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Diffusion of Policy Innovation among Local Governments: A Case Study of the Classification System of Urban Domestic Waste (2)

LEI Xu – chuan & WANG Na

(School of Public Affairs & Law, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031)

Abstract: Studying the law of policy innovation diffusion helps to effectively predict and guide the social management of local governments, improve policy efficiency, and promote social and economic development. Taking the domestic waste classification system as an example, this paper analyzes the diffusion path of this policy innovation at the prefecture – level cities and verifies the influence of external institutional factors and urban endogenous factors on local government policy innovation and diffusion with the event history analysis (EHA). It is found that the administrative orders of higher levels of government and the competitive pressures of other cities within the province will accelerate the occurrence of local government policy innovation and diffusion; the population size, economic development level and financial dependence of prefecture – level cities will play a positive role in promoting the policy innovation and diffusion of local governments, while there is no significant correlation between urban administrative level and local government's willingness in policy innovation.

Key words: government governance; local government; public policy; policy innovation diffusion; garbage classification; event history analysis

An Analysis of the Phenomenon of Local Officials' "Shirking Responsibilities and Refusing to Perform Duties": An Institutional Perspective (20)

WANG Zai – wu

*(Department of Culture and Sociology, Party School of Taizhou Municipal
Committee of the Communist Party of China, Taizhou, Zhejiang 318000)*

Abstract: The phenomenon that local officials "shirk responsibilities and refuse to perform duties" is becoming a prominent organizational problem. This issue is directly related to the effectiveness of state governance, which is related to political legitimacy. Therefore, how to motivate officials is an important issue that local governments need to solve. From the perspective of institutionalism, this paper illustrates the reasons why officials shirk responsibilities and refuse to perform duties, and analyzes and evaluates the four major measures of the incentive mechanism, which is of great significance to problem solving.

Key words: government governance; local officials; shirking responsibilities and refusing to perform duties; incentive mechanism; institutionalism

**Embedded Co – governance: Political and Social Relations
in the "Three Social Co – ordinations"
——Based on the Analysis of Practice in Multiple Cities** (29)

WANG Cai – zhang

(School of Political Science and Law, Jinggangshan University, Jián, Jiangxi 343009)

Abstract: "Three Social Co – ordinations" is a way for the government to promote community governance innovation and improve community professional services. Advocated by the state, local governments are actively carrying out the exploration of "three social co – ordinations", focusing on government and community responsibilities, cultivating social organizations, and introducing social work talents. From the perspective of state – society, the local practice of "three social co – ordinations" reflects the reconstruction of political and social relations. By means of political and social cooperation, the government embeds itself in primary – level society and promotes its construction, which may enhance the country's capability in primary – level governance, promote the re – integration of primary – level society, improve community development and motivate community residents.

Key words: social governance; community governance; "three social co – ordinations"; embedded co – governance; political and social relations

**Soil Pollution Control under the View of Ecological Civilization:
Dilemma, International Experience and Optimization** (40)

GAO Jia – jun

(School of Marxism, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430072)

Abstract: Ecological civilization provides support and scientific guidance for soil pollution control, while soil pollution control promotes the deepening of ecological civilization. The two are interdependent and dialectical. At present, China's agricultural non – point source and urban non – point source soil pollution is serious, and its control faces dilemmas of optimization, precision and collaboration. From the international experience, China should optimize soil pollution control from the following aspects: improving legislation based on reality; adopting systematic governance based on division of labor and cooperation; encouraging joint participation; guaranteeing funds.

Key words: ecological civilization; environmental governance; soil pollution control; international experience

**Sustainable Development of Poverty Alleviation Workshop:
Enterprise Transformation and Incentives** (50)

HE Yang & TANG Zhi – wei

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Technology of China, Chengdu, Sichuan 611731)

Abstract: The poverty alleviation workshop is an innovative practice driven by the local government un-

der the top – level design of precision poverty alleviation. The nature of the enterprise is an important influencing factor for the sustainable development of the poverty alleviation workshop. Based on the case of the poverty alleviation workshop in J county, S province, this research analyzes the formation and operation of poverty alleviation workshop. It is found that the poverty alleviation workshop is conducive to reducing the information asymmetry between enterprises and workers and the cost of employment opportunities for workers, and it helps to promote sustainable poverty alleviation and social welfare development, but the sustainable development of poverty alleviation workshops also faces the challenge that highly interest – related enterprises are mostly commercial enterprises. Commercial enterprises are established for self – interest and their goal is to pursue economic value, which is acquired based on government policy support and low labor cost. If the environment changes, it is possible for commercial enterprises to abandon this mode of production. The social enterprise theory provides a way to promote the sustainable development of poverty alleviation workshops. With substantially different motivations and goals from those of commercial enterprises, social enterprises realize the combination of public benefit and self – interest, pursuing social and economic value, which is highly consistent with the aim of poverty alleviation workshops. Therefore, to realize the sustainable development of poverty alleviation workshop, it is necessary to introduce more social enterprises to participate, and construct corresponding incentive mechanism with financing, taxation, market environment and identification standards and responsibilities.

Key words: rural vitalization; rural governance; targeted poverty alleviation; poverty alleviation workshop; sustainable development; enterprise nature; incentives

Study on the Effective Ways of Stimulating the Endogenous Motivation of the Poverty – stricken People in Poverty Governance ——Taking the Practice of Shanxi Province as an Example

(66)

HE De – gui & XU Rong

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Abstract: Helping people increase confidence in their own ability to lift themselves out of poverty has a sustainable endogenous motivation. It is an important part of the central government's poverty alleviation strategy and a summary of the historical experience of poverty alleviation and development in China. It is also the key to achieving high – quality poverty alleviation, and a strong guarantee against the risk of recurrent poverty, and a dynamic source for sustainable development. We must adhere to the core to lead and stimulate the vitality of the community – level governance; effectively increase the confidence of poverty – stricken people in poverty alleviation through the series of measures such as technical training, industrial development, education and employment assistance; foster a sound environment for poverty alleviation with typical demonstration and systematic propaganda. The effective practice of helping people increase confidence in their own ability to lift themselves out of poverty has achieved the high – quality development of poverty alleviation, significantly improved the self – development of poverty – stricken people and areas, and it will have a far – reaching positive impact on the overall improvement of rural governance and social ecology.

Key words: rural vitalization; rural governance; poverty governance; poverty alleviation; helping people increase confidence in their ability to lift themselves out of poverty; endogenous motivation; local experience

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