

Interaction and Coupling of Social Actions ——Process Tracing Based on Policy Implementation Mechanisms in L Village

Wenshuo Zhang^{1*}, Yifen Yin², Xiaolong Chen³

{392103677@qq.com^{1*}, yfyin@mpu.edu.mo²
2899012703@qq.com³}

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Macao Polytechnic University, Macao, China

Abstract. Through the research method of theoretical construction process tracking, this paper conducts a three-stage analysis of the policy implementation process of L village. In the stage of policy implementation, the villagers showed the transformation from passive acceptance to selective acceptance to active acceptance by L village. Through the empirical analysis of the case and Marx Weber's social action theory, the author divides the social action in the process of policy implementation into two types: rational and irrational action. Through the combination of experience and theory, a mechanism in the process of policy implementation is constructed. In the implementation of a policy, the implementation of policy results can be achieved through the interaction and coupling of rational social actions and irrational social actions.

Keywords: policy implementation; process tracking; social action

1 Introduction

This The government's policy has gone through a long process from the introduction to the implementation, from the early opinion consultation to the later policy formulation completion, which has experienced layers of checks. However, although the success of policy making and policy implementation is only one step away, but there are also many obstacles. This paper adopts the process tracking method to track the implementation process of the targeted poverty alleviation policy in a poor village. To understand the difficulties in the process of policy implementation, the interaction and conflict between policy executors and policy beneficiaries, through the process tracking method, from the experience level to the theoretical level, summarize the policy mechanism in the implementation process, understand the reasons behind it, and then return to the theoretical level from the experience level. It is hoped that it can leap from the micro level to the macro level to provide guidance and suggestions for the implementation and implementation of more regional policies.

2 Research methods

This paper mainly adopts the method of process tracking as a qualitative research method. Through specific and historical case studies, process tracking tries to open the "black box" of causality and investigate what kind of causal mechanism the causes and results are connected,

so as to form a complete causal chain.^[1] (Derek Beach, Rasmus Bren Pederson et al.) On the one hand, the process tracing method should explain the changes that occurred in specific cases in a matter-of-fact manner, and on the other hand, it should leave enough space for the extracted causal hypotheses to be generalized and applicable.^[2] (Wang Weihua) The research in this article belongs to the theoretical construction process tracking, which mainly derived a reasonable hypothesis causal mechanism through the structural analysis of materials, the reasons and The results are connected together. In this paper, it is shown that there is a correlation between the cause and the result, but there is no theoretical guidance, and the possible mechanism connecting the two is not clear, which can establish a theoretical construction from cause to result.

3 Case brief description and analysis

Theoretical construction process tracking begins with empirical materials, and the structural analysis of the material can derive a reasonable assumed causal mechanism and link the cause to the result. In this article, the author intends to explore a policy from introduced to implement the implementation mechanism, due to the diversity of the policy making process and the complexity of the implementation process, a policy may be set with the results of the final implementation, but if explore certain policy implementation mechanism, can foster strengths and circumvent weaknesses as far as possible, make a policy to better implementation.

3.1 Selection of cases

The case in this paper mainly explores the implementation process of targeted poverty alleviation policy in a poor village. L Village is a remote village in Jian'an District, Xuchang City, Henan Province. Before 2017, the environment in the village was very bad, with gutter everywhere and poor air quality. The village has 11 groups of villagers, 587 households, 2,352 villagers, 60 party members, 18 registered poor league households, 47 people. Among them, there are 15 people from 5 general poor households, 24 people from 8 poor households (16 people enjoy subsistence allowance), and 8 people from 5 households with extreme poverty (5 people enjoy extreme poverty support). The village has a total of 53 households of 18 households, 17 households of 18 people. Because L village is far away from the city and has poor medical conditions, the disabled people account for a certain proportion. It is understood that there are 39 disabled people in the village, among which 27 of them are severely disabled, and disability is also one of the main reasons for the poverty in the village. In May 2017, with the support of national policies, a group of rural front-line workers went to the masses, followed the policy trend, and helped the poor households in the village to carry out targeted poverty alleviation work. The main reasons for choosing this case are as follows : first, the village is a famous local poor village, and it is also the main beneficiary of the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation policy. However, due to the geographical relationship and kinship, the village was not very smooth in the early stage of the targeted poverty alleviation policy, and encountered various problems and troubles. The complexity and diversity of the cases enabled the author of the author to know more about the problems at the empirical level, and made the preparatory work for the later stage to the theoretical level. 2. Some poverty alleviation workers in the village know the author, which can provide more first-hand information for the author and provide convenience for the collection of data.

