
**INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND MEDICAL POLICY OF CHINA:
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to explore the potential of interdisciplinary research in public management in the perspective of social security and medical policy of China. Chinese social security and medical policy is used as a case study. This paper selects two major areas of social security policy and medical policy, and engages in interdisciplinary research in public management. First, the theory of reality and insight in Mao Zedong Thought Methodology as the theoretical basis has been selected. Then the definition and essence of social security policy and medical policy has been explained focusing the major problems, similarities and differences between the two policies. It analyzes two policy research paths, perspectives and methods. Finally, it expounds the relationship between two policies and public management theory and practice research and its enlightenment.

Keywords: Social security policy, medical policy, national governance, public administration.

INTRODUCTION

Social security policies and medical policies play an important role in public management research. Scientific, comprehensive, unified and fair medical policies enrich the content of social security policies (Sarker & Jie, 2017). The rational construction of social security policies promotes the scientific development of medical policies and promotes a harmonious society (Sarker, 2019a). With the establishment of a harmonious world, the two policies have jointly promoted the modernization of national governance capabilities and the better implementation of the “people’s

livelihood concept” (Sarker et al., 2019). The research path and method of social security policy and medical policy have great enlightenment for the construction of public management theory with Chinese characteristics (Sarker et al., 2018). In interdisciplinary research, we should make full use of Mao Zedong Thought Methodological Formalism, Reality Theory, Epistemology, Cognition Theory, and Insight Theory, especially the three levels of value orientation of the theory of reality and the seven insightful perspectives of insights (Arno et al., 2011).

First, the theoretical basis - Mao Zedong Thought Methodology (Practical Theory and Insight Theory) Public management is an applied science that integrates political science, sociology, economics, and management and so on (Sarker, 2019b). There must be constant reflection on how core competencies and unique competencies can be developed for the discipline (Sarker, 2019c). Mao Zedong Thought Methodology provides us with theoretical support and practical guidance (Y. Zhang, 2017). The actual theory - in fact is the reality and should be, that is, through theoretical analysis and practice summary to draw some relatively real and persistent and should be realized of the deep-seated value of human society, become the basic principle guiding all actions (Mei & Kirkpatrick, 2019). The theory of reality consists of three levels of value orientation: based on deep-seated people-oriented values, the inner value of co-prosperity, and the superficial values of fairness, justice and democracy, which are promoted by western countries (Sarker et al., 2019).

These levels of value orientation, used in the formulation and implementation of social security policies and medical policies, is appropriate. Practical wisdom is a kind of proprietary knowledge, and its application can enable decision makers to make correct judgments and effective decisions by combining the relevant knowledge and laws in the practice situation (Zhang et al., 2018). Wisdom is not only the knowledge of philosophy and science, but also a comprehension of the deep nature of complex phenomena and their great meaning (Sarker & Wu, 2019). A wise man can relatively easily grasp the characteristics of complex phenomena and their subtle changes, and even grasp the deep laws that have not yet appeared or are changing, and put forward reasonable views and forward-looking propositions that there is no concrete evidence. The methodology builders of Mao Zedong Thought have long mastered how to apply wisdom at the practical level and form a unique insight theory.

