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# 治理研究

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# 治理研究

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# Governance Studies

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## ABSTRACTS

**Upholding Fundamental Principles and Breaking New Ground in Centralized Education within the Party in the New Era ..... Dai Yuqi and Yu Xiaochun ( 4 )**

**Abstract:** It is a unique form of ideological and political education for the CPC to systematically carry out centralized education within the Party. Since the 18th National Congress and the tasks required by the times, the CPC has conducted six rounds of centralized education within the Party. The centralized education within the Party in the new era pays attention to the comprehensiveness of the object range and the pertinence of the requirements, the extensiveness of the research and the level of supervision, the systematization of the learning materials and the epochal media publicity, the consistency of education and the orientation of the problems. In addition, it has become a series of basic experiences, such as strengthening theoretical armament, tempering political character, guiding practice by theory, and strengthening institutional construction. Going forward, centralized education within the Party should adhere to integrity and innovation, with cadres facing new situations, new tasks, and new challenges. Centralized education should also anchor the theme of the development, rely on technological innovation and development, in response to changes in educational objects, and solve the unique problems of the Party with its unique advantages.

**Keywords:** the Communist Party of China; centralized education within the Party; cadre education; Party spirit education; self-reform

**Grassroots Social Governance in China ’ s Modernization Process——Study and Implementation of the Spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China ..... ( 17 )**

**Abstract:** The report to the Party ’ s 20th National Congress set out the mission and task of comprehensively promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese-style modernization. It provides new strategic guidance and a knowledge framework for the practical innovation of, and theoretical research on, promoting the modernization of social governance. As the most innovative experience of grassroots social governance, it contains more theoretical growth and innovation space. This paper focuses on some basic, critical and forward-looking issues in grassroots social governance. This includes governance system innovation, digital platform economic governance, social governance modernization of human transformation and the Chinese style of modernization of the village foundation and other dimensions of the discussion. Since the reform and opening up, many institutional innovations in grassroots social governance have emerged, many have been short-lived, but some are continuing, deepening, and spreading. Exploring the internal logic contained in them is still a key issue. In terms of how to view and govern the digital platform economy, it is urgent to get rid of the old governance concept and knowledge paradigm. It is necessary to fully tap the new value of the digital economy to enhance the society, so as to better provide constructive policies for digital construction and governance. In practice, promoting Chinese-style modernization should focus on social governance such that it not only “deals with things”, but also “educates people”, and effectively assumes the important historical mission of “human transformation”. Imagining the future pattern of grassroots governance in China ’ s rural society means developing a view of the village community. Will it be open or closed? The different attitudes and choices will have a huge and profound impact on rural social governance structure and govern-

ance mechanisms. It is expected that the academic community will continue to pay attention and discuss further.

**Keywords:** sinicism modernization; system innovation; digital platform economy; human modernization; village mode

**The Party and State Supervision System: System Construction and Integration Innovation ..... Guo Yong and Zhang Peng(34)**

**Abstract:** The Party and State supervision system in the New Era is a major political reform achievement and a landmark practical achievement, which deepens the reform of the discipline inspection and supervision system under the guidance of the latest achievements in the modernization of Chinese Marxist philosophy and the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is also an important part of the system of Socialism with Chinese characteristics and the national governance system. The systematic construction of the Party and State supervision system has laid a solid theoretical, organizational, and institutional foundation for further institutional integration and innovation, and is the core cornerstone and experience of the CPC in supervising the operation of power over the past hundred years of leading revolution, construction, and reform. The top-level design, core engine, operational power, and support carrier of the Party and State supervision system are interconnected and unified, forming a dynamic system with rich connotations, complete functions, scientific norms, and efficient operation. Through the close cooperation and optimized implementation of measures such as “overall planning governing the party in accordance with regulations and the country according to law” “improving the intra party supervision system and mechanism” “reform to form a coordinated and consistent long-term joint force of supervision” “promoting dare not corrupt, can not corrupt, do not want to corrupt”, the advantages of system integration and innovation are constantly transformed into overall governance effectiveness. Integrated innovation, as an important weapon for the New Era Party to unify the leadership of the Party, builds the Party and state supervision system to deal with the unprecedented changes in a century, and comprehensively governs the Party with strict discipline, embodies the Party’s ability to always grasp the historical initiative of Socialism with Chinese characteristics system advantage of “taking the initiative to recognize changes and seek changes, taking the initiative to prevent and resolve risks”. To assist the Party and state supervision system in achieving more institutional achievements and greater governance effectiveness, combined with the new situation and requirements of the current anti-corruption struggle, this paper suggests a future direction of improving the Party and State supervision system. We must promote the transformation of the supervision system from “tangible” to “effective”, clarify the boundaries of the rights and responsibilities of the supervision subject, build digital collaboration platforms to promote the formation of supervision networks, strengthen supervision of the supervision power, and strengthen the supervision and coverage of corruption in the social sector.