3.2 Analysis of the implementation process of the policies in the cases

L village precision poverty alleviation policy implementation is mainly divided into three stages, early passive stage, selective acceptance stage and late active accept stage, the three stages mainly policy as the carrier, promote poverty alleviation workers and funding the two main interaction, poverty alleviation workers is an important part of policy implementation, only through their efforts, to implement the content of the text policy in practice. The target of targeted poverty alleviation is the poor households in L Village, who are the main beneficiaries of the policy and an important part of the implementation of a policy. Without this group, then there will be no target to implement a policy. So politics The policy executor and the policy beneficiary are important subjects in the implementation of a policy, and it is necessary to study the actions and relationship between the two.

3.2.1 Passive acceptance stage in the early stage of poverty alleviation policy implementation

In the early stage of L village poverty alleviation policy implementation, the task is mainly to discuss and study, the policy text level narrative into practice, L village poverty alleviation policy includes many aspects : such as education support, including preschool education, compulsory education, ordinary high school education, secondary vocational education, higher education, etc. The local people and social security bureau has also issued vocational skills training, one-time start-up subsidies, one-time employment subsidies, and old-age insurance for urban and rural residents to help the poor. According to relevant poverty alleviation policies, in 2020, the minimum living security standard of the village will not be less than 4,800 yuan per person per year, the per capital monthly subsidy level will be no less than 190 yuan, and the difference or classified assistance will be implemented. Those who have been completely unable to work or partially lost the ability to work and are unable to obtain a stable income through industrial employment will be included in the scope of rural subsistence allowances in accordance with regulations. According to the assistance and support policy, the elderly, the disabled and minors under the age of 16 who have local household registration, no source of income, unable to fulfill the legal obligations shall apply for inclusion in the scope of assistance and support for the extremely poor according to the procedures. By 2020, the basic living standard for rural people in extreme poverty will not be no less than 6,240 yuan per person per year. There are many other related policies. The knowledge of the relevant policies is the first step of the policy implementation and also an important preparatory work. After completing the first step of policy awareness, the policy executors began to visit door to door to determine the targets of targeted poverty alleviation and provide point-to-point assistance to the relevant poor villages.

Different from policy implementers, policy beneficiaries are in a passive position in the implementation process of a policy. First of all, they do not understand the specific content of relevant policies, or even do not know what conditions are the groups that benefit from relevant policies. Secondly, due to the geography and kinship relationship, the poverty alleviation targets in L Village showed a passive and conflicting attitude in the early stage of the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation policy. L Village is located in a rural area far away from the city, and their living habits are different from those of the urban people. Many villagers are engaged in farming work, and they dislike the industrial support, skill training and other work in the policy. Due to the long-term closed geographical

environment and little communication with the outside world, local villagers show a defensive state in the early stage, and even some poor villages think that poverty alleviation workers are "cheaters" from big cities (because some of them had been cheated by working outside). Relatives link is mainly reflected in, although the village is closed, but because the village area is not very big, most of the villagers have good interaction and communication between each other, they will often work together in farming, in the leisure will also play CARDS, chess, kinship shows the exclusivity makes poverty alleviation personnel in the early stage of many difficulties in policy implementation. In the early stage of the implementation of poverty alleviation policy, the situation of policy beneficiaries passively accept policy implementation. Although policy implementers face difficulties in the early stage, in order to implement the policy, they often hold group meetings and ask villagers what they need through policy inquiries. At the same time, poverty alleviation workers will also patiently explain the relevant poverty alleviation policies, as much as possible. The poor object knows it.