The theory of Mao Zedong Thought Methodology contains seven insights, which are derived from the formality, knowledge theory and cognitive theory of Mao Zedong Thought Methodology, which are the analytical methods that methodarians must use. Seven insights are (a) Binary view: all human things in essence are different, can be divided into two, the analysis of the problem to apply the dual view can avoid partiality; (b) Relative view: the analysis of the subject's perspective is different, see all the phenomena in essence are different, but this is only relative, the analysis of the problem to apply the relative view can avoid subjectivism; (c) The combination view: the essence of human things and the analysis of the perspective of combination, will find that all phenomena are multi-dimensional and multi-level. Therefore, the analysis of the problem must apply the concept of composition to grasp the composition of a phenomenon in a certain period of time, as well as to ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of the solution to the problem (Liu et al., 2018); (d) The overall view: the environment and specific situation factors and other things are linked and affect each other and output co-effects, so the analysis of the problem must have a holistic view, pay attention to all aspects of the relationship and its integration role, in order to avoid "only see the local, do not see the whole, see only the trees, do not see the forest" problem; (e) The constant view: the situation factors and human things are linked and affect each other, so inevitably there will be a change, therefore, must apply the constant view, in order to avoid from a static perspective to analyze the problem, make the mistake of carving a sword. In addition, attention should be paid to the main nature of transformation, its change or mutual change, and the main causes and sources of motivation for change, so as to grasp the law of change; (f) The concept of variation: all phenomena are changed, but the degree and nature of the transformation is different, its meaning is different, for example, the table of change is not the same, the degree of transformation is not the same, the effect of the transformation is not the same, so we should pay attention to the actual meaning of the difference between the transformation, especially to deal with the existence and the meaning of the upcoming problems (Zhang, 2017); (g) Time and space view: the integration of dual view, relative view, combination view, the overall view, the constant view, the concept of variation, in order to form a view of time and space to see this time and place, at this time it is the phenomenon of time and space, so as to grasp its meaning, and even grasp the meaning of the phenomenon that may occur in the other place.

In the course of the research and analysis of social security policy and medical policy, this paper tries to combine theory with practice, and uses seven insights to analyze the related problems and make research and innovation.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, qualitative approach has been adopted. Secondary materials such as journal articles, book, book chapters, various government reports, and monographs have been extensively used to substantiate the argument. Mainly desk review have been done to obtain latest data. Arguments have been placed in the light of the knowledge of interdisciplinary nature of public management. All the data have been collected carefully to authenticate the findings and meaningful presentation. Seven insights of Mao Zedong Thought Methodology have also been used to explore the interdisciplinary relationship clearly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ESSENCE OF SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY AND MEDICAL POLICY

Social security is short for Social Security, the term “social security” first appeared in the United States in 1935, the “social security law”, since then by the relevant international organizations and most countries accepted, and gradually become the government and society as the main body of responsibility for the welfare security system (Arno et al., 2011). In Our theoretical academic circles, different scholars have different concepts of definition of social security, this paper recognizes Zheng Gongcheng’s point of view: social security is the national life security system established by the state or society according to law, with economic welfare, socialization, social security, social security in China, social security is all kinds of social insurance, social assistance, social welfare, military welfare, medical security, welfare services, and various social measures such as government or enterprise subsidies and social assistance (Sarker et al., 2019).

It can be divided into three levels: economic security, service guarantee and spiritual security. Social security policy refers to the government under the guidance of a certain social value concept, in order to achieve a certain social goal expectations, and formulate a series of social insurance, social assistance, social welfare, social welfare and placement, such as a series of strategies, decrees, methods, regulations, which are designed to intervene in the life risks of individuals and

groups in the life cycle (Sarker et al., 2019). Due to the level of economic and social development and differences in system and culture, the social security policy systems of different countries are different in composition (Protection & Paper, n.d.). According to the practical experience of Western countries and the design of the international labour organization on the framework of social security system, combined with the basic national conditions and the actual operation of social security (Sarker et al., 2018).

China's social security policy system mainly includes the following: (1) social security policy; (2) social assistance policy; (3) social welfare policy; (4) social welfare policy. The essence of social security is to maintain social equity and promote social stability and development, whether the social security system is perfect has become one of the important signs of social civilization and progress (Sarker et al., 2018). The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the State and society in the event of old age, illness, or loss of working capacity." This provides a legal basis for the establishment and improvement of china's social security system (Sarker et al., 2018). Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly made important statements on his "people's livelihood view", pointed out the importance of safeguarding and improving people's livelihood, put forward the focus of people's livelihood work in the current and future period, and brought the masses together to the goal of pursuing a happy China. General Secretary Xi's "people's livelihood view" macro level has principle, affordability, durability, the specific level covers housing, employment, old-age care and other aspects of social security related to the lives of ordinary people (Cao et al., 2019). General Secretary Xi Jinping also proposed to further strengthen the modernization of the social governance system and governance capacity, social security and public service system is not only an important part of the construction of basic public services, but also an important link in improving the public governance system (Silva, 2015).

