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The Integrated Governance of Rural Primary-level Party Organizations: Advantages, Connotation and Approach (4)

CAI Wencheng & ZHU Rongkang

(School of Marxism, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu 730000, China)

Abstract: Primary-level governance led and guided by the Communist Party of China is the most prominent feature and core mode of social governance in China. The integrated governance of rural primary-level Party organizations is the guarantee to realize the modernization of rural governance, the key to comprehensively promote rural vitalization, and the premise to realize the common prosperity of farmers. In rural governance, primary-level Party organizations have political, organizational, public support and resource advantages. Faced with the problems of the diversification of governance subjects, the influence of multiculturalism on villagers' values, the differentiation of rural interests and the imperfect governance system, rural primary-level Party organizations must constantly improve the leadership mechanism of Party building, improve the leading mechanism of core values, optimize the interest coordination mechanism, form the institutional governance mechanism, and enhance their ability of integrated governance.

Keywords: rural governance; primary-level governance; rural primary-level Party organizations; integrated governance

Co-governance and Process Democracy in the Governance Practice of Farmers' Self-organization: Based on the Empirical Analysis of Township G in Zigui County, Hubei Province (14)

HAN Qingling

(School of Public Administration, Shandong Normal University, Jinan, Shandong 250000, China)

Abstract: As a new way to realize farmers' effective organization and shape the main participants of primary-level governance, farmers' self-organization plays an important role in the modernization of China's governance and the independent construction of primary-level society. It is found that endogenous farmers' self-organization based on the cooperative demand in rural industry development and national resources going to the countryside and the effective integration of the village community structure and rural elites, is a new carrier to promote rural social unity and deepen the practice of self-governance. Through forming a networked co-governance system with organizations at county and village levels, it has created a flexible governance space and regulation mechanism within the village, constructed a local mechanism for internalizing external problems and negotiating interests, realized the whole-process people's democracy based on effective social mobilization and promoted the organic connection between primary-level administration and rural self-governance. For the sustainable development of farmers' self-organization, the trend of administration should be avoided, and the boundary among participants in co-governance should not be blurred.

Keywords: primary-level governance; villagers' self-governance; co-governance; whole-process people's democracy; social organization; farmers' self-organization

The Causes, Hazards and Countermeasures of Excessive Implementation in Primary-level Governance: A Case Study of Street-level Bureaucrats (29)

CHEN Jun^a & WANG Haitao^b

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Abstract: As the front-line governance subject in the primary-level governance field, street-level bureaucrats are faced with the requirement of high standard and efficiency for governance practice, which is the realistic need to promote the modernization of primary-level system and capacity for governance. Under the comprehensive influence of institutional structure, organizational goals, complex environment, resource endowment, interest consideration, ability and quality and other factors, to some extent, the discretionary implementation of street-level bureaucrats can't be regulated by a unified standard, and in reality it is presented as differentiated implementation. It is difficult to effectively handle the governance authority and operation mode of discretion, therefore it is easy to lose control and be alienated into excessive implementation of governance. This problem implies other hazards: at the micro level, it reduces the public confidence of the street-level bureaucrats; at the meso level, it weakens the governance authority of local governments; at the macro level, it affects national identity. Therefore, the discretion of street-level bureaucrats should be institutionalized, standardized and rationalized through reasonable measures. It is necessary to ensure the self-efficacy of implementation and control it to a certain extent.

Keywords: government governance; primary-level governance; street-level bureaucrats; discretion; excessive implementation; public confidence; regulate and control

The Transformation, Hidden Worries and Efficiency Improvement of Urban Risk Management Under the Technology Governance Paradigm (43)

ZHANG Longhui & ZHAO Zequan

(School of Political Science and Law, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin 130117, China)

Abstract: Urban risk management is an important part of national governance. With the development of technology, the role of technological factors in urban risk management has become increasingly prominent, and it has promoted the evolution of urban risk governance paradigm from bureaucratic governance to technology governance, and technology governance has become a new way of contemporary urban risk management. In reality, the application of technology has led to the transformation of urban risk management, such as intelligent risk perception, digitalization of risk governance space boundary, accurate correlation of governance elements and flattening of risk governance structure. Meanwhile, as an important source of urban risks, the application of technologies in urban risk management has brought about some hidden worries of technology governance, such as the fragmentation of urban social technologies, the technicalization of risk management objectives, the failure of technology governance and the invasion of technology ethics. It is necessary to strengthen the government intervention, guide the technology governance to return to the humanistic value, standardize the operation of technologies, and consolidate the ethical foundation of technology to improve the technology governance effect of urban risks, so as to enhance the governance efficiency of urban risks.

