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Suboptimal Performance of "Early and Pilot Implementation" and its Diffusion Mechanism: A Case Study of Domestic Waste Sorting Policy in City W (2)

PANG Ming - li & YU Ke

(School of Public Administration, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, Wuhan Hubei 430073)

Abstract: "Early and pilot implementation" as a process of policy experimentation and promotion is widely used in the field of public policy. The study found that "early and pilot implementation" does not always pursue optimal performance. When local priorities are inconsistent with the focus of the Central government, policy implementors tend to create policy highlights through methods such as icing on the cake and government promotion, rather than investing a large amount of policy resources to achieve centrally satisfactory and transferable policy performance. The purpose is to achieve the suboptimal performance of "no merits, no demerits". Therefore, to give play to the leading radiation effect of "early and pilot implementation", we must innovate policy tools based on the recognition of limited rationality, improve decision - making and reduce the strategic behaviors of local governments in pursuit of suboptimal performance.

Keywords: policy diffusion; policy pilot; "early and pilot implementation"; suboptimal performance; policy promotion; domestic waste sorting

Contingent Consultation: Rational Choice of the Exercise of Administrative Power in Community - level Consultative Governance—Analysis based on Multiple Cases (13)

SUN Qiang - qiang

(Institute for China Rural Studies, Central China Normal University, Wuhan Hubei 430079)

Abstract: The exercise and choice of the government's administrative power in consultative governance is a neglected issue. Western scholars ignored the complexity of community - level consultative environment, and define China's consultation as "authoritarian consultation". Therefore, we propose the concept of contingent consultation, and put community - level consultative governance in a constantly changing environment. Based on two environmental variables of "government - citizen" capability growth and "environment - issue" complex conflicts, four types of contingent consultation are derived: concentrated responsive consultation, equal consultation, authority - led consultation and open collaborative consultation. The exercise of administrative power in each type of consultation is discussed from the two dimensions of democratic value and governance value and is explained with cases. The following conclusions are reached: China's community - level consultative governance is in nature contingent

consultation, and the choice of consultation types should be based on the actual environment; the government in consultative governance not only pursues the governance value, but also focuses on the democratic value; the discretionary power of government should be used prudently; consultation experience should be summarized to achieve rational reproducibility so as to improve community-level consultation.

Keywords: contingent consultation; consultative governance; administrative power; democratic value; governance value

**The Game of Interests: Research on the Behavioral Logic of Multi-subjects
in Land Acquisition based on Literature Review and Reflection (31)**

MU Liang - ze^a & ZHAO Yong^b

(a. Research Center for Social Philosophy and Urban - Rural Development;

b. School of Political Science and Public Management, Shanxi University, Taiyuan Shanxi 030006)

Abstract: The behavioral logic of local governments, village committees, and farmers, three most important subjects in land acquisition, profoundly affects the process and consequences of land acquisition. Through reviewing the action logic presented by the three subjects in land acquisition, it is found that the process of farmland conversion has generated huge land value-added benefits, and the current land acquisition conflicts is due to the difficulty of reaching consensus among various entities on the distribution of value-added benefits. In this process, local governments, village committees and farmers have unequal voices, which makes it difficult to form a balance of interests between the three. To this end, the orderly advancement of land acquisition and the rational distribution of land interests need to be coordinated from the legal, interest, and subjective dimensions; we should clarify the relationship of land interests, seek the balance point of interests, and reduce the space of game to achieve the deep coupling between the three dimensions.

Keywords: land acquisition; stakeholders; interest distribution

**The Policy Process of Village Differentiation under the Background
of Whole - village Advancement (43)**

YUAN He - he

*(School of Finance, Taxation and Public Management, Jiangxi University of
Finance and Economics, Nanchang Jiangxi 330013)*

Abstract: The goal of poverty alleviation is to reduce the gap among villages and lay a solid foundation for rural vitalization. The policy for poor villages on the whole has realized the will of the state to help the weak, but the problem of village differentiation caused by the deviations of policy implementation cannot be ignored. This paper takes the town X in Central Plain as an example to deconstruct the policy process of village differentiation: in the phase of poor villages identification, the deviation rate of poor villages identification is 40%, which laid the foundation for village differentiation; in the phase of whole village advancement, the state gave preferential poverty reduction policies, assistance team with

more resources and talents, specific and differentiated poverty alleviation projects, which enhanced the overall strength of poor villages, but also caused the differentiation of "wrongly evaluated" poor villages and "missed" poor villages. The results show that the whole - village advancement based on the deviation in village identification has led to the increased gap between the two types of villages in terms of village order, infrastructure level, collective economic level, and poverty incidence.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; whole - village advancement; poor villages; village differentiation

**Governance of Alienation of Ritual Favor in Rural Areas
and Reconstruction of Rural Order: Based
on Field Investigation of Yao Village in Guizhou**

(55)

Ji Fang

(School of Public Management, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan Hubei 430074)

Abstract: The prominent alienation of favor in rural areas has caused the collapse of rural order, which urgently requires the government to take measures to effectively manage it. The field investigation in Yao Village, Guizhou, has revealed the legitimacy and effectiveness of government intervention in managing alienation of favor. It is found that the alienation of favor characterized by feasts in diverse names and rising cash gift, has seriously distorted the normal family life and social interaction of farmers, causing the breakdown of rural order; the farmers' living needs and the lack of village self - repair capabilities together constitute the public opinion and social foundation of government intervention; through introducing policy specifications, mobilizing administrative resources and reshaping self - governance pattern, the government activates villages' endogenous resources and strengthens regional cooperation, forming a positive coordination governance mechanism, and realizing the return of favors and the reconstruction of rural order. The local experience in managing alienation of favor is of great significance for promoting the civilization construction in rural areas.

Keywords: rural governance; ritual favor; alienation of favor; favor governance; rural order; legitimacy; effectiveness

Hot Topics and Prospects of Domestic Local Governance Research

(66)

XU Yuan - yuan & DENG Min

(School of Public Management, Central South University, Changsha Hunan 410083)

Abstract: Local governance is an important part of the national governance system. The quantitative analysis of CSSCI journal articles through CiteSpace software found that the topics of local governance research in China are local citizen participation, modernization of local governance, the relationship between local government and society, and local governance reforms. Future research on local governance should focus on the precision of local sector governance, the normalization of collaboration among local governments, and the internationalization of China's local governance experience.

Keywords: local governance research; local citizen participation; modernization of local governance; relationship between local government and society; local governance reform

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