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TRUTH SEEKING

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Contents，Abstracts and Keywords

"Two Combinations": Necessity, Possibility and Approach   （4）

YU Anlong

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Abstract: The "two combinations" have run through the development of the Communist Party of China (CPC) for more than a hundred years, and are the logical mainline in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of our times. The promotion of the "two combinations" is an intrinsic need to show Marxism′s power of truth, an inevitable requirement to grasp China′s special national conditions comprehensively and accurately, a rightful meaning to revitalize the fine traditional Chinese culture, and an essential embodiment of the CPC′s original aspiration and founding mission. The possibility of realizing the "two combinations" is mainly manifested in the benign interaction between the "subject" and the "object", the organic unity of the "keeping" and the "changing", the enlightenment from both the "positive" and the "negative", and the effective connection between "before" and "after". In terms of internal operation mechanism, the "two combinations" have the characteristics of integration, synchronization, common base and interaction. In concrete practice, the CPC is the core subject of the "two combinations", the people are the fundamental subject, and the leaders of the Party are the important subject. To continue to promote the "two combinations" in the new era and new journey, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of advancing with the times, focusing on cultural innovation, putting the people first, upholding the Party′s leadership, and adopting in－depth research and studies.

Keywords: "two combinations"; Marxism; China′s specific realities; fine traditional Chinese culture; the Communist Party of China

On the Disciplinary Orientation of Party Regulations Study and Its Construction
（16）

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Abstract: Party regulations study should be constructed as an independent first－level discipline, which is an inevitable requirement to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, an objective choice to answer the questions posed by China, by the world, by the people, and by the times, and a practical need to provide Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions for the governance of political parties in the world. As a new cross discipline, the study of Party regulations should have the political height of Marxist theory, the vision of political science, the thickness of history based on a specific research object, the precision of specialized knowledge of jurisprudence, and the temperature of ethics. The framework of the discipline of Party regulations should include the principle of Party regulations, the practice of Party regulations, and the system of Party regulations. To develop Party regulations as an independent discipline, there are still discourse barriers, and it cannot get the effective assistance from the education and teaching of Party regulations. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the research of the discipline of Party regulations, break through the discourse barriers of different disciplines, and incorporate the discipline of Party regulations into the first－level disciplinary catalog of the Ministry of Education as soon as possible.

Keywords: Party building; Party regulations; Party regulations study; first－level discipline; disciplinary orientation; discipline construction

Why the Implementation of Inter−provincial Government Services has been Hindered: A Case Study of the Yangtze River Delta Region （30）

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Abstract: As an extension and expansion of the unified online government service within the jurisdiction, the implementation of the inter−provincial government services presents a more obvious and intricate network structure. At present, the implementation of inter−provincial government services not only faces institutional constraints, but also encounters technical problems. At the same time, the interaction between the implementation subjects and the implementation network as well as important events in the implementation process will have an impact on the implementation of the policy. Therefore, in order to promote the smooth implementation of inter−provincial government services, measures should be taken to strengthen the top−level design, break down network boundaries and adhere to network governance.

Keywords: digital government; government services; inter−provincial services; policy implementation networks; network governance; environment−process−outcome; inter−governmental networks; data chimneys

Actors′ Perception, Institutional Structure and Policy Instrument Selection: An Analysis Based on the Design Process of Low−Income Population Identification Mechanism in City J, Guangdong （43）

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Abstract: The selection of policy instruments is the result of the combination of actors′ perception, policy scenarios, institutional structure and other factors, and the dynamics of actors′ perception and institutional structure may cause changes in the selection of policy instruments. The design process of the low−income population identification mechanism in City J of Guangdong Province is taken as a case, and process tracing is used as an analytical tool to refine the mechanisms by which actors′ perception and institutional structure affect the selection of policy instruments. It is found that the interaction between scientific knowledge and practical knowledge facilitates the innovation of policy instruments, but the selection of policy instruments is path−dependent due to political considerations and institutional constraints. Changes in the selection of policy instruments are the result of the sequential action of policy learning mechanism and cognitive lock−in mechanism.

