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Three Dimensions of the Evolution of Public Oversight Thought of the Communist Party of China in 70 Years Since New China's Founding (4)

LI Zhi-jun & HAN Miao-miao

(School of Marxism, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing 100081)

Abstract: As an important means by which the people can safeguard and protect their fundamental interests, public oversight is a weapon to eliminate corrupt officials and correct misconduct and also one of the most direct ways to achieve broad political participation. In the 70 years since New China's founding, the evolution of public oversight thought of the Communist Party of China can be roughly analyzed from three dimensions: from the historical perspective, the Party's understanding of the role of public oversight has experienced the evolution from initially incorporating public oversight into the national system, considering public oversight as a factor of vital importance to the Party and the state to promoting public oversight to improve the Party's ability to purify itself; from the institutional perspective, the Party's understanding of the institutionalization of public oversight has experienced the evolution from thinking "it should have a set of regulations", "the system is more fundamental" to "focusing on implementation"; from the perspective of oversight approach, the Party's understanding of public oversight approach has experienced the evolution from mainly relying on the mass movement, operating within the legal framework to taking moves through multi-interacting.

Key words: Communist Party of China; public oversight; mass movement; system construction; ability to purify itself

Multi-dimensional Thinking of Public Participation: Differentiation and Integration (15)

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Abstract: The concept of public participation needs to be systematically sorted out to promote theoretical integration and settle disagreement. The theoretical dimension of public participation examines three representative theoretical research orientations of participation: participation based on institution, participation based on choice and participation based on behavior, and combine them to form a three-dimensional integration. The discretion of the content dimension reveals that public participation and political participation move from mixing to differentiating, and social participation becomes the mainstream in the public participation, and political participation and social participation develop from coexistence to integration. The value dimension examines the inherent tension and external synergy between rule-oriented orderly participation and result-oriented effective participation, and advocates orderly and effective integration to form development-oriented beneficial participation. The research approach

of public participation shows the dual nature of differentiation and integration.

Key words: public participation; political participation; social participation; orderly participation; effective participation; beneficial participation; deliberative democracy

Policy Pilot: A New Perspective to Understand the Constraints of Contemporary State Governance Structure (28)

WU Jun - wei

(School of Public Administration and Policy, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872)

Abstract: As a governance mechanism with Chinese characteristics, policy pilots have been frequently and widely applied to various reforms and major policies, which have had a lasting and profound impact on contemporary Chinese state governance. With a stable institutional foundation, policy pilot fundamentally reflects the structural constraints of the state governance that dates back to the imperial period and has continued into the contemporary era, that is, the structural contradictions derived from the "controlling" by the central and "governing" by the local. Therefore, policy pilot is a rational system design that responds to the central - local contradictions. Based on the analysis of the structural contradictions between the central and the local, it is found that the Chinese political system is the basic background of policy pilot, and it has established an indispensable institutional platform for the pilot operation; the policy pilot initiated by the central is more to control the local politically rather than out of consideration for purely technical rationality; promotion incentives, fiscal dependence, and legalization pressure are the main reasons for local participation in policy pilots. In the process of modernizing China's system and governance capacity, policy pilot will inherit the "top - level design" and launch local innovation and play an increasingly important role.

Key words: public policy; policy pilot; state governance; government governance; structural contradiction; central - local relationship; incentive mechanism

How Policy Instrument Reflects Policy Value: A Traceability Analysis ——Empirical evidence based on the comprehensive administrative law enforcement mode of W city (41)

LI Xue - song

(School of Politics and Public Administration, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430072)

Abstract: Policy value is the cornerstone of public policy and the logical starting point of policy process. There is a certain logical relationship between policy tools and policy value. That policy tools reflect policy value is a reflection of public policy from preparation to implementation. The logical path of the "value - goal - program - tool" is the basic interpretation based on the policy process. The "mixed" feature of policy value is the policy issue of value neutrality. The case study of the comprehensive administrative law enforcement mode of W city, H Province provides empirical evidence for the logical traceability of policy instruments reflecting policy values. The study found that the effective order of policy values, the optimal allocation of policy instruments, and the inter - subjectivity of policy implementation are factors that influence policy instruments to fully reflect policy values, indicating the degree to which policy instruments reflect the value of policy. This research expands the perspective of understanding the logical relationship between policy instruments and policy values, and attempts to

provide a traceability explanation in Chinese context.

