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(2021-02)

(1)

How to Achieve High Performance in Government Microblog

—A Qualitative Comparative Analysis Based on Attention Perspective

Li Hongyan Tang Wei

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Abstract: At present, the development of government microblog is affecting and changing the pattern of public opinion, social governance structure, and becoming an important element of regional influence. In the face of uneven distribution of resources in different regions, how local governments allocate resources reasonably with limited attention to promote the development of government microblog and improve the effectiveness of digital governance is a key issue to be answered by the academic community. In order to reasonably explain the generation logic of the implementation performance of government microblog in each province, and construct the analysis framework of attention based view, this paper uses the method of fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsqca) to discuss the above problems. The realization of high performance of local government microblog shows the characteristics of "conditional coordination" and "multiple concurrency". Its generation logic can be divided into three modes: attention driven mode, organization resource driven mode and experience competition driven mode, and reflects the gradual distribution and mixed effect of "initiative" and "boost" mechanism. Different from the previous development path of highly technical e-government, abundant financial resources are not the necessary conditions and core factors to promote the development of e-government microblog. Government attention and information base are the key factors to determine the governance performance of e-government microblog. However, although high-intensity attention can provide impetus for the development of government microblog in underdeveloped areas in the short term, we still need to be alert to the negative results such as digital levitation and technology governance Championships. Finally, the final implementation effect of government microblog still depends on the construction of a long-term development layout oriented by people's needs and by means of enhancing people's media literacy.

Key words: Government microblog; Driving mode; Provincial government; Attention based view; Qualitative comparative analysis

(2)

"Bridge" The Mechanism: A New Interpretation Framework for Intergovernmental Cooperation

—A Case Analysis Based on the Joint Water Control of the X District and W District Governments

Zhao Yuanyue

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Abstract: The process of intergovernmental cooperation is essentially a process of structured redistribution and reintegration of power values. When analyzing the motivations of intergovernmental cooperation, existing researches are often discussed from a Western perspective and a single perspective. In view of this, the theoretical "muscle weakness" and the analytical paradigm "unacceptable to the soil and the water" have been developed. The construction of a composite analysis framework for inter-government cooperation has become a necessity and a practical response. This study takes the joint water governance of the X district and W district governments as an example. On the basis of clarifying the relationship between the main body of power distribution and the network of interest-related objects, it points out that it ranges from administrative absorption to administrative coupling, from elite connection to circle interaction, and from multiple games to coordinate the interaction and the characteristics of the action strategy of the subject and the object from the fragmented localism to the holistic government concept, through this structure a holistic framework for explaining why cooperation between governments is constructed, that is, the framework of "mechanism bridging". The "mechanism bridging" framework includes the agenda

trigger mechanism that constitutes a realistic opportunity for intergovernmental cooperation, a high-level boosting mechanism that becomes an exogenous force of intergovernmental cooperation, a consensus and reciprocal mechanism that links the willingness of intergovernmental cooperation, and provides communication channels for intergovernmental cooperation. The information dissemination mechanism and the trust and reputation mechanism that injects endogenous power into intergovernmental cooperation are five major mechanism elements. Each element is "bridged" one by one, showing an internal-to-external rippling trajectory in the horizontal direction and the supremacy in the vertical direction. And the driving logic of hierarchical task decomposition. The "mechanism bridging" framework incorporates problems, pressures, consensus, information, and trust and other internal variables into the intergovernmental cooperation analysis system, and "folds" them together to discuss the roles played by different elements and their value positioning. Related research provides a whole new interpretation framework that is not fragmented.