In addition, we think that the formulation and perfection of social security policy is an important embodiment of the inner values of the Communist Party of China's symbiosis in Mao Zedong's methodology, and also the concrete application of value rationality in the field of social security.

THE MEDICAL POLICY IN CHINA

Because the mode of operation, connotation and extension of disease medical insurance varies from country to country, the name is not the same, such as disease insurance, medical insurance, health insurance, etc., scholars at home and abroad have no unified concept and definition. The medical insurance is described as a project in the social insurance system, specifically refers to social medical insurance, is a kind of socialized insurance mechanism which is regulated by national legislation and uses coercive means to provide necessary medical services and economic compensation to workers and other members of society within the statutory scope (Sarker et al., 2018). Medical policy is formulated by the government, used to implement the construction and operation of the medical service system, a series of programs and actions, public health policy refers to the government in the allocation of medical and health resources, solve medical and health problems, prevent diseases, to promote, protect or restore health and other aspects of the general term (Sarker et al., 2018). The content of public health policy is divided into two categories: disease prevention and disease treatment.

Policy is the concrete embodiment of the system, the basic medical security system is not only an important part of the social security system, that is, the safety net of the people, the stabilizer of society, but also as the main payer of medical expenses, is an important part of the medical and health system, and therefore is also one of the important areas of medical reform (Sarker et al., 2017). After more than ten years of policy exploration, China's unique medical security system has been basically formed: China's unique social co-ordination and personal account combination of medical insurance model, the construction of urban workers basic medical insurance, urban residents basic medical insurance and new rural cooperative medical "three-way" social basic medical insurance system (Yan et al., 2011). In addition to basic medical insurance, a system of mutual assistance for large medical expenses has been generally established in various places to solve the medical expenses above the maximum payment limit of the Social Co-ordination Fund, and to solve the problem of medical security for the vast majority of the middle class; To solve the problem of medical security for low-income groups has made a significant contribution, the establishment and development of various supplementary medical and commercial health insurance has met the higher medical needs of some people, and health management has gradually been put on the institutionalized agenda (Roemer, 1987). Basic medical insurance for urban workers, basic

medical insurance for urban residents, new rural cooperative medical care and urban and rural medical assistance system together constitute china's basic medical security system, the main medical security policy covers each of the above-mentioned branch system: coverage; From the current research of domestic scholars, the research on China's medical policy and medical security system is mainly concerned with the study of the basic medical security system in urban and rural areas (Sarker, 2016).

The China's current medical security policy system mainly includes: the essence of medical treatment is a game activity involving all parties involved in medical activities, which is generally embodied in information asymmetry. It is the asymmetry of information that leads to the failure of the medical market, resulting in "difficult to see a doctor, expensive to see a doctor". Xi stressed at the National Health and Wellness Congress that people's health should be given priority and that efforts should be made to ensure people's health in all aspects of the whole cycle, stressing that without the health of the whole population, there will be no overall well-off. We should give priority to people's health, focus on popularizing healthy living, optimizing health services, improving health care, building a healthy environment and developing healthy industries, accelerate the construction of a healthy China, strive to safeguard people's health in all aspects and cycles, and achieve the goal of "two hundred years" (Tang, et al., 2014). The Chinese dream of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation lays a solid and healthy foundation. President Xi Jinping pointed out that the focus of medical and health work should be lowered, medical and health resources should be lowered, basic public services in urban and rural areas should be equalized, public health and basic medical services should be provided to the masses to provide safe, effective and convenient and affordable public health and basic medical services, and the problem of difficult and expensive medical care for the grass-roots people should be solved (Pan et al., 2016). Premier Li Keqiang also stressed that promoting the reform and development of health and family planning should be related to the physical and mental health of the people, and that relations should be built into a well-off society in an all-round way, and that better medical and health services should be provided around the needs of the people, so as to make new contributions to the early establishment of China as a healthy and powerful country. In addition, I think that the formulation and perfection of medical security policy is also an important embodiment of the inner

values of the Communist Party of China's symbiosis in Mao Zedong's methodology, and also the specific application of value rationality in the field of medical security (Chen & Zhang, 2016).

