

# 地方治理研究

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# 地方治理研究

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LUO Qiangqiang

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

**Abstract :** Local "digital government" reform is an important approach to governance reform, which is related to the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance. Based on 34 policy texts of seven provinces and cities that belong to the "first echelon" in China, this paper analyzes the internal mechanism of local "digital government" reform, and finds that the goal of local "digital government" reform is to break through the reform logic of government centralism and realize the service - oriented digital government reform that puts people first; the reform tools mainly include technology empowerment, standardization of government data and service, and a sound organizational support system; the focus of reform is to promote the digital transformation of local government functions, namely, the digitization of economic regulation, market supervision, public service, social management, government operation and environmental governance. In the face of a new round of digital wave, we need to mobilize all energies to ensure the actual results of the transformation from policy orientation, management optimization, and technological innovation.

**Keywords:**government governance; local government; digital government; digital transformation; policy text

Citizen Participation in Policy: Description,  
Orientation and Improvement (13)

JIN Hua

(School of Marxism, Huaiyin Normal University, Huai'an, Jiangsu 223300, China)

**Abstract:**Citizen participation in public policy makes the decision - making process more democratic and effective. Policy participation is both a basic right and a public responsibility of citizens. At present, there still exists many practical difficulties that restrict the further development of citizen participation in China. Therefore, it is necessary to reasonably position the goal orientation of China's citizen participation in policy, and get out of the cognitive dilemma of citizen participation in public decision - making; on this basis, we explore the path to realize citizen participation in policy from the perspectives of government, citizens and psychological culture.

**Keywords:**policy participation; citizen participation; public policy; autonomous participation; orderly participation; effective participation

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CHEN Zhongyi

(Research Office, Party School of the CPC Wenzhou Municipal Committee, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000, China)

**Abstract :**Local government is the main promoter and practitioner of primary - level governance innova-

tion. The main challenges for local governments to promote the in – depth transformation of primary – level governance are the repeated reform, the dilemma of "reform without change", formalism innovation, and the lack of motivation to continuously promote the reform. The further promotion of primary – level governance transformation will inevitably encounter the "resistance" from the existing system of primary – level governance. Only by changing the governance system, realizing the organic connection between the optimization of the vertical relationship inside governments and the integration of the external "political and social" relations, and forming a stable institutional arrangement, can we promote the normalization of the new support mechanism and guarantee mechanism, and ultimately achieve good governance at the primary level. The practice of Longgang in Zhejiang Province for more than one year shows that "city governing community" is conducive to the benign governance of primary – level society, which provides a useful reference for the reform of primary – level governance system in small cities.

**Keywords:** city governing community; primary – level governance; community governance; governance system; flattening; district

### **Investigation and Optimization of Soil Pollution Control in Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area ——Experience from the United States and Japan**

(35)

LIU Tianyuan

(Department of Politics and Law, Party School of the Central Committee of CPC[ National Academy of Governance], Beijing 100091, China)

**Abstract:** The rapid development of Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area has brought about a series of serious soil pollution problems. Blue sky, clear water and pure land are the three major battles of pollution prevention and control in the new era. However, compared with water pollution and air pollution, soil pollution is more difficult to control due to its hidden, accumulative and lagged attributes. At present, the soil pollution in the cities of Pearl River Delta, Hong Kong and Macao is relatively serious. Heavy metal waste discharged from industrial production, excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers in agricultural planting, and solid waste discarded in urban life pose a serious threat to the soil environment. Cities in the Greater Bay Area have formulated control plans, set control objectives and taken corresponding control measures, but there are still some practical difficulties, such as unreasonable confirmation of pollution responsibility, unstable source of governance funds, and imperfect supervision and management system. The control of soil pollution in the Greater Bay Area is a complex, long – term and systematic issue. It should be combined with its own characteristics and long – term planning to clarify the main body of responsibility for contaminated soil, establish a soil pollution mortgage system, broaden the source of governance funds, and promote public participation in governance and supervision.

**Keywords:** ecological environment governance; soil pollution; pollution control; soil remediation; public participation; Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area

**Vertical Embedded Governance: Research on the Implementation  
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GAO Jiajun

(School of Marxism, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, Henan 450001, China )

**Abstract:** China's river basin ecological compensation mechanism has experienced the development from local exploration to trans – provincial pilot, and then to the implementation of horizontal river basin ecological compensation in China. The horizontal cooperation among local governments, the intervention of vertical authority and the participation of more entities are conducive to the ecological compensation mechanism. At present, there are some problems in the river basin ecological compensation mechanism in China, such as the collective action dilemma of local government, excessive or insufficient intervention of vertical authority, and imperfect participation mechanism of social entities. We should bring the river basin ecological compensation mechanism into the system of " river chief system", play the role of the vertical embedded governance mechanism of river chief system in integrating the vertical governance authority, promoting the horizontal cooperation of local governments and harmonizing the public – private relationship, so as to solve the problems existing in the river basin ecological compensation mechanism, and realize its healthy and sustainable development. The " river chief system" can optimize the river basin ecological compensation mechanism by using vertical embedded governance policy tools such as political mobilization, formulating policies and regulations, establishing communication and consultation platform, and economic incentives.

**Keywords:** ecological environment management; vertical embedded governance; river basin ecological compensation; river chief system

**The Logic of Village Governance in the New Era:  
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ZHU Yun

(School of Sociology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430072, China)

**Abstract:** Under the current background that the governance system is constantly extending to the rural areas, the administrative reform of village governance has a profound impact on the villagers' self – governance system. This not only broke the balance between administration and self – governance before the tax and fee reform, but also presented the trend of administration absorbing self – governance, which increased the burden of village governance. With the combination and balance of administration and self – governance, optimal governance can be achieved in primary – level society. To enhance the ability of state governance and reshape the balance between the state and the village has become the second governance paradigm to maintain the state – village relationship besides the " right – obligation" mutual construction of national identity concept. The key lies in the two poles of governance subjects, that is, a balance should be reached between the state governance represented by administrative power and the village and farmers' autonomy represented by villagers' self – governance.

**Keywords:** rural governance; primary – level governance; villagers' self – governance; administration