

• SYMPOSIUM

Toward a Budget State: Fiscal Transformation and State Building

..... *Wang Shaoguang & Ma Jun* 1`

Abstract To a large extent, a change of the state's fiscal regime would help to reshape governing institutions of it. Therefore, it is critical to restructure the fiscal regime in the enterprise of state-building. The history of western state-building had experienced two significant fiscal transformations, i. e. , from "domain-state" to "tax-state" and then to "budget-state". A budget state is one governing the extraction and deployment of financial sources according to modern budgeting institution. It holds two basic characteristics such as fiscal centralization and budgetary supervision by the legislature. With the establishment of budget state, the governing of these states had become more efficient and accountable. China, since the 1978 economic reform, has been gradually transformed from an "owner-state" to a "tax-state". With the initiation of the budget reform since 1999, China has been moving toward a "budget state". However, for China to be a budget-state, there are many challenges ahead. While budgetary supervision must be taken into a serious consideration, fiscal centralization needs to be further strengthened.

Key words Fiscal Transformation, State-building, Budget State

Effective Politics and the Growth of Great Nation: A Discussion on China 30 Years' Political Development *Lin Shangli* 38

Abstract This study argues that political progresses can boost the economic and social development. The argument is supported by illustrating how the political development in China promoted state growth and social development during 30 years of reform. It also emphasizes that authority, order and vitality play very important roles in political development.

Key words Political Validity, Political Development

What Government Shall Do?: A Reflection on Chinaese Administrative Reform *Ren Jiantao* 67

Abstract This study analyzes the basic characteristics, recent development, and typologies of government reform in China. It argues that government reform should be

an appropriate break-through point to the “stagflation of reform” in China which refers to the contradiction between economic changes and political persistence, because it doesn’t directly relate to core political issues and is less politically sensitive.

Key words Chinese Administrative Reform, Political Persistence

● **ARTICLE**

The Determinants of Employment in Public Administration in China: A Cross-Province Study *Zhang Guang* 89

Abstract Government employment, measured by the civil servant/population ratio (CSPR), varies from one region to another in China. This paper utilizes cross – province data to identify the patterns and determinants of the geographical distribution of the CSPR in China, obtaining the following findings. First, the provincial distribution of the CSPR in China has two features: the ratio being significantly higher for the provinces west of the Tengehong Line than those east of the line, and to the east of the line, the ratio being significantly higher for northern provinces than southern provinces. Second, three factors explain a large part of the provincial CSPR variation: economy of scale, economic development, and planning legacy.

Key words Government Size, Government Employment, Economy of Scale, Wagner’s Law, Planning Legacy

The Generally Provides of Chinese City Woman and Child Health Care Service: Social Security System or Institution System *Gu Xin* 112

Abstract Generally speaking, China’s healthcare for women and children achievement is magnificent, some item target are among the best in the developing country. However, just like other social economy department’s situation, China healthcare for women and children’s development also presents serious city and countryside non-equalization. So, the government financial investment and its way of investment will relate to the trend of new health organizational reform and hence it has significant strategic significance. In the domain of mother and child healthcare, it is also not exceptional. The way that the government promotes the medical service organizational reform by supplied finance investment also has range pole’s significance in terms of

the establishment of an entire public finance system in our country. Only by unifying the increase in governmental investment and the reform of the advancement of the mechanism of purchasing health service so as to achieve both “makes up the consumer” and “makes up the supplier” can advance the urban area mother and child healthcare work in a balanced way.

Key words Woman and Child Health Care, Service, Non-equalization, System Transformation

The Logic of Chinese State Council’s Institutional Reform: 1949 – 2007
..... *He Yanling* 132

Abstract The paper provides a comprehensive analysis on Chinese State Council’s institutional reform from 1949 to 2007. Its discussions centers on three aspects: (1) What changes have happened to Chinese State Council’s organization downsizing and reorganization? (2) Do the changes differ among different types of organizations? (3) Why could these changes take place and what was the logic? Based on a quantitative analysis, it is concluded that there are three dimensions to explain the logic of Chinese State Council’s institutional reform, namely, reform by political mobilization, economic reform as the most important driving force, and double regulations of the state-market relations and state-society relations. The author points out the core issue of the new reform will still be the transformation of the government functions.

Key words Logic, Chinese State Council’s Institutional Reform, 1949 – 2007

Environmental Change, Administrative Reform & Bureaucratic Capacity
Following a Korean Financial Crisis
..... *Im Tobin & Song Younhyun* 156

Abstract This research discusses the role and functions of bureaucratic capacity and competence for successful public sector reforms following a Korean financial crisis. Although bureaucrats play roles in economic development and are insulated from environmental conditions before a financial crisis, recent environmental changes, such as economic crisis and civil society development, have required these same bureaucrats to respond actively. As a result, Korean government members have tried to transform themselves and become change agents through privatization, deregulation,

civil society participation, and administrative reform. Most of all, Korean bureaucrats can be a positive bridge between environmental changes in Korea and public management reforms.

Key words Financial Crisis, Environmental Change, Administrative Reform

● **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

Fiscal Types and The Formation of Modern State

..... *Liu Shougang* 169

Abstract This paper reviews theories addressing the relationship between fiscal types and the formation of modern state, focusing on how different types of fiscal revenues influence the formation of modern state. It is then argued that developing countries should select proper type of revenues.

Key words Fiscal Types, Formation of Modern State, Transition of Public Finance

● **BOOK REVIEW**

Citizenship and Public Budget: The Way to Democratic Governance

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Review of the Book Taking Lanaguage Seriously: The Narrative Foundations of Pubic Administration Research *Wang Qiushi* 191