Key words: "Mechanism bridging"; Intergovernmental cooperation; Analysis framework; Cooperation mechanism; Holistic government

(3)

Modernization of National Governance Driven by Informatization: Logic, Integration Process and Development Framework

Luo Shuang

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Abstract: The strategic route of informationization-driven modernization shows that informatization has become the important driving force to realize the modernization of governance in China. But the relationship between informatization and modernization cannot be simply equated. Then, can the application of information technology drive the modernization of governance in our country? If possible, how does information technology drive the realization of governance modernization, and what is the operational logic, integration process and development framework? In order to respond to the above research problems, the article takes the field of national governance as the research background, and the logical relationship between informatization and governance is the main line. The article compares the resonance and contradiction between algorithm logic and management logic, and then discusses the integration mode of calculation logic and management logic. Finally, the article analyzes the feasible path to realize the modernization of governance aiming at "public management with the maximization of public interest".

Key words: Informatization; Modernization of national governance; Algorithm logic; Management logic; Good governance

(4)

The PET Framework's Reinterpretation and New Application of the Process of Policy Changes

—Taking the Afforestation Movement since the Founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 as An Example

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Abstract: Knowledge in the policy process is the focus of policy scientific inquiry. The allocation of government attention between long-term stability and drastic changes to form a policy change process is the focus of the punctuated-equilibrium theory (PET) framework. The thesis selects the afforestation movement since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 and the case of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to reveal the characteristics of policy changes in the process of Chinese national governance. In the positive/negative feedback mechanism, since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the afforestation movement has experienced two intermittent periods and three equilibrium periods. The changes in forestry policies in different historical periods have maintained the original policy inertia and institutional stickiness. Policy balance does not follow the path of alternate evolution; factors such as political authority, focal events, key individuals, the country's macro-strategic layout, and the development concept of the ruling party affect the stability and changes of the afforestation movement by changing the policy field and policy image. In the disproportionate information processing model, taking Inner Mongolia as a case, the study found that under the macro policy regulation of the central government, the intensity and duration of the local government's attention and the institutional transformation have shaped different policy patterns, showing a shift in attention, Short-term focus, Intermittent, Long-term lock-in in four stages. Based on the interaction between the global universal knowledge context and the local specific experience scenarios, the Chinese application of the PET framework must first ensure accuracy, and then innovation, in order to prevent and avoid the misuse and abuse of Western theories. This also applies to other theories.

Key words: Punctuated-equilibrium theory; Tree planting and afforestation; Policy changes; Application in China

(5)

Can Intergovernmental Cooperation Narrow The Disparity in Urban Economic Growth

—Based on the Comparative Analysis of Three Urban Agglomerations in China

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Abstract: The achievements of China's urban economic growth have attracted worldwide attention, but the problems of imbalance and disharmony still exist, which are reflected not only between urban agglomerations but also within urban agglomerations. The lack of effective intergovernmental cooperation will not only increase the transaction costs between cities, but also widen the gap of economic growth among cities. As an important regional cooperation mechanism, the "Intergovernmental Joint Council" aims to promote the development of regional integration; official mobility is an important arrangement of the government personnel system, which plays a positive role in curbing corruption. This paper takes Beijing Tianjin Hebei, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta Urban Agglomerations from 2008 to 2017 as the research objects. Based on the perspective of new institutional economics and the Institutional Collective Action Framework, using the academic recognized data sets, this paper constructs the intergovernmental cooperation network and official flow network of relevant cities, and uses the QAP relational data econometric model to explore the influence of multiple factors on the economic growth gap of each city in the three urban agglomerations. The results show that: (1) Intergovernmental cooperation and official mobility play a certain role in improving the urban economic gap, but they show obvious differences in different urban agglomerations; (2) Promoting the process of urbanization and optimizing the industrial structure are important means for the development of urban agglomerations, but we should also pay attention to the positive role of intergovernmental cooperation and official mobility in narrowing the urban economic gap.

