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• SYMPOSIUM: CHINESE STATE BUILDING

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Socioeconomic Changes and State-Rebuilding: China since the Reform

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Abstract This essay applies Polanyi's theory of "double movements", with an emphasis on mutual transformation between state and society, to analyze China's state-rebuilding since the economic reform and challenges it faces in the future. This paper argues that since the economic reform and before the recent turn of state governance, state-rebuilding in China has been driven by one single movement: marketization. However, since entering the 21st century, state-rebuilding has to be undertaken in the tension between a double movement of marketization and self-protection of society which move in two different directions. To respond such a challenge, China must re-structure the relationships among state, market, and society.

Key Words State-rebuilding, Double Movement, Marketization, Self-protection of Society

Modern Fiscal Type of Patrimonial Asset and State-Building in China

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Abstract In the process of state-building in China, Modern Fiscal Type of Patrimonial Asset plays a very important role. This paper attempts to summarize the rise and fall of this type, and to find out its political meaning for state-building in China.

Key Words Modern State, State-building, Fiscal Type of Patrimonial Asset, Fiscal Type of Tax

Modern State-Building and the Logic of Politico-Economic Transition in Post-1978 China

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Abstract This paper attempts to reinterpret the logic of China’s politico-economic transition and the path of China’s political development in the reform era from the perspective of modern state-building. The paper holds that state-building in post-1978 China was launched and has been led by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The objective is to facilitate the introducing, expanding, and functioning of markets, and hence to advance China’s economic reform through making state adaptations in its nature, functions, capacity, and scope. The author examines state-building along two dimensions: the structure and the modes of governance. It is argued that the Chinese state has been transformed into a modern administrative and regulatory state with newly-imported elements of advanced modes of governance utilized in the West. This rudimentary success of state transformation has important political implications: it has facilitated the establishment of market economy and three decades-long economic growth. It also has enhanced state capacity and the Party’s governing capacity, which in turn helps the Party effectively tackle all kinds of challenges. Sustained economic growth has boosted the legitimacy of Party rule.

Key Words The Chinese State, Modern State-building, Modes of Governance, Market Transition

• ARTICLES

An Analysis on the “Negotiation” System and its Foundation of China City Community, Election

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Abstract Why is voter turnout of Resident’s Committee (RC) elections among indifferent residents so high? Researches on this topic suggest that residents are widely mobilized by RCs through community activists. And the behavioral motive of activists due much to doing favors to and the reciprocity with RC. This paper argues that the key factor of high turnout is a special “negotiation” system among grassroots government, RC and community activists. The system ensures not only a high turnout, but also a result in accordance with the prior planned arrangements. RC’s Training System and candidates election system are the institutional foundation of this “negotiation” system; the community structure and community activities characterized by vertical integration is its social foundation; and thin-indifferent individuals lay the

mass groundwork for it. Meanwhile, it also reflects the community governing structure.

Key Words Community Election, Core team, “Negotiation” System

Study on Intergenerational Income Mobility and the Structure in Rural Government Spending

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Abstract Intergenerational income mobility is concerned with the relationship between the socio-economic status of parents (often their income) and the economic outcomes of their children as adults. A child’s economic status is a function of the child’s endowments and his (her) parents’ monetary investments in the child’s human capital. Most of the previous theoretical works on the intergenerational transmission of economic status considered only parental investments in children. In this paper, as another source, governments also invest in children’s human capital. Based on the CHNS data set, and regarding the rural children in nine provinces or regions of China as analysis unit, from the view of government spending, this paper analyzes the factors affecting the income of children using Multilevel Statistical Models. The result indicates that the intergenerational correlation of incomes between children and their fathers is strong after controlling individual characteristic variables, which means intergenerational income mobility in rural China is weak. The result also found that there are structural differences in government spending about the intergenerational income mobility. The causes of the differences and some countermeasures are proposed. Government should increase its resources in providing public services, more occupational trainings etc., and more opportunities to improve intergenerational mobility.

Key Words Intergenerational Mobility, Three-level Statistical Model, Government Spending

• THEORETICAL REVIEWS

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Abstract Since 1970s, the gap of policy-implementation has become increasingly prominent, and scholars of public policy in the West have been paying more and more attention to it, a variety of theories and viewpoints emerged as a result. As a contrast, although China encounters much more difficulties in the area of policy

implementation, not much has been done. Therefore, by summarizing the theories and profiles of policy-implementation in the West, the horizons of domestic researchers could be broadened, and the quality of policy-implementation research in China could be improved.

Key Words Policy Implementation, Organizational Perspective, Network Perspective, Institutional Analysis Perspective, Interpretation Perspective

The Four American Administrative Ethical Discourse Categories

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Abstract Administrative ethical topics appeared in 1940s. New public administration school proposed social equality issue and opened an sphere of administrative ethics in 1970s. After 1980s it formed four typical administrative ethical discourse categories according to the rule of “good government’s contents”: “professional morality” model, “organizational ethic” model, “regime value” model, “citizenship ethos” model.

Key Words American, Administrative Ethics, Discourse Category

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