MAJOR PROBLEMS AND CAUSES OF THE TWO POLICIES

Major problems and causes of social security policies Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's social security policy has been reformed for a long time through the period of planned economy and the period of institutional transition, but there are still many problems in the field of social security policy in China. There are three main aspects: First, from the formulation of China's social security policy, China's social security policy has not yet formed a complete system, covering the scope of the various legal provisions, regulations, provisions scattered, and even in some aspects such as social welfare, social assistance and other aspects of the existence of legal blind spots, There are no written laws and regulations, policy provisions to protect the vital interests of members of society. In the process of social security policy formulation, there is a lack of public participation. Social security policy formulation and planning and management involve the people's social, civil affairs, health, finance and other government departments, fund-raising involves the government. Employers and individual insured persons are involved in a variety of institutions and social organizations. When dealing with the complex social security problems, the state or government has also put forward higher demands on its own decision-making ability. Secondly, from the implementation process of social security in China, (a) the regulatory departments, executive departments, there are decentralized management, power, inefficiency and the opaque implementation process, resulting in limited regulatory capacity of government departments, corruption and corruption, and (b) the orderly promotion of the "Golden Insurance Project", So that China's social security information system has basically completed the "vertical construction", that is, basically completed the central, provincial, municipal and county levels of the social security internal network system construction. However, the "horizontal docking" of social security information construction is still not perfect, (c) the security of information security of social security should also arouse the attention of the government, the information explosion of the big data era, so that the information records of members of society there is a great risk, how to protect the privacy of the public also need to be solved urgently (Li & Fu, 2017).

Finally, from the supervision and evaluation of China's social security policy, (1) China's social security system has not yet formed an open and effective supervision system; In view of the reasons for the above-mentioned problems, I think that in the process of social security policy formulation, we should have a holistic view, a combination view, a variation view and a constant view, not only to further improve the social security policy and social welfare policy, accelerate the formulation of social assistance policy and social welfare policy, but also take into account the flexibility to revise and adjust with the times. Fully embody strategic rationality and value rationality should be given priority in the process of social security implementation. There should be a dual view, a holistic view, a relative view and a time-space view, a specific analysis of specific problems, in the process of supervision and evaluation of social security policy, we should fully reflect the rationality of tools and power rationality, so that social security policy can be implemented fairly and impartially (Zhang, 2017).

MAJOR PROBLEMS AND CAUSES OF MEDICAL POLICY

The medical security system is an important part of China's social security system. Medical policy is the basic driving force and fundamental guarantee to promote China's medical security system. In recent years, the medical security system has made great progress with the constant change of China's medical policy. At present, there are problems of unified policies, low policy levels, vague policies and policy imbalances in china's medical policy, which require the scientific formulation of medical policy and the continuous construction and improvement of China's medical security system. These problems can be summed up in the following aspects: First, strengthen the institutional barriers to employment. The medical insurance sub-system embodies the occupational boundary and the laborer's identity boundary under the system, and the different medical treatment enjoyed by workers in different occupations, different ownership systems and different regions, which, to a certain extent, stifles the inherent characteristics and general laws of the workers' demand for medical consumption; Make the social management function of the government and enterprise or unit upside down, third, the distribution of medical insurance resources is unreasonable, the cost burden is uneven, fourth, the medical expenses ballooned, the phenomenon of "free ride" is serious, and fifthly, the coverage of medical insurance is not wide. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, great

changes have taken place in the ownership structure of enterprises in China, and the non-public economy has developed rapidly (Yan et al., 2011).

The current medical insurance system does not include the employees of non-public enterprises, so that the non-public enterprise workers lack basic medical care, so that this part of the workers have no sense of occupational security, not only is not conducive to the adjustment of labor structure, but also not conducive to the development of non-public economy. In addition to the problems of policy itself, China's medical policy research also has the following problems: First, from the perspective of discipline research, medical policy research also has relatively superficial research content, there is no unified medical policy system; High-level strategic policy of the stereoscopic system.

