

求 實

【党建研究】

新时代以党的政治建设为统领治理形式主义 刘先春 陈慧瑞(4)

【政府治理研究】

国家政策执行治理机制的选择逻辑

——以食品安全治理机制为例 廖锋江 周建国(16)

政策工具视角下的主体功能区土地政策研究 操小娟 牡丹宁(30)

权责分立与风险分配:网格化管理困境分析 刘 锐 刘 磊(42)

干部队伍专业治理能力建设:基本情势及影响因素

——基于江浙沪三省(市)卫健委处级干部的分析 陈 朋(57)

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江西省优秀期刊

【“三农”问题研究】

农村集体经济发展与村社再组织化

——以烟台市“党支部领办合作社”为例 陈义媛(68)

城乡一体化地区乡村治理逻辑的转换

——对沿海农村村级治理行政化改革的反思 仇叶(82)

农村土地承包政策中的效率与公平张力及其消解 祝天智(96)

英文目次、摘要、关键词 (107)

《求实》2020年总目录 (111)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Governing the Practice of Formalities for Formalities' Sake with Taking Enhancing the Party's Political Building as the Overarching Principle in the New Era (4)

LIU Xian – chun & CHEN Hui – rui

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Abstract: In the new era, governing the practice of formalities for formalities' sake should put the party's political building first, which has its profound theoretical and practical logic. Identifying the practice of formalities for formalities' sake should be based on the height of politics, analyzing it should have political depth, and governing it should highlight the political validity. In the process of governing the practice formalities for formalities' sake, we should create political consensus, improve political capacity, explore political resources, construct political system and political ecology that helps to fight against it.

Keywords: the practice of formalities for formalities' sake; the Party's political building; political consensus; political capacity; political resources; political ecology; political system

The Choice Logic of Governance Mechanism of National Policy Implementation: Take Food Safety Governance Mechanism as an Example (16)

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Abstract: Policy implementation is related to the realization of national governance objectives and public interests. In the process of policy implementation, there are various strategic games between the central government and the local government. Most of the existing studies analyze the types and causes of policy implementation deviation from the perspective of local government, but ignore the interaction behavior of the central government in policy implementation. As an active controller in the interactive game of policy implementation, in addition to the power of policy – making, the central government also has the decision – making power of policy implementation governance mechanism in the game. According to the difference of objectives and the degree of information asymmetry between the central government and local governments, the central government will choose different governance mechanisms to deal with, such as routinized governance, decentralized governance, centralized governance, and campaign – style governance. The case of food safety supervision system reflects the diversified choice logic of the central government's policy implementation governance mechanism.

Keywords: public policy; policy implementation; routinized governance; decentralized governance; centralized governance; campaign – style governance; food safety

Research on Land Policy of Functional Zones from the Perspective of Policy Instruments (30)

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Abstract: The choice of policy instruments directly affects the realization of policy objectives. Differentiated land policy can accelerate the construction of functional zones, optimize the pattern of land space development, and promote the coordinated development of economy, population, resources and environment. From the perspective of policy instruments, this paper takes 119 land policies of functional zones at central level from 2011 to 2019 as the research object, and uses the method of text analysis to sort out and summarize the laws of the existing land policy changes. The results show that, in the existing land policy, the application of different types of policy instruments is not balanced, the government and its functional departments prefer mandatory policy instruments, and pay less attention to mixed and voluntary policy instruments; in different types of functional zones, the difference in the combined application of various policy instruments is not obvious, which does not reflect the requirements of the national plan for developing functional zones. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the land policy of functional zones based on the positioning of different types of functional zones.

Keywords: functional zone; land policy; policy instrument; mandatory policy instrument; mixed policy instrument; voluntary policy instrument

Separation of Powers and Responsibilities and Risk Allocation: An Analysis of the Dilemma of Grid Management (42)

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Abstract: The current researches on grid management mostly discuss the advantages and disadvantages from the perspective of technology and governance. In fact, there is a regulating effect of governance organizations and absent environment between governance technology and technological governance. When we return to the governance situation, and analyze the county governance structure, organizational incentive mechanism, resource allocation mode and public governance tasks, we can find that the structure and its changes of public affairs make it difficult for government to achieve clear governance. In order to avoid the governance risk, county – level organizations use the grid policy with strong legitimacy to achieve adaptive governance in the new era. The problem of grid management lies in that county – level organizations can not achieve effective coordination, which aggravates the problem of uncoordinated powers and responsibilities at the community level, leading to the phenomenon of "organized irresponsibility". Only if the imbalance of powers and responsibilities is gradually improved, can the grid management be able to play its due role.