**Keywords:** The Communist Party of China; Party and State supervision system; system construction; integrated innovation; governance effectiveness

**Construction Logic, Realistic Dilemmas, and Optimization Path of A Fault-tolerant Mechanism for Cadres ..... Cheng Weijie(48)**

**Abstract:** The construction of a fault-tolerant mechanism for cadres has solid theoretical, practical, and historical logics. The current realistic problems of the fault-tolerant mechanism for cadres include: the lack of coordination between the two key elements of the cadre management system, namely, strict governance of the Party and encouragement of taking charge, resulting in difficulties in implementing the fault-tolerant mechanism. There is a strong inertia of action and insufficient initiative of the relevant system subjects, leading to difficulties in initiating the fault-tolerant mechanism. The scientificity of the procedural content of the mechanism is not strong, resulting in the inefficient operation of the fault-tolerant mechanism. The credibility of the conclusion of some fault-tolerant cases is insufficient, which reduces the authority of the fault-tolerant mechanism. And the imbalance of institutional effectiveness makes it difficult to meet the needs of career reform and development. The optimization path of a fault-tolerant mechanism for cadres include: strengthening top-level design and systematizing the fault-tolerant mechanism; clarifying the framework of the fault-tolerant mechanism and highlighting the responsibility of the “one in charge”; promoting fault-tolerance openness in a democratic way within the party, enhancing the transparency and credibility of fault-tolerance, and promoting fault-tolerance and error-correction simultaneously; achieving tolerance and correction together, collaborative trial and error; and, adhering to fault-tolerance according to regulations and improving the level of legalization in the fault-tolerant mechanism.

**Keywords:** cadre Incentive, fault tolerance and error correction, “Top Leader”, governing the Party according to regulations.

**Relationship-Motivation: The Formation of Accessibility Barriers in Off-farm Workers' Basic Public Service ..... Jiang Xiaoping and Kang Chuanbin(61)**

**Abstract:** The accessibility of public services is not only an issue of fairness, but it is also a key measure of common prosperity. In view of rapid urbanization, off-farm workers face undue restrictions on access conditions, hidden disparities in service use, and two-way mismatch between supply and demand. The formation mechanism can be analyzed by "relationship-motivation" framework based on embeddedness theory. The urban government adopted a strategic compromise under a combination of pressure-bearing and performance consideration, weakening the responsiveness of the supply-side. The off-farm workers adopted a negative adaptation under the combination of perceived repulsion and bottom-line retention, weakening the expressiveness of the demand-side. The supply-side constraint and the demand-side constraint were catalyzed in both directions, together shaping accessibility barriers for off-farm workers to get basic public services. Therefore, it is urgent to strengthen responsiveness of supply-side and expressiveness of demand-side and to deepen the mutual promotion of material resource flow and problematic information flow. This will help off-farm workers break through the barrier, obtain basic public services, and receive modernization's fruits.

**Keywords:** off-farm workers; basic public service; accessibility; formation mechanism

**The Policy Evolution and the Practical Logic of Rescue and Protection Services for Irregular-migration children ..... Feng Tieying, Qi Xinzhu and Hei Xiaoyan(75)**

**Abstract:** Improving the quality of rescue and protection services for irregular-migration children promotes the comprehensive development of children's welfare, and builds a strong safety net for the elderly and the young. This paper's analytical framework is based on the stage theory of policy-making. By analyzing the word frequency of 82 central-level policies using the content analysis method, the authors summarized the law of policy evolution. Using grounded theory, 42 successful cases were coded on Baby Go Home to investigate the internal logic of practice. Aside from revealing the relationship between policy evolution and the internal logic of practice, this paper shows that: (1) policy orientation and the practical logic of the services are consistent; (2) during the stages, which include embedded germination, specialized development, and steady progress, the policy has the value orientation of whole-cycle attention and multi-subject participation and, (3) given the policy orientation, practice has formed a multi-agent logic, which can include the police, family and society, of cooperation through the stages of prevention, relief, and resocialization, which exist throughout the rescue process. Government departments can improve the level and efficiency of the services from the aspects of strengthening the coordination between top-level design and practice, enhancing developmental guidance, and emphasizing prevention and resocialization.

