy "pilot–diffusion" is a unique path of China′s reform, innovation and development. Under the radiation of the central–local relationship with Chinese characteristics, starting from the two dimensions of "supply–side" policy promotion and "demand–side" policy learning willingness, and based on the inter–organizational policy formation theory, four types of horizontal intergovernmental policy diffusion are extracted: interdependent type, one–way dependent type I, one–way dependent type II and mutually independent type. Through four cases of power list system, "house–for–pension" policy, smart city construction and industrial park planning, this paper analyzes the action logic of the innovation subject of policy source and the adoption subject of policy in the process of different types of policy diffusion, and further sums up the specific path of policy diffusion types in combination with the unique role of the central government under China′s political system.

Keywords: public policy; policy diffusion; type of policy diffusion; theory of supply and demand; interdependent type; one–way dependent type; mutually independent type

The Process and Logic of Embedding Value into Hierarchical Governance: A Case Study of Urban Management Law Enforcement Departments in Cities of Jiangxi and Hubei （14）

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Abstract: In reality, the hierarchical operation of urban management law enforcement departments presents a contradictory phenomenon. In the hierarchical operation structure with "matters" as the center, the hierarchical tasks are divided according to the quantity index or the nature, and are decomposed to people. In face–to–face situational communication, a collective consensus is reached and collective identity is constructed. Incentive mechanism is created according to local conditions, and supervision is transformed into conventional hierarchical mechanism. The primary–level government takes various strategies to balance the conflicts among multiple goals, logics and tasks in the changing environment. By extracting the theoretical elements and basic characteristics from the phenomenon, we can find that the value embedded in the bureaucratic governance highlights people′s value rationality and emphasizes the individuals′ spirit of responsibility. It pays attention to people′s social rationality and emphasizes the collective spirit of cooperation. It recognizes people′s instrumental rationality and emphasizes the initiative and difference of primary–level units. It also pursues the result–oriented pragmatism and pays attention to the overall dynamic balance. This governance mode, in which people control things, reflects the inherent characteristics of value rationality controlling formal rationality, thus refining the theoretical category of "value embedded in hierarchical governance". To embed value into the hierarchical governance, contradiction is the meta–power, variability is the basic aspect, human subjectivity is the core of the operation process, pragmatism is its action logic, and the general dynamic balance is its realistic goal. It reflects a complex responsibility agency relationship, which combines the value rationality of responsibility ethics with the formal rationality of

hierarchical operation, and finds the existence of human beings in hierarchical operation.

Keywords: government governance; hierarchical governance; value embedding; formal rationality; principal–agent; urban management law enforcement

Research on Transformation of Digit–driven Community Governance （26）

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Abstract: Focusing on the core question of why it is possible for digital technology to drive community governance, this paper brings the space–time dimension of data circulation into the analysis field, and based on the existing theories, constructs the integrated analysis framework of "goal–mechanism". Digital technology and community governance shape each other, and community governance system deeply absorbs digital technology through goal coupling and mechanism coupling. In the process of multi–source data circulation and continuous integration, the cooperation between technology and governance has promoted community collaborative management, risk prediction and early warning, accurate community service, etc., which has led to the emergence of new mechanisms for community management and security affairs handling, as well as new mechanisms for service supply and delivery. The coupling process of digital technology and community governance drives the "co–production" of new governance objectives and new mechanisms, enhances the innovation ability of community governance system, and makes it possible for digital technology to drive community governance.

Keywords: social governance; community governance; digital technology; technology governance; goal coupling; mechanism coupling; governance transformation

Practical Dilemma and Countermeasures of Green City Renewal from the Perspective of Spatial Justice （37）

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Abstract: Under the background of "double carbon" policy and ecological civilization construction, green cities urgently need to change the high energy consumption development mode of urban renewal and explore the renewal path. Based on the theory of spatial justice, some personal interests are neglected in the process of green city renewal, which makes the realization of spatial justice face difficulties. The truth is that urban renewal fails to effectively balance and take into account the needs of all parties in spatial production, resulting in unbalanced distribution of spatial interests. Specifically, the problem of spatial justice includes neglecting the legitimate rights and interests of some subjects, inadequate protection of vulnerable groups, and the phenomenon of "green gentrification". In the future green city renewal, it is necessary to define the co–governance mode, and improve the institutional guarantee of the start, content and results of the renewal, so as to combine public interests and personal interests to the maximum extent and achieve the balance of social, ecological and economic benefits.

Keywords: urban governance; co–governance; green urban renewal; spatial justice; reinvention for the aged; "green gentrification"

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Internal Drive and External Introduction: The Driving Mechanism of Rural Governance from the Perspective of Hierarchy—— Based on the Case Analysis of "Village–Community Integration" in Guizhou 〔51〕

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Abstract: Effective rural governance is a multi–level, focused and phased process of "internal and external governance", which requires both external guidance and endogenous motivation. At present, technological empowerment and institutional empowerment provide good external environment and institutional conditions for rural governance. The growth of rural endogenous power depends more on the dynamic rural internal subjects, and it is a driving mechanism of "leadership activation, resource integration and governance internalization". At the operational level, the transformational leadership of village officials is the endogenous driving force that effectively stimulates villagers' endogenous development power and rural self–governance potential. At the organizational level, "village–community integration" is the core organizational model for effectively integrating existing and potential rural resources. At the institutional level, Party building leads many parties in the village to participate in joint production, which is an important way to effectively promote the internalization of village governance. The integration of the three levels of rural governance will drive the continuous improvement of rural governance efficiency as a whole.

Keywords: rural governance; led by Party building; village–community integration; transformational leadership; driving mechanism

"Village Governance by Capable Persons" and Village Management: A Study of the Behaviors of Village Officials Under the Background of Rural Vitalization〔64〕

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Abstract: "Village governance by capable persons" has become a common phenomenon in resource–deficient areas in central and western China. The survey finds that the governance behavior of capable village officials shows the characteristics of corporatization of resource operation, biasing of transaction processing, team–working of village officials and stratification of the relationship between officials and the public, and all the above characteristics serve the village management behavior of capable village officials. The favorable resources from departments and centralized resources in villages and towns provide resource support for the village officials. The satisfaction of villagers' demands for projects and development provides the political legitimacy of village governance for the village officials, which constructs the power base for the village management by the village officials. The great change of village governance brought by "capable officials" and the detachment of governance goal from village demand brought by management behaviors of capable officials lead to the trap of developmentalism. The governance authority "floats" above the village, and further shapes the form of operational village–level governance. In order to further standardize the "village governance by capable persons" in the central and western regions, it is necessary to strengthen the input of norms and system construction, improve the standardization and institutionalization of village governance, and meanwhile, practice the mass line to improve the public nature of village governance.

Keywords: rural vitalization; primary–level governance; village governance by capable persons; village management