3.2.2 Medium-term -- selective acceptance stage of the implementation of poverty alleviation policies

The middle stage of the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy is very important. In this stage, the policy beneficiaries experience the early policy knowledge and policy assistance, and gradually understand the policy. They understand that this policy can benefit themselves and will not lose their own vested interests. At this stage, the main task of the policy executors is to put the task at the policy level into practice. This includes helping poor villagers to build houses ; helping disabled villagers to provide disability assistance ; helping some villagers who need to improve their skills to learn manual textile, farming and other techniques ; and helping poverty alleviation workers to provide educational assistance to poor villagers who have educational needs. At this stage, the overall situation showed a thriving situation, most of the villagers chose to accept the assistance to the policy, and the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy showed a good upward trend.

However, in this process, there are also some contradictions between the policy executors and the policy beneficiaries. One of the most important conflicts is the contradiction between the hard task index of the policy and the villagers' individual wishes. As policy executors, their task is to put the requirements of the policy level into practice and help poor households out of poverty. On the other hand, they also bear the pressure from the higher authorities, which partly comes from the use of funds. For example, the higher authorities allocate less, but more is needed to help poor villagers. The other part comes from the inspection and supervision mechanism of the superior departments. The inspection of the superior departments will generally be inspected according to certain policy indicators, and to revise and supervise the work that does not meet the requirements. However, this part of the hard indicators will often conflict with the actual will of the villagers, resulting in the villagers do not cooperate with the work. For example, the village has a poverty alleviation policy to eliminate "dry toilets", whose purpose is to build a better environment. However, due to long-term habits, some poor households are not willing to renovate the soil toilets of their houses, and they would rather go to do daily work and rest in the dirty environment. Usually at this time, the pressure will fall on the poverty alleviation workers, on the one hand is the inspection of the higher authorities, on the other hand is against the will of the villagers. Increasing the renovation of rural toilets and promoting the organic combination of ecological poverty alleviation and targeted poverty

alleviation are important ways to accelerate rural revitalization.^[3](Zhang Pengfei, Gao Jinghua) To solve this problem, they use the means of persuasion and special funding. The main purpose of persuasion is to let the villagers know the importance of the policy, indicating that the policy is ultimately for the sake of the villagers themselves, so that the villagers have a better living environment. The special subsidy is mainly because this part of the subsidy is not included in the investment of poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation workers often pay their own money to buy daily necessities and nutrients for the villagers who do not cooperate with a certain work, so that the poor households can accept a certain policy and measure.

3.2.3 Active acceptance stage in the later stage of policy implementation

In the later stage of the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation policy in L Village, the implementation of the policy has achieved large-scale results. While the situation of poor households in L Village has changed from the early stage to meet the basic living needs in the later stage, the living environment has been gradually improved, and the family income has gradually stabilized. Among these poor villages, some get a stable income through learning skills, some get subsidies through subsistence allowances, assistance, etc. ; some families raise college students through education, and then provide subsidies to families. The implementation of the poverty alleviation policy in L village has not only achieved satisfactory results, but also for the policy executors .The relationship between it and the policy beneficiaries has also changed subtly.

In the early stage of the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy, the poverty alleviation workers needed to provide education and guidance to the poor villages, and even some villagers were rejected. However, in the later stage, the attitude of the villagers changed significantly, and they began to actively seek help from the poverty alleviation workers. From the early policy executors need to persuade and educate the policy beneficiaries, to the late policy beneficiaries to actively seek help from the policy executors, it has experienced a significant improvement. It is worth noting that in the process of helping, the implementation process of the policy has changed from the active and passive parties in the early stage to the gradual combination in the later stage, forming a good interactive relationship. As passive beneficiaries of the policy, some poor villages who receive assistance will invite their families to visit their income and share the fruits of their work with poverty alleviation workers. They often ask poverty alleviation workers about their recent policy changes and occasionally care about their health. As the active party, the policy implementers still do their own work well in the later stage and assist the poor villages. However, they not only regard this work as a task, but pay more attention to the interaction with the villagers and establish a good mass relationship with them.

