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The Triple Logic of the Self – Reform of the Communist Party of China (4)

ZHANG Qian – yuan & FENG Hong – wei

(School of Marxism, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430072)

Abstract: To have the courage to carry out self – reform is the most distinctive character and the greatest advantage of the Communist Party of China. It is the "password" for the Party to overcome difficulties and create miracles. In the new era, the Communist Party of China continues to promote and strengthen the self – reform with great political courage and strong strategic resolve. Among them, the wisdom of the ancients and the exploration of the Party are the foundation of the Party's effort in continuing to promote and strengthen the self – reform. Marxist Party building Thought is the source of theory. The new problems and new challenges that arise in the development of the Party and the state are the needs for practice.

Key words: The Communist Party of China; self – reform; Party building

The Self – reform of the Communist Party of China: Theoretical Retrospect and Deep Analysis (16)

GUO Shi – jun

*(School of Marxism, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Shanghai 200433;
Guilin University of Aerospace Technology, Guilin, Guangxi 541004)*

Abstract: Profound analysis of the theoretical essence of "self – reform" must adhere to the fundamental nature and thoroughness of the Party's self – change, the substitutive trend of new and old things, and the inherent characteristics of self – renewal, and meanwhile it requires to base on the text to identify the extension of "self – reform" and clarify the difference between the Party's "self – change" under specific historical conditions and "self – reform", so as to further understand the leap process of the Party's self – reform from theory to practice, grasp the inner evolution of the Party's self – reform from the aspect of subjective shaping, understand the dual engine of the Party's self – reform from the perspective of motivation and the approaches of the Party's self – reform. We should start from deepening and extending the theory of the Party's self – reform in the new era, and promote its transformation into practice. We should improve the Party's self – reform ability through strengthening the innovative consciousness, effectively promote the Party's self – reform drive through enhancing the dual power system and effectively realize the Party's self – reform through expanding the approaches of the self – reform.

Key words: The Communist Party of China; self – reform; Party building; self – change

The Innovation and Challenge of the Primary – level Governance System Reform: An Analysis of Local Government's Practice (27)

WANG Chen – zi

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, China's urbanization process has accelerated markedly, and the ever – changing situation has increased the pressures and challenges faced by the existing urban primary – level governance system. In recent years, all regions have carried out all – round pilot innovation and reforms around the function, division of responsibilities and operation mode of urban primary – level governance system, and formed a relatively systematic reform plan. However, due to the deep influence of institutional resistance, innovative reform measures have encountered a lot of obstructions in the process of achieving regular operation. In view of this, it is necessary to focus on the rule of law in urban primary – level governance and the improvement of urban primary – level governance system, and promote reforms to take root in the new era.

Key words: government governance; urban governance; primary – level governance; urban primary – level governance; local government

The Paradigm Shift of Public Employment Policy and Its Logic (42)

ZHU Kan & GUO Xiao – cong

(*School of Government, Sun Yat – Sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510006*)

Abstract: Employment is the cornerstone of national stability and development. Systematically exploring the changes and the logic of the public employment policy paradigm since the founding of New China is of great significance for adjusting and innovating current public employment policy. Since 1949, China's public employment policy has mainly experienced periods including resettlement, unified package, dual – track system, marketization, active employment, and employment priority strategy. Correspondingly, the employment policy paradigm differs in policy situational awareness, policy issues, policy objectives and policy tools, but the employment policy paradigm shift follows a certain logic. The adjustment and innovation of future public employment policy should comprehensively examine the policy environment, focus on employment, and use the tool of governance to better play the role of public employment policies in developing and improving people's well – being and maintaining social stability.

Key words: social construction; employment; employment policy; policy paradigm

The Knowledge Chain of Policy transfer : Optimization of Local Policy Transfer Process in China from the Perspective of Knowledge (55)

XIONG Ye

(*School of Law and Public Affairs, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210044*)

Abstract: As an important policy supply mode of local governments in China, policy transfer plays an increasingly important role in China's local governance. However, policy transfer does not necessarily lead to optimized local governance performance and positive institutional changes. There are many competing and complementary knowledge sources in the transfer of local policies in China. The production,

flow, transformation, application and feedback of policy knowledge constitute a complete policy transfer knowledge chain. The knowledge chain of policy transfer is not only a conceptual tool to understand the knowledge process in policy transfer, but also a new management idea based on "knowledge chain", which is to realize the sharing and innovation of policy knowledge by optimizing the knowledge process management of local policy transfer in China, and maximize the positive effects of knowledge in the process of policy transfer.

