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# 地方治理研究

Local Governance Research

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# 地方治理研究

(季刊)

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LIU Lei & XIANG Xiaoxiao

(School of Marxism, Hubei Minzu University, Enshi, Hubei 445000, China)

**Abstract:** Local government innovation is an important part of contemporary Chinese governance reform. Taking three different types of local government innovation cases in central China as the analysis objects, this paper constructs an analysis framework of "government – system – society", and finds that the "deepening development" of innovation is the joint effect of government embedding, system optimization and social initiative; that the innovation makes "no progress" is the reason for the government's active mobilization, system evasion and social dependence; the innovation without "sufficient stimulus" stems from government decoupling, institutional dilemma and social disembeddedness. Only by establishing mechanisms for government action, system improvement and social feedback can local government innovation be sustainable.

**Keywords:** government governance; government innovation; local government; sustainability; innovation pattern

### **Research on the Temporal and Spatial Evolution Characteristics and Diffusion Mechanism of Public Policy: Based on the Analysis of Domestic Waste Classification Policies in 31 Provincial – level and 38 Prefecture – level Cities** (16)

YANG Jianguo & ZHOU Junying

(School of Public Administration, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210095, China)

**Abstract:** As an important policy issue concerning people's wellbeing and sustainable development, the classification policy of urban domestic waste has been implemented nationwide in recent years. Based on the theoretical perspective of policy diffusion, this paper makes an empirical analysis on the temporal and spatial evolution characteristics and diffusion mechanism of domestic waste classification policies in 31 provincial – level and 38 prefecture – level key cities in China. It is found that the urban temporal and spatial evolution of domestic waste classification policies in China presents the following operating mechanism: in the time dimension, the urban domestic waste classification policies show a S – shaped diffusion curve with time changes, which is currently in the second stage of the curve, that

is, a period of rapid growth; in the spatial dimension, there is a significant proximity effect, and the policy – leading areas in the same region have a demonstration and driving effect on the surrounding areas; there is a significant vertical influence on the specific path, including top – down hierarchical diffusion and bottom – up absorption diffusion; in the main content, there is an imbalance between imitation and innovation, which is mainly based on simple imitation and lack of policy innovation. The classification of urban domestic waste has lasted for many years, but it still has a long way to go.

**Keywords:** public policy; policy diffusion; urban governance; ecological environment governance; domestic waste classification

### **Influencing Factors of Cross – sectoral Cooperation Performance in Watershed Water Environment Management (30)**

LIU Xiaoquan

(Business School, Jinggangshan University, Ji'an, Jiangxi 343009, China)

**Abstract:** Based on the research framework of cross – sectoral cooperation and using hierarchical multiple regression and Bootstrap method, this paper discusses the relationship between interdependence, transformational leadership, public participation, institutional design and cross – sectoral cooperation performance of watershed water environment management and the intermediary role of communication and commitment in the above relationship. The results show that interdependence, transformational leadership, public participation and institutional design have significant positive effects on the performance of cross – sectoral cooperation; communication and commitment play a partial intermediary role between interdependence, transformational leadership, public participation and cross – sectoral cooperation performance, and play a complete intermediary role between institutional design and cross – sectoral cooperation performance.

**Keywords:** ecological environment governance; watershed water environment management; cross – sectoral cooperation performance; premise of cooperation; cooperation process; transformational leadership; public participation; institutional design

### **Research on the Willingness of Industrial and Commercial Capital to Continuously Invest in Agriculture from the Perspective of Person in Charge (43)**

XIAO Yan & XIE Yahong

(School of Economics and Management, Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an, Shanxi 710065, China)

**Abstract:** Capital returning to agriculture is inevitable and long lasting. Encouraging and guiding industrial and commercial capital to go to the countryside to continuously invest in agriculture is conducive to the prosperity of agriculture. From the perspective of industrial and commercial capital leaders and based on the theory of planned behavior, this paper constructs a model of influencing factors of in-

dustrial and commercial capital's willingness to continuously invest in agriculture, and analyzes it with the help of structural equation model. It is found that the most critical factor in the model of industrial and commercial capital's willingness to continuously invest in agriculture is the behavioral attitude and perceived behavioral control of industrial and commercial capital leaders, while subjective normative factors have no significant influence. Under the behavioral attitude, the more positive the attitude of the person in charge of industrial and commercial capital towards "gaining social recognition" "returning for hometown" and "obtaining policy support" is, the more it can affect their willingness to continue investing in agriculture. And the impact of "gaining social recognition" and "returning for hometown" is greater than that of "obtaining policy support". Under the control of perceptual behavior, the perception of the person in charge of industrial and commercial capital to obtain external policy support, internal resource endowment and investment ability will affect their willingness to continue investment, among which internal control has the greatest influence. Subjective norms and perceptual behavior control also have indirect influence through attitude. We should establish a screening mechanism for industrial and commercial capital to invest in agriculture, carry out the training of industrial and commercial capital leaders, promote the transformation of government support policies, enhance the service role of village - level organizations, and help industrial and commercial capital to obtain social capital, so as to enhance the enthusiasm of industrial and commercial capital to invest in agriculture continuously.

**Keywords:** capital going to the countryside; industrial and commercial capital; industrial and commercial capital leaders; investment in agriculture; willingness to invest continuously; theory of planned behavior; social recognition; return for hometown

### Governance Logic of Leaders of Villagers' Groups under the Background of Merging Villages and Groups : Take the Villagers' Group Leader of L Community in Linshi Town, Chongqing as An Example (60)

LIU Xuejiao

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

**Abstract:** To a certain extent, the tax and fee reform has liberated both rural primary - level organizations and farmers from the collective, and changed the basic pattern of rural society. As the "derivative policy" of tax and fee reform, the merging of villages and groups has brought great influence to the rural self - governance system and governance units. As the basic unit in the rural primary - level governance system and the smallest cell of the political power, the villagers' group has become an important identity unit and governance unit connecting families and administrative units. As an independent governance subject, the leader of the villagers' group has the implied power of the village committee and villagers, and interacts with villagers as an "agent" and a "manager" in rural governance system, which means he has certain power space and the possibility of rent - seeking. In this sense, the villages' group is not in the static spatial structure of the rural primary - level governance system, but in the dynamic interactive relationship with the villagers' committee and villagers.

**Keywords:** rural governance; merging villages and groups; leader of villagers' group; governance logic



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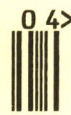
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