Key words: Intergovernmental cooperation; Official mobility; Urban economic growth disparity; Urban agglomeration; Social network analysis

(6)

Performance Outcome, or Process-driven Public Participation in Water Environment Governance

—Multi-layer Linear Regression Model Analysis Based on 926 Samples in City S

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Abstract: The river chief system is aimed at forming a coordinated water management pattern of "Governance led by the river chiefs, hierarchy collaboration governance, departmental collaboration governance, public participants shared governance, ecological harmony of water and land." As the third hand besides the government and the market, the citizen plays an important role in water environment governance. Without active and orderly public participation, collaborative water management is an empty talk. Then, to what extent does the river chief system implemented nationwide achieve the rule of the whole citizen? Is driving the public participation performance results (including subjective performance and objective performance of water management), or is it the system operation process (process-driven) brought about by the innovation of the river chief system? Based on the large-scale public questionnaire data of S City, supplemented by the objective data of the sampled rivers, the multi-level multiple regression model was constructed to empirically analyze the public participation in water management and its influencing factors. The results show that: (1) Although more than 60% of the public have a positive attitude toward the water management effect after the implementation of the river chief system, the public is still in the "limited participation" stage; (2) There is no significant correlation between water management performance and public participation in water management, which indicates that performance isn't the decisive factor driving public participation; (3) Public perception of transparency of environmental information and government response have a significant impact on public participation, which indicates that the process of system operation is the main factor to promote public participation. Therefore, to fundamentally change the status quo of China's low level of public participation, it is necessary not only to create a water environment governance atmosphere of "Opening the door to manage water, everyone is responsible", but also to vigorously promote reform of environmental information transparency and enhance the government's responsiveness.

Key words: Water environment governance; Public participation; River chief system; Transparency; Government responsiveness

(7)

Double Logic and Symbiosis Network: Why Does Grassroots Government Purchasing Services Deviate from Policy

—A Case Study of M District of S City

Huang Liuzhao Li Xixi

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Abstract: In order to better seek the generation logic of "policy deviation" in the purchase of services by the grass-roots government, based on the theoretical framework of "hierarchy as body, contract as use", this paper observes the whole process of government purchasing service in M district of S city. Firstly, the purchase of services by grassroots government is essentially a political field, which means "Contracts demise hierarchy, administration leads purchase". Secondly, there are both top-level logic and territorial logic in grassroots purchasing services. In the context of double logic game, "top-level logic leading" forces territorial governments and social organizations to "conspiracy" to form a coalition of government and social organizations. Finally, the interaction between government and social organizations shows a symbiotic development trend. In the symbiotic network, "relationship over ability" has become the primary factor for the primary government to purchase services from whom. This shows that the purchase service based on the political field is limited by the double-layer logic imbalance and the weak state of the symbiotic network, so that it presents unexpected results such as administration, internalization and formalization. In the future, the mode of interaction between government and social organizations should change from "weak symbiosis" to "strong symbiosis", and then form a symbiotic mode of mutual independence and interdependence.

Key words: Grassroots government purchasing service; Policy deviation; Political field; Double logic; Symbiosis network

(8)

The Impact of Land Policy Responsiveness and Livelihood Capital on The Willingness of Agricultural Transfer of Population to Permanent Urban Residents

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Abstract: The role of agricultural transfer population in urbanization plays an important role. Promote urban resident agricultural work to the public in favor of the realization of the goal of the new town. The land carries the functions of material security and emotional dependence, and it is the most important resource for the agricultural transfer population to stay in the countryside. Livelihood capital is the basis of livelihood activities, depending on whether the decision to become a stable residence in the town. Therefore, the results show that the land policy responsiveness has a significant restraining effect on migrant workers' willingness to settle down, and the internal logic is "land policy responsiveness → livelihood capital → settle down willingness". Based on data from the "China Migrants Dynamic Survey and Hundreds of Villages Investigation" in 2018 conducted by 11 provinces, we analyze how the land policy responsiveness and the livelihood capital impact citizenization and the specific path to draw the conclusions and countermeasures. The study found that: (1) The agricultural transfer population has a high degree of responsiveness for land policies. Except for natural, human, and financial capital, both physical and social capital are at a low level. (2) Most agricultural transfer populations have the will to settle in cities and towns, natural capital plays a thrust role, and social capital, physical capital, and financial capital have a significant pulling effect. (3) In terms of the influence mechanism, the land policy responsiveness has a positive impact on citizenization by promoting social capital, physical capital, and human capital. If natural capital and land policies are properly controlled, it will have a positive impact on citizenization.