Key words: policy transfer; policy knowledge; policy learning; policy innovation; knowledge chain; knowledge perspective; local policy; government governance

Research on Water Resources Management in Lake Society (68)

ZHANG Lu - lu

(Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, Tianjin 300350)

Abstract: Under the state of financial shortage and weak bureaucratic system in traditional China, local governments usually adopted the mode of "public - private cooperation", and intervened in the process of water resources management as the leader, supervisor and arbitrator to declare the state authority. Without the actual participation of rural groups, the water resources management presented a state of loose connection. At present, the "public - private cooperation plus citizen participation" model implemented in China is the inheritance and innovation of the traditional water resources management model in that it continues and deepens the traditional vertical and horizontal governance structure; the state administrative power transforms from "in name" to "in reality"; the water resource management system becomes open and the multiple subjects are closely related. We should give full play to the joint role of various elites, cultivate social welfare organizations and guide multi - agents to cooperate, thereby achieving good governance of water resources.

Key words: watershed management; ecological environment governance; lake society; lake (river) chief; water resources management; multi - subjects; co - governance

Dilemma and Approach of Big Data Driving Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Rural China (78)

LI Xiao - yuan^a & ZHONG Wei^b

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Abstract: Big data has been widely used in targeted poverty alleviation and plays an important role in accurate identification, policy classification, process management and performance evaluation. However, many regions face the dilemma of increasing abnormal phenomenon of "material poverty alleviation", "data poverty alleviation" and "formal poverty alleviation". The imbalance of resource allocation, the bureaucracy in the indicator task, and the imperfection of big data platform design are the economic, political, and technological factors that lead to this dilemma. To get out of this dilemma, we should give full play to the role of rural vitalization strategy in optimizing resource allocation, improve the supervision and accountability mechanism for targeted poverty alleviation via big data, and optimize the design of big data poverty alleviation platform.

Key words: targeted poverty alleviation; targeted poverty elimination; big data; village - level organization; rural vitalization

Five Dimensions of Realizing Effective Rural Symbiotic Governance in the New Era

(88)

LUO Min

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Abstract: The realization of effective rural symbiotic governance in the new era requires corresponding conditions. Interests relationship, people's willingness, cultural cognition, organizational scale and regional adjacency, constitute a variable function of the effectiveness of rural symbiosis governance in the new era. Each factor has different effects on the role and function of rural symbiosis governance: the symbiosis of interests is the economic basis; the symbiosis of people's willingness is the prerequisite; the symbiosis of organizational scale is the internal foundation; the symbiosis of cultural cognition is the psychological basis; the symbiosis of regional adjacency is the spatial basis. Among them, the interests relationship and people's willingness are the most direct and most crucial factors. Practice has proved that the rural symbiotic governance in the new era needs to be based on the the consensus of cultural cognition, enhance the willingness of symbiotic units to participate in rural governance through the integration of mutual interests of symbiotic units, thus forming a mutually beneficial community of rural governance, and with an "inclusive" value to co-ordinate the rural governance pattern of the new era, and explore a future picture of the symbiotic governance of the new era with the interests relationship, the wishes of the people, cultural cognition, organizational scale and regional adjacency as the core elements.

Key words: rural governance; symbiotic governance; interests relations; people's willingness; cultural cognition; organizational scale; regional adjacency

Rural Public Discourse Field: Theoretical logic, Transition and Construction

(100)

HU Wei - wei & YU Shui

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Abstract: As a supplement to the theory of public energy field, public discourse field is more convincing when explaining the problem of rural governance in China. Situation, power and order constitute the theoretical logic of rural public discourse field. Among them, the logic of situation lies in the creation of confrontational space; the logic of power attaches importance to the construction of infrastructural power; the logic of order emphasizes the rational and orderly game. Based on the analysis of historical institutionalism, this paper sorts out the transition of rural public discourse field in different periods. It can be found that: emptiness, vacuum and anomie are the specific features in the imperial period, the people's commune period and the township government and village self-governance period, while the "discursive hegemony" of primary-level government and the "political apathy" of the bottom villagers are the structural dilemmas of rural public discourse field. Therefore, it is necessary to start from the choice of rural governance model, and under the premise of systematic analysis of the coupling between rural flexible governance mode and rural public discourse field, reshape the flexible governance structure, thus providing academic support for the construction of rural public discourse field.

Key words: rural governance; public discourse field; discursive hegemony; political apathy; flexible governance

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