Second, from the perspective of policy, economics, political science, sociology, accounting and other perspectives are currently the leading way and perspective of research in this field, from the perspective of other disciplines, research is still lacking, it is urgent to strengthen the participation of management, strategy, systems and other disciplines, in order to promote the development of China's medical policy to provide a valuable reference. The reason is, first of all, China's medical policy research is still in the fragmented, empirical research stage, has not yet formed a medical security policy with Chinese characteristics; Systematic strategic thinking to coordinate medical policy, "holistic view" has not really been established, in addition, China's "soft power" research is weak, heavy technology and humanities phenomenon is serious, the country's "soft power" mining and promotion continue to strengthen, we must build and use "soft power" as a guarantee of people's health, to achieve "people-oriented" livelihood.

THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE TWO POLICIES

SIMILARITIES

Two policies are essentially the same. Social security policy and medical policy are closely linked, in essence, to protect the people's basic life rights and interests, to safeguard social equity and promote social stability and development, both of which are the "people". As President Xi Jinping said, "All the starting point and the starting point of all work is to let the people live a good life", "let the masses get visible, tangible benefits"; (2) two policy content cross, the role of mutual

influence. From the content, social security policy research includes medical policy, in other words, a scientific and systematic social security policy must include the formulation and implementation of medical policy. Scientific and unified social security policies can promote the smooth progress of medical policies, good medical policies and implementation methods can enrich the content of social security policies and safeguard the fundamental interests of the people, and (3) both policies are based on Mao Zedong Thought methodology. From the point of view of policy formulation, implementation, supervision and evaluation process, we all need to adhere to the deep value of “people-oriented”, the inner value orientation of “co-prosperity and symbiosis”, and the superficial value orientation of “fairness, justice and democracy”.

Integrate the dual view, the relative view, the combination view, the whole view, the constant view, the variation view, in order to form the view of time and space to look at the social phenomenon of this place, at this time, across time, so as to work out the most reflect the “people’s livelihood view” of social security and medical policies. The scope of research is different, and the scope of social security policy research is broader which have included relationship. Social security policy includes medical policy, medical policy enriches and develops social security policy. The research object and content are different, the social security policy research includes social insurance, social assistance, social welfare, and so on. The medical policy is mainly the basic medical insurance for urban workers, the basic medical insurance for urban residents, the new type of rural cooperative medical care and the urban and rural medical assistance system, etc. The policy-making process, the use of the theory of different emphasis, social security policy and medical policy formulation belong to the relationship of the total score, social security policy formulation more emphasis on a unified, comprehensive, fair overall view, more need to have forward-looking thinking, and medical policy in addition to popular, comprehensive, more emphasis on the concept of time and space, but also need to have emotional thinking.

POLICY RESEARCH APPROACHES, PERSPECTIVES AND METHODS

Looking at the current literature on social security policy by scholars at home and abroad, we summarize the main research approaches are: (1) the economic approach, the theory of game theory, the theory of consumer behavior, the theory of distribution, the theory of general equilibrium, the theory of income redistribution, as well as welfare economics, personnel

management economics, macroeconomic models, Econometric methods are used in the study of social security policy, (2) the accounting approach, which studies relevant issues in the field of social security policy from the perspectives of performance audit, financing management, tax policy, fiscal policy, etc.; and (3) the sociological approach, from the perspective of public participation in social assistance and social protection, The enlightenment of social structure change to social security policy choice, family and gender research to social security policy, community participation in old-age care, social security policy support in urbanization construction, etc.

The concept of political science, such as political psychology, has been introduced into the research field of social security policy, and the research idea of social security policy has been broadened by the combination of each other. Research perspective: (1) macro level, mainly in different countries of the comparative study of social security policies, such as drawing on Sweden, the Netherlands, the United States and Britain and other developed countries social security policy formulation process, combined with China's national conditions to carry out policy research. The research on medical policy of different groups, such as flexible employment groups, especially the study of urban and rural medical policy, accounts for a large proportion, and (3) the micro level is from the different dimensions of enterprise social security to do research in a certain field, such as old-age security, medical security, unemployment security, or some typical cases as an example. In terms of research methods, it embodies the dual view of Mao Zedong Thought's insight theory, which includes both qualitative and quantitative analysis, as well as normative research (comparative research law, institutional research law, legal research law, etc.) and empirical research (case study law, social investigation law, questionnaire law, etc.).