Keywords: county governance; grid management; community – level governance; grid technology; separation of powers and responsibilities; risk allocation

**Officials' Capacity Building for Professional Governance :
Basic Situation and Influencing Factors**
—Based on the Analysis of Division – level Officials of Health Commission
in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai (57)

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Abstract: The implementation of government governance and the new role of policy functions, especially the delicacy management of modern public affairs and the increasing number of emergencies, put forward practical requirements for officials' capacity building for professional governance. The analysis of sample data shows that, on the whole, the problem of officials' capacity building for professional governance is getting more and more attention; in terms of sources, it is the main way to allocate professional officials by internal promotion or through the exchange with other units at the same level; from the perspective of post change, it is common for officials including the first in command and assisting leaders to change posts within the system; in terms of practical experience, professional background is not the only criterion for professional governance capacity, instead, practical training is more significant. Officials' capacity building for professional governance is a complex systematic project, which is influenced by many factors, such as personal quality, organizational focus and training, the existing regional and industrial personnel foundation, and the incentive structure of community – level officials. It is an eternal topic to strengthen the officials' capacity building for professional governance, especially in the current situation. However, professional governance capacity is not limited to professional background, and practical experience is also important. While paying attention to the post of the first in command, we should also notice the team members that play complementary roles. In addition, we should use systematic thinking to promote officials' capacity building for professional governance through expanding the scope of professional selection, improving the performance of specialized and accurate training, and strengthening the classified management and evaluation.

Keywords: government governance; governance capacity; capacity building; capacity for professional governance; professional background; post experience

**The Development of Rural Collective Economy and the Re – organization of
Village Community: A Case Study of the Practice of "Party Branches
Leading and Managing Co – operatives" in Yantai (68)**

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Abstract: The practice of "Party branches leading and managing co – operatives" in Yantai provides reference for the development of rural collective economy. Co – operatives solve the production difficulties of small farmers by giving play to the collective co – ordination function. Co – operatives do not "replace" small farmers to get rich by way of direct dividends, but "drive" the long – term development of small farmers by "transferring profits". In the process of developing collective economy, village governance has been activated, and the collective economic development has become an opportunity for village collective to mobilize Party members. The collective has also leveraged the clan power of the village through Party members, greatly reducing the resistance of village development; meanwhile, the increase of collective activities has also rebuilt the public nature of village "society". The development of

collective economy requires intensive interaction between village collective and villagers, which has become a path for the landing of "floating" government in the post tax reform era.

Keywords: leading by Party building; rural vitalization; rural collective economy; re-organization of village community; co-operative; "floating" government; village governance

Transformation of the Logic of Rural Governance in Urban – Rural Integration Areas: Reflection on the Administrative Reform of Coastal Village – level Governance (82)

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Abstract: In the context of urban – rural integration, a new round of administrative reform of village – level governance has been launched in coastal rural areas. Its basic orientation is to establish a public administration system at the rural level. The promotion of urban – rural integration has profoundly changed the social conditions of coastal rural areas, and also triggered the modernization of rural social structure and the change of governance nature. This not only leads to the weakening of the basic conditions for the healthy operation of the villagers' self – governance, but also provides an important opportunity for the improvement of rural governance capability. The village – level administrative system in the new era has prominent public attributes. Through regulating village – level power, improving primary – level organizations and constructing public service system, a more institutionalized primary – level governance system is established, the supply capacity of rural public services is strengthened, and the role of public service providers of village – level organizations is shaped. In this process, the ability to implement the will of the state get strengthened, and a more stable public connection with farmers has been established with the link of public service, which has made the primary – level governance move towards modernization to a certain extent.

Keywords: rural governance; urban – rural integration; administrative reform; villagers' self – governance; public administration; modernization of primary – level governance

The Tension between Efficiency and Equity in Rural Land Contract Policy and its Resolution (96)

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Abstract: The essential features of China's urbanization and social security development in the current stage determine that a large number of farmers are in the state of "leaving the land" but not "abandoning the land". The land contract policy must not only solve the problem of land abandonment or inefficient utilization by farmers, but also ensure that all farmers fairly share the land contract right, which determines that there is an obvious tension between efficiency and equity in China's land contract policy: the policy pursuing efficiency leads to inequity, while the policy pursuing equity limits the efficiency of land use. To eliminate the above tension, the key lies in making full use of the opportunity provided by the urban – rural integration development strategy, and speeding up the pace of urbanization and rural social construction, so that farmers can completely get rid of the dependence on land for survival; meanwhile, innovating agricultural land contract policy, so as to improve the efficiency of land use and achieve a higher level of fairness of contracting rights.

Keywords: rural land; land contract policy; policy tension; equity; efficiency