Key words: policy tools; policy value; policy effectiveness; public policy; value neutrality; policy process; traceability

**From Derailment to Coupling:
the Value Proposition of Public Cultural Service Delivery** (54)

WANG Yang

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Abstract: In the delivery of public cultural services, the political and social relationship is a hot topic. In reality, the delivery of public cultural services often presents the co-existence of "surplus" and "insufficiency". This structural "cultural poverty" is actually triggered by derailment between government and society. When administrative logic replaces service logic, top-down standardization of "one size fits all" will engulf the bottom-up individuality, and derailment will occur. Coupling as a cross-border concept, is used to interpret the political-social relationship between government and society in the delivery of public cultural services. From derailment to coupling is the value proposition of public cultural service delivery. The concept of government-society coupling requires to empower the society and regulate public power in the delivery of public cultural service.

Key words: government governance; public services; public cultural services; cultural governance; political and social relationship

**Research on Urban Community Governance Based on the Perspective of
Property Right and Field Relationship** (67)

QIAN Zhi-yuan & SUN Qi'ang

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Abstract: With the reform of housing commercialization, China's urban communities have developed a new neighborhood relationship with housing property rights as the core and shared property rights as the link. Housing property rights is an important basis for the operation of community field. The housing property rights system has shaped the operational order and composition of community field, and promoted the realization of individual subjectivity and the cultivation of morality, but it also brings about the materialization and differentiation of community relations. Meanwhile, embedded in the community, housing property rights is not only subject to the interactive construction of multi-stakeholders in the horizontal network of the community, but also subject to the interactive construction of "institution" and "life" in the vertical network. The system design of urban community governance should not only regard housing property rights as the carrier of pluralistic governance, but also adapt to the changes of modern housing property rights system and the social relations hidden behind it.

Key words: urban governance; urban community; community governance; housing property rights; property rights theory; field theory

**From Industrial Poverty Alleviation to Thriving Business:
the Dilemma of Industrial Development and the**

Trend of Innovation in Poverty – stricken Areas (81)

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Abstract: For poverty – stricken areas, industrial poverty alleviation is the near – term target and development basis, while thriving business is the long – term vision and development expectation. The target orientation of the two is consistent. However, there are many common problems in industrial poverty alleviation under the framework of targeted poverty alleviation. The government’s affinity selection affects the project layout, the implicit support brings policy burden to the local society, the joint responsibility increases the operating cost of the enterprise and the development of rural industry tends to be homogeneous. These problems have reduced the overall effectiveness of industrial poverty alleviation and is not conducive to the prosperity of business. For the sustainable development of the industry, poverty – stricken areas can standardize the selection and layout of distinctive local business by introducing third – party evaluation mechanisms, and concentrate the state financial investment on rural public goods supply, while local governments provide institutional support around the development of distinctive business, choose the appropriate organization model according to different industries, focus on creating brand products with local characteristics, explore new modes of urban – rural industrial integration development, and promote the diversification and prosperity of rural industries.

Key words: rural vitalization; industrial poverty alleviation; thriving business; industrial homogenization; urban – rural industrial integration

Price Failure in Rural Land Transfer: Explanation and Influence (92)

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Abstract: In the process of promoting rural land transfer, the government’s intervention changed the weak position of farmers in spontaneous transfer transactions, and turned farmers that used to be dispersed individuals into a collective with collaborative actions. With significantly improved ability in market adaptation and price negotiation, farmers have benefited a lot. However, this also makes farmers’ evaluation of farmland value from the single dimension of agricultural production factors to the multi – dimensions of production function, employment function, property function, emotional factor, which easily leads to a "price illusion". With the increasing government subsidies, rural land tenants have also relied heavily on government subsidies, forming a "profit illusion" that treats government subsidies as profits. The surprising coupling between the "price illusion" of farmers and the "profit illusion" of the tenants has led to the change of the rural land transfer price from the low level in spontaneous transfer to the high level in transfer with government intervention, which not only aggravates the government’s financial burdens, but also brings about many risks to the tenants and the whole society. It is not an ideal way of distributing agricultural land. Therefore, the government should be aware of its role and appropriately rectify it, enabling the market to seek a reasonable balance between promoting farmers’ income and reducing the costs of scale operations.

Key words: rural land transfer; price failure; price illusion; government; farmers; tenants

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