The medical policy is a branch of social security policy. The research approach of medical policy has something in common with social security policy, but there are differences in the specific content. Through literature research, it is found that the main research paths to medical policy are: (a) economic seamounts, the theory of distribution in economics, general equilibrium theory, income redistribution and other theories, transaction cost theory, welfare economics, etc. used to analyze and study the payment methods of medical insurance, drug pricing mechanism, medical expense burden analysis of patients with large diseases, The rational distribution of medical resources, the benefit of the expansion of the scale of public hospitals and the optimal boundary

analysis, the economic benefit forecast of patient diversion, and (b) the accounting approach, which mainly studies the related issues of drug pricing and cost accounting, such as the cost and price index modeling of public hospital medical services, cost accounting, etc.; and (c) the sociological approach, Mainly from the perspective of public participation in medical policy formulation, community participation in health insurance policy and urban development and other aspects of many research results;

The choice of residential medical institutions based on the system of graded diagnosis and treatment, etc. The research perspective is similar to the research perspective of social security policy: (1) the macro level, mainly the comparative study of health insurance policies in different countries, such as the experience of Sweden, Japan and Germany, and then the policy research in the light of China's national conditions. In particular, the study of the basic medical security system in urban and rural areas accounts for a large proportion and the impact of medical policy on different audiences. In terms of research methods, it embodies the dual view of Mao Zedong Thought's insight theory, which includes both qualitative and quantitative analysis, as well as normative research (comparative research law, institutional research law, legal research law, etc.) and empirical research (case study law, social investigation law, case investigation law, etc.) (Sarker et al., 2018).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND POLICY INTEGRATION

The policies of social security and medical care enrich the content of public management research and promote the development of public policy research in depth. The purpose of public management research is to realize the modernization of national governance system and governance ability. The close relationship between social security policy, medical policy and national governance capacity affects each other. Scientific, comprehensive, unified, fair and practical medical policies enrich the content of social security policies, the joint role of which promotes the improvement of national governance capacity, which in turn puts forward higher demands on social security policies and medical policy formulation and implementation, and promotes the construction of a more scientific, systematic, Comprehensive social security policy and medical policy.

The theoretical thinking of Mao Zedong Thought methodology, theory of practicality, knowledge theory, cognitive theory, insight theory, and rational thinking, cognitive thinking, perceptual thinking, complex thinking, forward thinking and innovative thinking, which are based on the study of social security policy and medical policy, can also be used in the research of other fields of public administration to further make theoretical innovation. The research path, perspective and method of social security and medical two policies provide the direction for the research of public management. The formulation and implementation of medical policy require that the principle of overall consideration and consistency of local conditions, flexibility and principle should be adhered to in the specific implementation process. The research on social security policy requires expanding the research horizon, emphasizing multi-participation, and promoting the scientific, comprehensive, unified and fair research. The level of research must be general and holistic, and the research model of fragmentation must be broken. The same is true of public management research, one is to emphasize interdisciplinary research, because the problems to be solved by public management are complex and the problems are diverse, then the tools used to study methods, the perspective of research problems and the analysis of problems must also be diversified, and any single approach may make scientific reduction errors. Second, if the research is holistic and systematic, only in this way can we form a more scientific and macro public management theory, in order to better guide the practice. Third, the theory must insist on seeking truth from facts and embodying the “national conditions”.

CONCLUSION

In particular, it is to abandon the principle of universality in the process of public management research, take the road of seeking truth from facts and adapting to local conditions, and construct a model of public management research with Chinese characteristics. In a word, Mao Zedong Thought Methodology is the necessary methodology to practice seeking truth from facts, and the government and society should use it in the specific situation of social security policy and medical policy, so as to find, analyze and grasp the nature, cause and formation of phenomena and problems efficiently, and make reasonable judgments and rational decisions based on analysis. To formulate the correct line and social security policy suitable for the needs of today’s social development, to construct an effective social security and medical system, and to implement the ruling intention efficiently. Public management research should not only provide guidance for social security policy

and medical policy in the policy field, but also use the research methods, perspectives and methods of these two policies to further improve public policy research and complete theoretical and practical innovation.

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