It can be seen from the process of L village this policy implementation, L village poverty alleviation policy implementation has experienced three stages, poor villagers from the beginning of the passive to selective acceptance to late, in these three stages, as a policy of poverty alleviation workers and CunCunHu as policy beneficiaries, from the early independent subject to late gradually establish interaction and contact, eventually tend to toward the common policy implementation goal.

4 Construction of theory and policy implementation mechanism

This chapter mainly discusses the construction of relevant theories and policy implementation mechanism, and uses the process tracking method to deduce from the empirical level to the theoretical level. The theory adopted in this paper is Marx Weber's theory of social action. Taking the implementation process of the targeted poverty alleviation policy in L Village as a case, combined with Weber's social action theory, the relevant mechanism of the policy implementation process is explored.

4.1 Theoretical narrative

In the history of human knowledge, understanding the self as a subjective world is far more difficult and complex than exploring the external world. This is precisely Weber's unique contribution to understanding human social action. Weber, a social nominalist, believes that social action rather than social facts is the basic object and starting point of sociological research. Social action is the cornerstone of Weber's sociological theory, and it is also proposed on the basis of his previous achievements. Weber proposed that the importance of action lies in that "the action individual gives subjective meaning to its behavior — whether explicit or implicit, in action or tolerance."^[4](Weber) Weber uses the theory of social action to link both the micro and the macro, and to connect the social action with the whole society. Therefore, Weber's sociological theory can also be called "understanding sociology". He thinks the club Life is meaningful and is a social phenomenon different from natural phenomena. To understand social life and social action, we must understand people, realize the meaning of communication with the researchers, and then carry out effective sociological research.

In the theory of social action, Weber summarizes four types of social action: (1) instrumental rationality line move, That is : the action is to achieve a certain purpose, to this end, The actor chooses and adjusts the mode and means of action according to his expectation of the object in the environment and the behavior of others ; (2) the value rationality action, That is, the reason why the actor makes a particular action, For believing that the action has some ethical, aesthetic, religious, or other value, Not for purposes other than these values ; (3), emotionally oriented action, That is, the action is determined by the specific emotion or feeling state of the actor; (4), the traditional orientation action, That is, action is determined by deep-rooted habits.^[5](Weber)

Marx Weber divided human social action into two kinds : rational action and irrational action. Among them, rational action includes instrumental rationality action and value rationality action, while irrational action includes emotional oriented action and traditional oriented action."Rationalization" is the social core and key concept of these four types of sociality. Weber believes that the development of human society makes human actions constantly transform from emotional actions and traditional actions to rational actions, especially those with the orientation of the highest degree of rationalization tool rationality. Strictly speaking, irrational action, namely emotionally oriented action and traditional oriented action, do not belong to social action from the perspective of rationality, because these two actions do not contain the clear subjective meaning of the actor. But from the perspective of the analysis of social action, emotional orientation action and traditional orientation action can be regarded as a value tool rationality action and value rationality of a "deviation", at this level will give the

two kinds of action itself special meaning, the two types of action shows obvious "unreasonable", but the two actions also have the possibility of transition to "rational action".

4.2 Analysis of the policy implementation mechanism

The process of grassroots policy implementation should focus on cooperative responses.^[6](Li Li, Wu Chunlai et al.) In my opinion, in the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy in L village, as the poverty alleviation worker Member, its social action belongs to the rational social action, that is, the tool rationality action and the value rationality action. The beneficiaries of this policy are the poor villagers who enjoy the poverty alleviation policy. Their activities in the process of accepting the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy belong to irrational social actions, namely, emotionally oriented actions and traditional oriented actions. In the process of the implementation of a policy, the rational actions of the policy executors constantly interact with the irrational activities of the policy beneficiaries, achieve coupling at a certain stage, and make the irrational actions of the policy beneficiaries gradually "rational", so as to make the successful implementation of the policy.

