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Co-acting with the Market: Chinese Local Governments' New Strategy for Coping with the Marketization Reform (2)

HUANG Yazhuo

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Abstract: In the market-oriented environment, the participation of Chinese local governments in economic construction has the characteristics of "co-acting with the market". One of its manifestations is that the focus of local government's participation in economic construction has shifted from attracting investment to managing business environment. Research found that the co-acting process of "government cultivating market", "market reshaping government" and "reciprocity between government and market" provides an inexhaustible motive force for the change of local government's behavior in economic construction. The benign interaction of repeated game between local government and market formed in the co-acting process promotes the continuous adjustment of local government's behavior in the direction of more adapting to the development of market economy. As a "helper" of market mechanism, government is an important foundation for realizing the combination of promising government with effective market, which shows the essential characteristics and distinct advantages of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: local government; government and market; attracting investment; business environment; marketization reform

Differential Interaction Pattern: The Role Play of Multi-subjects in the Government Purchase of Social Work Services—Taking City X as an Example (11)

HAN Jiangfeng

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Abstract: The government purchase of social work services has become one of the important operation modes of social work development in China, which, to a certain extent, reconstructs the roles and interactive situations of participants. It is found that multi-stakeholders have a clear role orientation in the interactive situation and form the layered distribution relationship and differential interaction pattern based on the alienation degree of service targets. In terms of the external interaction, 12 kinds of stakeholders are distributed in five levels: object level, service level, support level, management level and cooperation level, further forming the external interaction of service, support, management and cooperation. From the perspective of internal interaction, multi-stakeholders have formed multi-level internal interaction relationships, such as cooperation, compromise, absorption, management, guidance and performing their duties. Influenced by the differential interaction pattern, multi-stakeholder groups have gradually formed a loose and alienated cooperative relationship, which may be contrary to the original intention of government purchase of services.

Keywords: government purchase of services; multi-stakeholder; differential interaction pattern; cooperative relationship; loose and alienated type

**Coping with NIMBY Conflict Risk from the Perspective of Deliberative Democracy:
Based on the Case Analysis of the Resumption of Xidong Waste Incineration Power
Plant in Wuxi** (29)

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Abstract: NIMBY conflict is a common problem in contemporary urban governance. The NIMBY conflict between the growth alliance represented by the government and the community alliance represented by the surrounding people should be considered emphatically in the governance. In the absence of deliberative democracy, the community alliance faces the collective dilemma of stereotype effect, conduction effect and risk amplification effect. Due to the defensive interpretation, thinking inertia of "closed decision-maintaining stability afterwards" and "semi-seclusion" of protest activities, the growth alliance is in a passive position in the NIMBY conflict event. Deliberative democratic governance focuses on consultation itself, institutionalized design and public decision-making. In the process of governing NIMBY conflict, only by internalizing the concept of deliberative democracy, diversifying the subjects, standardizing the procedures and making the platform public, building a collaborative governance pattern of the government, the public, enterprises, environmental protection NGOs, etc., and paying attention to the procedural design of information disclosure, government and people's response and deliberative decision-making, can the decision result with effectiveness and risk sharing be formed.

Keywords: deliberative democracy; public decision making; NIMBY conflicts; pluralistic participation; procedure design

**Administration Replacing Self-governance: Practical Dilemma of
Rural Construction Under the Background of Rural Vitalization** (41)

LU Congcong

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

Abstract: Absence of farmers as the main participant is a practical dilemma that runs through the process of rural construction in China. For this long-standing problem, the explanation based on reflective consciousness has always been dominant. The critical knowledge stimulated by rural vitalization has really changed this dilemma from subjective attribution to objective attribution. Administrative factors become the focus. This paper takes the beautiful countryside construction as a typical case. Through the practice of rural construction led by the central and western primary-level governments, it is found that farmers' non-participation, objectification and marginalization led to the absence of farmers as the main participant. This problem results from "administration replacing self-governance", including the substitution of social mobilization by administrative arrangement, the nominalization of farmers' participation by administrative standard. As a result, the social responsibility is lacking, the governance cost is increasing and the governance capability is weakened. Therefore, in the stage of rural vitalization, it is necessary to re-examine the question of "whose rural construction", get farmers back and rebuild the subjectivity of rural construction.

Keywords: rural vitalization; rural governance; rural construction; administration replacing self-governance; peasant subjectivity

**Public Participation and Welfare Incentives: the Operation Logic and Optimization
Path of the Points-based Rural Governance**
—— A Case Study of Heping Village (53)

LIU Wenjing & ZUO Ting

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Abstract: The breadth and depth of farmers' participation in rural governance is an important topic in the modernization of rural governance. Heping Village, as a pilot village of rural social governance innovation, has made a preliminary exploration around the point setting, point evaluation, result application and villagers' self-governance in the process of promoting rural governance by using the points system. Combining the daily management of the points system with the village public affairs such as industrial development, environmental improvement, rural civilization construction, etc., has stimulated the enthusiasm of the target object to participate in rural governance. However, the points system also has some defects, such as narrow index design, unclear punishment range and boundary, and solidification of welfare incentive beneficiary groups. As a new type of governance, the use of points is influenced by the rural Party and government leaders, organizational structure, public support, public environment and other factors. Therefore, under the background of rural vitalization, we should strengthen the correct guidance of points management, build an index evaluation system that is in line with village conditions, implement inclusive welfare incentive policies, and strengthen the coordinated participation of multiple subjects in developing and strengthening the village collective economy, so as to promote the realization of the goal of rural governance.

Keywords: rural vitalization; rural governance; public participation; points system; welfare incentives; pluralistic subject

**"Institutionalization" of Old Traditions: Investigation of "Village First Secretary"
From the Perspective of Institutional Change (67)**

LIN Jian

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Abstract: The continuous reproduction from the "rural task force" to the "village first secretary" is limited by the national macro-political and social environment, and embedded in the process of rural social environment change, which is the process and result of institutional change under the integration of economy, politics and culture. Mobilizing and organizing the local society to achieve the effective coordination of the rural society by the Party and the state is the main line running through the process of revolution, construction and reform, and mobilization by Party building is an important mechanism running through it and the essential feature of political and social development and change. Under the integration of Party and government, the stationed officials that have the advantages of both political and administrative mechanisms, assisted by resource linkage mechanism and emotional accommodation mechanism, have eventually evolved into a relatively stable and mature system through their unique organizational and political characteristics and interaction with other subjects, and the process shows a complicated and subtle "institutionalized" balance between conventional governance and campaign-style governance.

Keywords: rural vitalization; rural governance; poverty governance; institutional change; village first secretary; rural task force; mobilization by Party building