Keywords: relative poverty; actors′ perception; institutional structure; policy instrument selection; scientific knowledge; practical knowledge; policy learning; low−income population identification

From "Making it Simple" to " Complex or Simple Complement": A Study on the Process Mechanisms of Government−Citizen Collaborative Governance of Public Safety── An Example of Volunteer Police in District B, Shenzhen （57）

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Abstract: In the era of VUCA, it is crucial to clarify the process mechanism of the government−citizen cooperative governance in order to realize the transition of public safety governance to ex ante prevention. Existing studies mainly focus on analyzing the conditions and performance of cooperative governance between the government and the people, but neglect to analyze the process of cooperative governance in the Chinese context. In view of this, based on the theory of cooperative governance and from the perspective of both the government and the people, we have constructed an explanatory model of the process mechanism based on the motivation, behavioral process, and value co−creation of the government−citizen cooperative governance of public safety. Cooperative governance of public safety is a cyclic and iterative process in which both sides, based on their respective motives for cooperation, realize value co−creation through mutual benefits, resource complementation, coordination and interaction, trust and reciprocity, and effectiveness promotion.

Keywords: public safety; government−citizen cooperation; cooperative governance; cooperative motivation; cooperative behavior; value co−creation; process mechanism

On the Social Mobilization of Resident Participation in Community−Level Governance （71）

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Abstract: Social mobilization is an important way of organizing and mobilizing the people to participate in community−level governance. With the gradual increase in the autonomy and independence of social development, creating a new pattern of development has put forward higher requirements for community−level governance innovation, and it is necessary to give full play to the unique advantages of social mobilization, actively guide community residents to participate in community governance in an appropriate way, and promote the modernization of community−level governance. At present, in the process of resident participation in community−level governance, the paradigm of social mobilization has shown such distinctive features as refined classification, structured mechanism, and clarified logic, and faced dilemmas in terms of choice of interests, community resources, sense of belonging, and social power. There is an urgent need to improve the efficiency of social mobilization for resident participation in community−level governance through reshaping the ideas of social mobilization, building a social mobilization community, updating social mobilization technology, integrating social mobilization resources and enhancing social mobilization resilience. Meanwhile, it is necessary to accurately grasp the appropriate boundaries of social mobilization, so as to realize the important value of resident participation in community−level governance and social mobilization in the modernization of the capacity for governance.

Keywords: social governance; community−level governance; social mobilization; resident participation; social governance community; big data; resource integration

Life Community: A Practical Path to Effective Rural Governance
——A Field Survey of the "Village BA" in Taipan Village, Guizhou   （84）

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Abstract: Rural governance is a kind of governance activity aiming to promote the well−being of farmers and satisfy villagers′ aspirations for a better life, which not only can be driven by the state through the provision of resources and institutional arrangements, but also naturally occurs in the relatively independent rural world with a distinctive daily life orientation. By examining the theoretical connection between farmers′ daily life and rural governance, and analyzing the governance model constructed around basketball sports and its effectiveness in Taipan village, it is found that strengthening and improving rural governance with the idea of promoting farmers to build a life community can open up a path to effective governance in villages in the context of rural revitalization. This requires not only the establishment of the concept of facing up to the daily lives of farmers, but also the strengthening of the life governance capacity of village−level Party organizations as a pivot point to guide farmers to actively participate in the practice of governance.

Keywords: rural revitalization; rural governance; life community; farmers′ daily life; life governance; "Village BA"

How Villages Strive for Policy Resources: An Explanatory Framework for
"Development−Oriented Villages"   （96）

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Abstract: The policy to the countryside is an important supporting force to promote the development of Chinese villages. In this context, although villages in the same macro−institutional environment have similar natural geographic conditions and resource endowment, the results and efficiency of resource striving are very different. Some villages have even realized the change from lack of resources to more and better resources. Therefore, it is of special significance to observe how village officials effectively strive for more policy resources. Taking Village Z in Lankao county, Henan as an example, we try to explore the "hidden" dimensions behind the empirical facts of the village′s struggle for policy resources, and extract an explanatory framework for "development−oriented villages", i.e., to ensure the sustainability of the advantage of striving for policy resources by focusing on the village governance and supplementing with the political performance. This is an institutional practice derived from state interventionism that helps to stimulate the internal dynamics of villages, and is of great significance to the overall promotion of rural revitalization.

Keywords: rural revitalization; rural governance; policy resources; resource striving; development−oriented villages; village dynamics