Keywords: urban governance; risk management; urban risk; bureaucratic governance; technology governance; technological transformation; technological risk

Disembedded Social Mobility: Institutional Logic of the Urbanization of Rural-Urban Floating Population in China (59)

WANG Tong

(School of International Affairs and Public Administration, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, Shandong 266100, China)

Abstract: It is an important political and social phenomenon in China at present that social members make large-scale social mobility in urban-rural structure and regional structure. The urbanization process of rural-urban floating population in China is not a simple shift from rural to urban areas. Instead, it requires the rural-urban floating population to actively cross the field boundary shaped by institutional factors, be accepted by the new community and realize the organic integration with the new field. The institutional logic of this disembedded social mobility is the order consideration of local governments at all levels based on the limitation of urban social population capacity; its deep institutional logic is a kind of elite screening mechanism, that is, the differential citizen qualification access mechanism designed by the local government based on the individual ability or actual contribution of the rural-urban floating population. This elite access mechanism is a typical one-way flow mechanism, that is, the rural-urban floating population gains the citizenship of urban society at the cost of giving up their rural household registration status and rural collective interests. This directly restricts the formation of a two-way flow mechanism characterized by respecting the floating population's right to choose "joining the city" or "returning home", and should be an important reform task for China to speed up the urbanization of rural-urban floating population.

Keywords: urban-rural relationship; social mobility; household registration system; territorial management; urbanization of floating population; disembedding

Features, Generation and Optimization of Unfocused Institutional Measures in Rural Governance: A Case Study of "Combination of Three Governance" Practice in County C in Central China (75)

YU Hongbo

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Abstract: Compared with involution, institutional failure and institutional inaccuracy, unfocused institutional measures can more accurately summarize such problems in rural governance. Although some institutional measures show instrumental performance to a certain extent, they fail to focus on the core carrier and value requirements of the institution itself, which is reflected in "separation of three governance", self-governance tending towards people's wellbeing, rule of law tending towards order, rule of virtue tending towards administration and so on. From the practice of primary-level governance, the main reasons are the dislocation of officials' values, the pressure of existing evaluation mechanism and the alienation of public needs. The unfocused institutional measures will further strengthen administrative and financial dependence, and bring about the dislocation of governance concept. The institutional norms and rational choices in the new institutionalism help to reveal its generating mechanism, while the value integration in the governance process, the scientific evaluation of institutional innovation, the prominence of the public subjectivity and the rural endogeneity help to improve the unfocused measures.

Keywords: rural governance; "combination of three governance"; unfocused institutional measures; self-governance tending towards people's wellbeing; rule of law tending towards order; rule of virtue tending towards administration; new institutionalism

Mutual Construction Mechanism of Policy Implementation and Village Governance by Local Elites and Its Impact (87)

XU Hanming & LI Hui

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Abstract: Since the implementation of the strategy of rural vitalization, there widely exists village governance by local elites in resource-poor areas. The historical changes of national policies and the regional distribution of resource elements constitute the time and space background of village governance by local elites. The implementation of policies and village governance by local elites promote each other to form a mutual construction mechanism. The shaping process of the implementation of the rural vitalization policy on village governance by local elites is embodied in that elites incite administrative power through their own resource endowment, so as to accelerate the development of villages with policy resources; the reverse mechanism of village governance by local elites to the implementation of the policy is manifested in that, through effective governance, elites can create demonstration villages, and drive the policy to be widely implemented. Under the guidance of policy implementation, village governance by local elites has brought about two influences: on the one hand, it can actively promote rural vitalization; on the other hand, that elites excessively pursue the governance effect might violate the rights and interests of villagers, and the administrative governance might damage primary-level democracy. To implement the strategy of rural vitalization, it is necessary to strengthen the regulation and guidance of village governance by local elites to ensure that it plays an positive role in the implementation of rural vitalization.

Keywords: rural vitalization; primary-level governance; rural governance; village governance by local elites; administrative governance; policy implementation

Embedding and Reconstruction: Governance Logic of Returning Elites Under the Background of Rural Vitalization (100)

DING Bo

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Abstract: The key to the implementation of rural vitalization lies in giving full play to the subjective role of farmers. At present, rural areas are faced with the structural development dilemma of hollowing out, empty nesting and aging, and rural governance lacks the participation of elites. Therefore, rural vitalization needs the return of elites. Returning elites are a new group of rural elites, and they have high morality, extraordinary ability and are familiar with local rules. Returning elites are embedded in rural society from three aspects, that is, emotional embedding, identity embedding and governance embedding, which are embodied as follows: they keep emotional memory of hometown and have local feelings of acquaintances' society; primary-level government endows them with legitimate identity; they put themselves in the field of rural governance. Returning elites are embedded in the field of rural governance through integrating into governance participants, entering elite organizations and evaluations of moral authority, which can effectively reconstruct rural governance. Village governance by returning elites can not only optimize the entity structure of rural governance, promote the diversification of governance entities and governance strategies, but also cultivate villagers' modern values, and promote villagers to strengthen public rationality and rational behavior.

Keywords: rural vitalization; rural governance; new rural elites; returning to the village and governance; farmers' subjectivity; emotional embedding; identity embedding; governance embedding

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