4.2.1 Component 1: policy executor -- Rational social action

According to Marx Weber's analysis of social action, rational social action includes instrumental rationality action and value rationality action. The process tracing method can explain the behavioral preferences and strategic choices of actors at the micro level.^[7] (Ren Yong ,Zhou Rui) In my opinion, in the process of policy implementation, most of the actions of policy executors are rational social actions.

Tool rationality action, also known as purpose rationality action, is the action policy of utilitarianism and instrumentalism, which is specifically described as the way for individuals to achieve their carefully arranged short-term goals. In this action, both the goal and the means are rationally chosen by the individual. By weighing the goal of action, the actor chooses a beneficial method among many means to achieve the goal. Indeed, the implementation of the policy need justice, but the way is to achieve some effect for the purpose, in the implementation of L village of poverty alleviation policy, for example, L village workers for poverty alleviation efforts, itself is a rationality of action, its purpose is to make poverty alleviation policy and funding for accurate docking, to achieve the purpose of accurate support funding households. Weber believed that the essence of modern society is a high degree of purpose rationalization. All areas of social life pay more and more attention to efficiency. The criterion for judging rational action is whether a person acts and makes reasonable trade-offs based on purpose and consequences.

Value-rational actions are mainly based on a certain value or belief, expressing a conscious belief in the value contained in the action itself, whether it is presented in the form of aesthetics, religion, or other beliefs. It tends to be a kind of ultra-realistic and ultra-utilitarian social action. The actual results of the action are usually not the most important factor considered by the actors. Value-rational action, from the literal meaning, seems to be contradictory to purpose-rational action. However, in the author's opinion, both can be reflected in the actions of policy executors during the policy implementation stage. In China's policy implementation mechanism In , the combination of value-rational actions and purpose-rational actions can be better reflected. The particularity of China's policy implementation is

reflected in obeying the leadership of the organization and serving the people wholeheartedly is the focus of their policy implementation. It is true that with the leadership of an organization, poverty alleviation workers have the motivation to work.

Case studies should focus on cause and effect and explanation, and should focus on integration with theory.^[8] (Chen Chao, You Yu) In the process of policy implementation, Village L villagers showed rational social actions. In the process of poverty alleviation, they must achieve the purpose of helping poverty alleviation. Poor villagers pursue benefits and improve their living standards. Bitter villagers seek benefits to improve their living standards.

4.2.2 Component 2: policy beneficiaries -- Irrational social action

Marx Weber divided irrational actions in social action into emotional-oriented actions and traditional-oriented actions. In my opinion, in the process of policy implementation, the actions of policy beneficiaries (or policies targeting groups) are mostly reflected in irrational social actions.

Marx Weber called the action born because of emotion "emotional action". It has emotional states such as passion, feeling, psychological needs, or physical aggression and anger, and is often on the edge of "meaningful action". The type of emotion that Weber refers to is a general generalization, a theoretical analysis made at the social level. In my opinion, during the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy in L Village, the poor villagers, as the direct object of the policy, are in the passive stage of implementation, and the social actions triggered are emotional actions, such as the negative emotions of not accepting the assistance of poverty alleviation personnel ;and the targeted poverty alleviation transformation according to the statement of the poverty alleviation personnel.

Conventionally oriented actions are conducted through habits, which generally come from established practices and react through deep-rooted habits. The vast majority of human behaviors belong to this type, such as etiquette, rules, etc., which are manifested as following the conservative, adhering to habits, following traditions and so on. In the case of "L", many of the actions of poor households are traditional-oriented actions. For example, some people in the countryside are unwilling to accept the change of "dry toilet" changes ; some poor households, unwilling to learn manual weaving, are unwilling to accept new knowledge, they believe that living in the village only requires farming. The long-term lack of interaction and communication with the external environment and the inheritance of generations make some of their behaviors seem too conservative and unwilling to try to communicate with the outside world. Weber believes that traditional-oriented actions have strict behavioral behaviors, which are often transcendent of "intentional" actions. Traditionally oriented actions are knee-jerk reactions to things that are taken for granted and conventional.