**Keywords:** rescue and protection services for children; irregular-migration children; policy evolution; practical logic; grounded theory

**"One Team in Charge of Law Enforcement at the Grassroots Level": Institutional Logic, Practical Exploration, and Normative Path ..... Jin Xiaowei(93)**

**Abstract:** In the context of deepening comprehensive administrative law enforcement reform, and based on the dual logic of centralization of administrative law enforcement powers and the downward shift of the center of gravity, "one team in charge of law enforcement at the grassroots level" has become a key part of China's reform exploration. In response to the structural intersection of administrative law enforcement system reform and township/street system reform, the institutional logic of "one team in charge of law enforcement at the grassroots level" corresponds to the policy evolution and unique vein of comprehensive administrative law enforcement reform at the grassroots level. Practical observations of the "big integrated" administrative law enforcement reform in Zhejiang Province show that the gradual realization of "one team in charge of law enforcement at the grassroots level" must solve the four reform issues of "shape" "power" "people" and "ability". With the promotion of "one team in charge of law enforcement at the grassroots level", it is imperative to build a scientific and reasonable normative path. This can be achieved through the implementation, interpretation, and relevant assessment of Article 24 of the new Administrative Penalties Law, which will clarify the basic conditions, decision subjects, decision procedures and matter standards for the allocation of law enforcement power at the township/street level.

**Keywords:** township/street; one team in charge of law enforcement at the grassroots level; comprehensive administrative law enforcement; law enforcement system reform; administrative penalty law

**How to Balance Publicness and Efficiency in Collaborative Service Delivery: A Case Study of the Nonprofit Re-Lending Platform in Y District, N City ..... Teng Hongyan and Zhu Xinyi (108)**

**Abstract:** How does the government balance the publicness and efficiency of public service in collaborative service delivery? Existing research mainly focuses on the factors and tactics that may influence publicness or efficiency, but rarely discusses the mechanisms used to balance these dual goals. Given the relationship between publicness and efficiency in the development history of public administration, this paper proposes that to balance publicness and efficiency, publicness should be placed in a dominant position. Put simply, the improvement of efficiency should not affect publicness. Government intervention to achieve publicness should be constrained within a certain limit to ensure the efficiency of service delivery. Using a case analysis of the nonprofit re-lending platform in Y District, N City, this paper presents a theoretical framework to explain the mechanisms of how the government balances publicness and efficiency in collaborative service delivery. The government can achieve and maintain publicness by focusing on the top-level design of collaborative governance mechanisms, namely, through building consensus on collaboration, establishing accountability mechanisms and risk prevention mechanisms, thereby reducing its excessive intervention at the executive and operational levels, which helps to avoid the loss of efficiency. But, the government should limit the partners' profit-making behavior to the level of execution and operation. This can improve efficiency through the use of market-oriented incentive mechanisms but also prevent partners' excessive profit-making motivations from harming the publicness of public service.

**Keywords:** government-nonprofit relationships; publicness; efficiency; collaborative service delivery; cross-sector collaborative mechanisms

**The Regulation Path of Platform Economy Governance—A Qualitative Comparative Study of QCA Based on Multi-cases of Platform Governance ..... Jiang Guoyin and Du Si (125)**

**Abstract:** The normal regulation of the platform economy is of great significance, which will promote the healthy and sustainable development of the industry. Choosing the regulatory path in the context of normal regulation has become a hot issue. Based on the theory of social technology, this paper constructs a four-dimensional analytical framework of subject-structure-task-technology. Through a configuration analysis of the regulatory path cases of 17 platforms, this paper shows that, as antecedent conditions, multiple participation, institution establishment and rule construction, transaction openness and data openness cannot independently affect the regulatory performance level of the platform economy. "System leading" "subject-technology" and "society-technology" interactions are the three main configuration paths that affect the effect of platform economic supervision. Through the construction of human-machine collaborative panoramic supervision under value co-creation and the dynamic adaptive supervision model under agile governance, the regulatory efficiency of the platform economy can be effectively improved.

**Keywords:** platform economy; normalized supervision; social technology systems; regulatory path; configuration analysis

**The Legal Risks and Governance of Trading in NFT Digital Works ..... Deng Jianpeng and Ma Yingying (144)**

**Abstract:** Due to the lack of preventive mechanisms and the regulatory loopholes in the trading process, NFT digital works still face risks of intellectual property infringement, central platform operation risks, and violation of financial regulation laws. The endless trading chaos constantly challenges the existing legal system and erodes the value of NFTs. To govern these risks and maintain a healthy and orderly market environment, it is necessary to clarify the legal attributes of NFTs and establish the path of governance based on the rule of law. This includes creating the Legal rights and obligations for various types of transaction subjects from the legislative level and improving the intellectual property protection mechanisms. The transaction platforms must establish responsibility boundaries according to their operation types and the types of rights transactions. Financial supervision principles must also be optimized and gradually promoted in a compliant secondary market, which will encourage transaction platforms to actively seek compliance and form a bottom-up preventive governance system.

**Keywords:** NFT; digital works; risk governance; platform responsibility; network virtual property



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