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**Abstract** This paper proposes four “don’t” doctrines in analysing contemporary social structure by rethinking the trend of sociological theory in the mid-20th Century. Based on these doctrines, this paper examines T. H. Marshall’s citizenship theory and its inherent defects, and suggests new perspectives for future studies on citizenship on the basis of the identified features of contemporary era.

**Key Words** Citizenship, T. H. Marshall, Class

### From Class Politics to Citizenship: the Equal-Population-based Distribution of Constituencies between Rural and Urban Population and its Implications

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**Abstract** Based on historical examination of constitutional laws of CCP, this paper distinguishes between two kinds of politics: class politics and citizenship. The former empowers or deprives political rights according to the dichotomy of people and enemy, while the later stresses the universal suffrage regardless of social backgrounds. Three movements of transformation from class politics to citizenship in the history of CCP have been identified. The author further discusses the significance of the transformation and relevant problems faced today by CCP.

**Key Words** Class Politics, Citizenship, Transformation, the Equal-Population-based Distribution of Constituencies between Rural and Urban Population

Theorizing the Contemporary Citizenship: A Quest for New Paradigms  
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**Abstract** Based on the framework of the nation state, T. H. Marshall identifies civil rights, political rights and social rights as the three key components of citizenship. Citizenship, however, by the end of the 20th century, has a tendency to complexity: it not only includes the new elements of sex citizenship, environmental citizenship and cultural citizenship etc. , but also breaks through the political barriers of the nation state and opens up new levels such as municipal citizenship, regional citizenship and world citizenship. The contemporary complexity of citizenship requires new analytical paradigms. Taking this into consideration, this article studies the new contents and levels of citizenship, and proposes new ways in the exploration of new paradigms.

**Key Words** Citizenship, T. H. Marshall, Paradigm

## • SYMPOSIUM II

### Introduction

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### Fostering Governance in Developing Countries: The Challenge and a Possible Solution

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**Abstract** The many promises of the transition from governing to governance, in general, and in the case of developing countries, in particular, have been addressed by several writers for over more than a decade. However, not enough effort was made to address some difficult questions that may result from the attempts of governments to accelerate the said transition. For example, who defines or decides what areas of public service may various levels of government be allowed to delegate, relegate or contract out to either private or not-for-profit organizations? The challenge facing governments in developing countries is even more complicated. Governments in these countries need to address all the transition questions facing governments in developed or “donor countries”. However, in addition to those, national governments in developing countries must also consider the possibility of

dysfunctional implications. For example, when such a transition is assisted by a donor organization/country what might happen in terms of domestic politics and sovereignty? By the same token, donor organizations and countries must consider the long term consequences, for themselves and for the aided countries, from projects that involve the devolution of government (at any level) from a transition from governing to governance. The purpose of this paper is, first of all, to shed light on the nature of the challenge of a transition from governing to governance for donors and recipients. Secondly, to make the case for a promising approach for addressing the challenge of the transition to governance in developing countries.

Key Words Governance, Developing Countries, Challenge, Strategies

The Challenges of Reconciling Efficiency and Equity in Information Age Government Agendas: Lessons from the United Kingdom

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Abstract Since the dot.com boom of the late 1990s, governments around the world have developed often extensive plans to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) to deliver public services. Much of the focus of these information age agendas has been on the potential for electronic service delivery to boost the efficiency of public services. Inspired by e-commerce models in which the substitution of virtual networks for physical ones enabled commercial enterprises to substantially reduce overhead costs while maintaining close contact with customers, e-government agendas have been implemented in practically every country in the world, often with strong policy input from major multi-national IT corporations. However, while the roll-out of e-government services has undoubtedly brought great benefits, some social policy commentators have suggested that the distinct nature of public services prevents a simple mimicking of e-commerce models by government agencies. In particular, there are strong equity concerns that governments need to account for in the transition to electronic service delivery in the public sector, not least because differential access to internet technologies (the so-called “digital divide”) means that those most likely to need access to key public services are often those least likely to have access to the latest technology. Drawing on the experiences of the United Kingdom – whose government committed itself to

ensuring the transition to an information age would be an occasion for increasing social – this paper explores the challenges policy makers face when attempting to reconcile efficiency and equity agendas in their information age government plans and highlights significant tensions between the two that present policy makers with some deep challenges.

Key Words E-government, Digital Divide, Equity, E-galitarianism

Swedish Public Administrations: Governance in a Decentralized Unitary State

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Abstract This paper provides an overview of the Swedish political and public administrative system on local, regional and national levels with special reference to the impacts of EU on public administration in Sweden. It examines principles, structure and operation of the Swedish public administration, of which the experience of NPM reform is highlighted. The relationships between state and citizens, politicians and servants, and central and local governments are identified as three distinguishing characteristics of the Swedish public administration.

Key Words Sweden, Public Administration, Structure, Characteristic

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The Research on Controlling Effect of Taxation in the Housing Market of China

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Abstract In recent years, soaring price has come forth in the property market of China. Although Chinese government has employed many taxation leverages in order to control the price, the effects of which are rather unobvious. By adopting a supply and demand equilibrium model on the primary property market, this paper seeks to disclose the underlying reasons with empirical evidence. It is found that the leverage of the current process tax brings about over the secondary and tertiary housing market is limited although it might deliver to some extent in the primary market. The property assets tax and habitation vacancy tax could tackle the over-speculated housing price to a great extent. But the property assets tax generated

negative impacts on owners-occupied. The habitation vacancy tax is argued as a good choice in tackling exorbitant speculation in the future.

**Key Words** the Tax of Currency Process, the Property Assets Tax, the Habitation Vacancy Tax

## Paradigm Shift of Public Administration and Its Localizing Mission: An Empirical Study of Public Administration Syllabi from US and China

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**Abstract** Paradigms mark the evolution of public administration study and several paradigms have dominated it over years. A couple of new competing paradigms has emerged while the New Public Management (NPM) has been declining. However, too many theoretical discussions have flooded in the research of public administration whereas a lack of empirical support is remarkable. In order to measure, rather than argue about the paradigm shift, the authors chose to examine the syllabi of public administration courses which facilitate a sound operationalization. 48 syllabi of introductory courses of MPA programs from both US and China were collected, coded and analyzed. Research findings revealed the overwhelming influence of traditional public administration and new public management in Chinese syllabi; in the US side, the dominance of traditional public administration was visible while other emerging competing paradigms have also obtained their seats. A severe lack of local focus has been hampering the development of Chinese public administration research. Much attention should be paid to local issues and a real set of Chinese public administration paradigms will undoubtedly not only be able to explain the unique China's experience but also boost the development of public administration research in this country.

**Key Words** Public Administration, Paradigm Shift, Syllabus

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