4.2.3 Exploration of policy implementation mechanism: the interaction and coupling of rational and irrational social actions

The rural social integration model is an important entry point for examining the effectiveness of rural governance.^[9] (Xu Qin) The author takes the implementation process of the poverty alleviation policy in L village as a case to track the process and find the implementation of a

policy In the process, the main body mainly has the active implementer of the policy and the passive recipient of the policy. From the empirical level, the author observed that during the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy in L village, the activities of the active executors are rational social actions. The tool rationality action of the policy executors mainly aims at the implementation of the policy, and carries out the policy docking with the passive policy recipients, including the investigation of the poor villages, and the precise assistance to the poor villages. In the process of implementing the poverty alleviation policy, the policy executors also includes the value and reasonable actions of party members, including solving the practical needs of the poor villages in the front line, and carrying forward the working spirit of not being afraid of hardship and tiredness. As a passive recipient of the policy, the main actions of the poor households in L village in the early stage are irrational social actions. Among them, the emotional orientation action shows that the poor village households in the early stage of the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy, do not cooperate with the poverty alleviation work, and do not accept poverty alleviation assistance. However, the traditional oriented actions are mainly manifested that the poor households are not willing to change some existing living facilities and unwilling to accept some unified rectification work.

Although the implementation of the policy in the early stage shows the active implementation of the policy and the policy recipient, the problem is gradually solved through the running-in between the executor and the recipient. In the process of policy implementation, their relationship gradually became close, from the original non-cooperative relationship gradually evolved into a cooperative relationship. As a key component of policy implementation, rational social action and irrational social action show a coupling trend in the later stage of policy implementation. Finally, the policy implementer and the policy recipient jointly complete the successful completion of this policy task through benign interaction. (Figure 1)

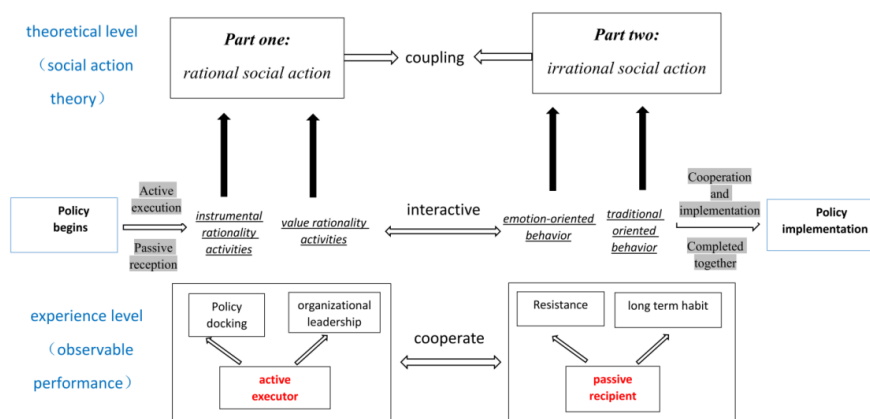


Figure 1: Policy implementation mechanism diagram based on social action theory.

Through the observation and analysis of the experience level of L Village, based on the theory of social action of Marx Weber, the author showed the interaction and coupling of rational and irrational actions of the society in the implementation process of a policy, which finally contributed to the successful implementation of the policy. The author intends to take L village as a case to promote individual to general, but in the real society, there are often many cases that policies cannot be reasonably realized, such as the nail house in the demolition work and the failure to cooperate with related work in the process of policy implementation.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Summarize