Key words: Agricultural transfer of population; Land policy responsiveness; Livelihood capital; Citizenship

(9)

Resilient Community: A New Dimension of Emergency Risk Governance

Duan Yalin

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Abstract: From the perspective of risk society, in the face of increasingly diverse and complex emergencies, the traditional

risk governance model has exposed many limitations. Grassroots community has become the key field to improve the modernization level of national governance system and governance ability. Based on the complex adaptive system (CAS) theory, this paper designs the macro and micro level framework of resilient community risk governance, and discusses the practical path of the framework. From the five aspects of policy support, ecological construction, social participation, information communication and service guarantee, this paper constructs the external coordination system, and from the five aspects of physical space, organizational structure, modern technology, psychological service and investigation and evaluation, probes into the practical path of "coordination circulation" development of external and internal systems, continue to promote the revision and improvement of the resilient community risk governance system.

Key words:Emergency; Resilient community; Risk management; Framework design

(10)

Differentiated Implementation: Social Mobilization of Township Government in Policy Practice

——Taking DFY Reservoir Relocation Process as An Example

Chen Ji

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Abstract: Under the background of the new era, this paper takes the overall relocation process of village houses in the upstream protection area of DFY reservoir as a case to explore a special project policy promotion mode—differentiated implementation. It is found that, based on the characteristics of bureaucratic structure under the pressure type system, township governments will achieve the timely completion and effective implementation of the tasks of their superiors through this dynamic and comprehensive means of implementation in different stages of promoting the tasks, so as to realize their career promotion vision in the bureaucratic field or not be eliminated. In the implementation of this kind of policy behavior, the township government will selectively adopt differentiated policy implementation mode according to the behavior object, and specifically present the basic behavior of project policy implementation, that is, the regular implementation for the positive response group in the initial stage, the relational implementation for the neutral response group in the adhesive stage, and the authority of the implementation for the negative response group in the critical stage. Furthermore, it can be seen that the practical logic of differentiated implementation of superior policies by township governments is based on the individual choice in their field environment, and it is also a comprehensive operation means shaped in response to the characteristics of modernization of governance system. At the same time, this policy implementation mode and multiple logical interpretation path also have a certain reference and expansible explanatory power for other Township Center work.

Key words: Differentiated implementation; Project policy; Township government; Overall relocation; Behavioral aspects; Multiple logic

(11)

Research on Synergistic Control of Ecological Environment in the Yellow River Basin

——Taking Gansu Section as An Example

Han Jianmin Mu Yang

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Abstract: In the process of advancing the modernization of national governance system and governance capabilities, collaborative governance has gradually become an indispensable concept and means. The Gansu section of the Yellow River Basin is vast, and there are obvious differences among the internal regions. In the face of the complex realities of ecological environmental governance in the Gansu section of the Yellow River Basin, only a single government entity is required to implement governance, and market entities, social entities, and individual citizens still act as "The existence of outsiders" makes it difficult to achieve efficient ecological environmental governance, let alone coordinate the ecological environmental protection and high-quality development of the Gansu section of the Yellow River Basin. Therefore, the use of collaborative governance concepts and methods can condense the synergy of ecological environment governance, give full play to the unique advantages and functions of different entities in the ecological environment governance of the Gansu section of the Yellow River Basin, adjust the differences between different regions, and realize the synergy of ecological environment governance. Improve governance efficiency.

Key words: The Yellow River Basin; Ecological environment governance; Coordinated governance

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