This paper tracks the implementation process of L village poverty alleviation policy, through the discussion of three stages of case, the study found that a policy in the process of implementation, the relationship between policy executor and recipient present change, combined with Marx, weber's theory of social action, construct a policy from execution to complete mechanism, and through the policy implementation process mechanism. James Mahoney has discussed many case studies of process tracking in his article.^[10] (James Mahoney)Zaks, Sherry also discuss a critical evaluation of Bayesian process tracing.^[11](Zaks, Sherry) It is worth discussing that in the present paper, the component inspection of the causal mechanism is mainly to check the empirical evidence and narrow the scope step by step so as to find a reasonable explanation as far as possible. This is mainly due to the inefficiency of the wind test and the high complexity of the gun test. As for the double decisive test, it is difficult to find evidence of such tests in real-world social science research. Through the hoop test, the empirical evidence can be explained as much as possible. Through the process tracking method, the author generalized a single case, hoping to provide guidance for the implementation and implementation of a new policy.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the above policy implementation mechanism, the author on the basis of social action theory, put forward the following suggestions: through the policy implementation of the mechanism chart can be concluded that the policy executor in the process of policy implementation, often engaged in rational social action, so in the process of policy implementation can pay more attention to strengthen the rational factors of social action. First of all, in the process of policy implementation, more attention should be paid to the supervision of policy executors. The purpose of this can strengthen the tool rationality of policy executors, so as to promote the implementation of a policy can better return to the original intention of policy. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the guidance of value rationality action, which is embodied in strengthening the ideological and moral construction of the policy executors, so that the policy executors can put themselves in the shoes of the policy recipients and promote the successful completion of the policy.

In the implementation process of a policy, the passive recipients of the policy often show irrational social actions. In view of this, attention should be paid to dilute the irrational factors in their social actions, and promote social actions and rational should pay attention to the orientation action, so that the organic combination of irrational social actions. As a policy

executor, we communication with the emotional the policy recipient can better understand the implementation process of the policy. Pay attention to appease their bad emotions, and establish a good mass bond relationship with them. For the traditional orientation actions of policy recipients, policy executors should hold a respectful attitude towards them. In the process of policy implementation, they should try their best to understand the local customs, traditional habits, interests and hobbies, and form a good interaction and cooperation effect with the passive recipients.

Acknowledgments. This research was supported by a great (Project Code: RP/FCHS-01/2022) from the Macao Polytechnic University.

References

- [1] Derek Beach, Rasmus Bren Pederson, Wang Weihua, *Process Tracking: Basic Principles and Guidelines*, 2020.
- [2] Wang Weihua. (2022). Disassembly process tracking. *International Political Science* (02), 156-178.
- [3] Zhang Pengfei, Gao Jinghua. Research on the impact and mechanism of farm toilet renovation on rural revitalization [J]. *Qinghai Ethnic Studies*, 2021, 32(01):99-107.
- [4] Weber, *Basic Concepts of Sociology*, translated by Gu Zhonghua, Guangxi Normal University Press, 2005.
- [5] Weber: *Economy and Society (Volume 1)*, translated by Lin Rongjin, the Commercial Press, 2006.
- [6] Li Li, Wu Chunlai, Cai Yuzeng. Why "cooperative response" replaces "top-down conspiracy" - tracking the process of grassroots policy implementation in Spring Town [J]. *Sociological Review*, 2023, 11(04): 74-95.
- [7] Ren Yong & Zhou Rui. (2023). Application and expansion space of causal process tracking method in public management research. *Administration of China* (02), 96-107.
- [8] Chen Chao & You Yu. (2022). Towards a theory-oriented case study: a mixture of process tracking and consistency analysis count. *Public Administration Review* (04), 132-148.
- [9] Xu Qin. Administrative integration in rural society: representation, roots and effects - analysis based on social action theory [J]. *Qiu Shi*, 2022, (06): 75-90+110.
- [10] James Mahoney. The Logic of Process Tracing Tests in the Social Sciences[J]. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 2012, 41(4).
- [11] Sherry Zaks. Updating Bayesian(s): A Critical Evaluation of Bayesian Process Tracing[J]. *Political Analysis*, 2020.