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# 地方治理研究

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# 地方治理研究

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### "Internet+Regulation" in the Practice of Digital Transformation: Connotation, Mechanism and Value (2)

WEI Wei

(School of Politics and Administration, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin 300387, China)

**Abstract:** Driven by the construction of digital government, the regulatory model is rapidly transforming towards "Internet+regulation" to meet the challenges of new forms of business, new technologies and new modes in the "digital intelligence era". "Internet+regulation" is not just a regulatory mode oriented to new business formats of "Internet+" and with new means of "Internet+", but a reform of the system and mechanism of regulation with the coupling of Internet thinking, platform organization and technologies of "big data, artificial intelligence". The operation mechanism of "Internet+regulation" is a dual coordination of scenario-driven and intertwined resources, which reflects adaptability, coordination and exploration.

**Keywords:** government governance; digital government construction; Internet+regulation; scenario-driven; intertwined resources; government regulation; digital technology

### Attention Competition and Adaptive Choice: The Internal Logic of Primary-level Governance Innovation ——A Discussion on the Phenomenon of "Pseudo-innovation" (15)

LI Ting

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(National Academy of Governance), Beijing 100089, China]

**Abstract:** Primary-level governance innovation has become an important part in promoting the modernization of primary-level governance. In order to win scarce attention, primary-level governments under the pressure system often launch innovation competitions, but there are often phenomena of "innovation paradox" and "pseudo-innovation". "Pseudo-innovation" is contrary to "substantial innovation", which is mainly reflected in the anomie and alienation of innovation behavior of rational people in government caused by the attention loss and system decoupling. In the innovation field of primary-level governance, the interest game among multiple innovation subjects weakens the pertinence of innovation decision-making to a certain extent. In addition, the weak adaptability of external system choice is likely to lead to behavior deviation and policy failure under strong innovation willingness. In order to crack the "pseudo-innovation" of primary-level governance, it is necessary to build a reasonable attention distribution and high coupling system, create a better innovation environment for fault tolerance, improve institutional resilience, rebuild the adaptability and governance ability of primary-level governments, so as to achieve substantive breakthrough and sustainable development of primary-level governance innovation.

**Keywords:** government governance; primary-level governance; attention competition; adaptive choice; pseudo-innovation; new institutionalism

**Rebuilding Communities: Approach to Governance of "Village to Residential" Community——A Case Study of N Community in Guangzhou** (26)

HOU Tongjia

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

**Abstract:** Rebuilding communities is an important part in the construction of primary-level governance community. The spatial change of "village to residence" has broken the relationship order, governance order and life order of the primary-level society, and has made community governance fall into the dilemma of lack of trust, insufficient participation and ineffective norms. The key to the construction of governance community at the primary level is to rebuild communities, that is, the community encourages residents to establish public trust through the convergence of interests, promotes residents to actively participate in public affairs with granted responsibility, and enables residents to comply with public norms through emotional stimulation, so that they can become potential community governance resources and be organized to play a role. In urban communities, the "community" in Tönnies' theory is difficult to achieve, while the "village to residential" community has inspired the construction of community governance by virtue of its remaining village governance resources.

**Keywords:** primary-level governance; community governance; "village to residential" community; rebuilding community; primary-level governance community; public trust; public participation; public norms

**From "Township Government and Village Self-governance" to "Rural Co-governance": The Reshaping of the Relationship between Administration and Self-governance in the Transformation of Village Governance** (40)

ZHANG Yunsheng

(School of Political Science and Law, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin 130022, China)

**Abstract:** The relationship between "administration" and "self-governance" is fundamental in village-level governance, and also an important part of village-level governance system. "Township government and village self-governance" and "rural co-governance" are two different forms of village governance. The former emphasizes the dichotomy of administration and self-governance, while the latter focuses on the coexistence of the two. With the continuous optimization of policies of agriculture, rural areas and farmers and advancing rural revitalization across the board, the administrative power composed of administrative objectives, administrative subjects, administrative resources and administrative rules has been extended to rural society, and the traditional "township government and village self-governance" pattern tends to collapse. Focusing on the dual goals of modernization of rural governance and effective rural governance, village-level governance has gradually transformed into "rural co-governance". On the one hand, the modernization of village-level governance needs the proper intervention of the state administrative power; on the other hand, effective village-level governance can not be separated from the role of villagers' self-governance. The transformation from "township government and village self-governance" to "rural co-governance" reflects the reshaping of the relationship between administration and self-governance. In this process, it is necessary to give play to the cross-subject governance advantages and integration capabilities of the Party organizations, and promote the coexistence of administration and self-governance through central work, organizational mobilization, resource integration, and rule coordination.

**Keywords:** rural governance; village-level governance; township government and village self-governance; rural co-governance; primary-level governance; state administrative power; villagers' self-governance; governance transformation

**Flexible Governance under the "Co-construction of Government and Society":  
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LIANG Qi

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

**Abstract:** From the perspective of empowerment, we can examine the practice of the policy process promoting projects to villages at four levels: flexible guidance, flexible overall planning, flexible co-governance, and flexible mobilization. The flexible governance under the "co-construction of government and society" has realized the empowerment effect of the policy process, produced the two-way empowerment effect of the system and mechanism, and improved the institutional supply capacity and primary-level governance capacity required for projects to villages. Based on this, the combination of policy process and flexible governance will promote the transformation from administrative leadership to administrative guidance, and transform the policy-oriented national governance goal into the public governance goal of the village, so as to achieve the empowerment effect of the policy process.

**Keywords:** rural revitalization; rural governance; flexible governance; projects to villages; policy process; empowerment; co-construction of government and society

**Officials Responsible for Villages Connection: "Intermediary Mechanism" of  
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HU Xiaoying

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

**Abstract:** In the context of promoting the modernization of primary-level governance, promoting multi-centered work and realizing town-village cooperation is an important issue that needs to be addressed by primary-level governance. The system of officials responsible for village connection has formed a three-level connection structure of primary-level political power, officials responsible for village connection and primary-level society, which is an important institutional arrangement to connect towns and villages and achieve cooperation between towns and villages. Among them, the practice mechanism of laying the foundation for integration through the early institutional setting, promoting responsibility sharing through assessment and accountability and achieving emotional connection through mass work, and the overall cooperation between officials responsible for village connection, village officials and villagers, not only realize the continuous presence of state authority, but also improve the efficiency and accuracy of primary-level governance, and promote the modernization of primary-level governance. In practice, it is necessary to give full play to the structural characteristics of officials responsible for village connection as the intermediary of town-village cooperation, and explore the integration path of traditional minimal governance and modern rule governance.

**Keywords:** rural governance; officials responsible for village connection; town-village cooperation; multi-centered work; primary-level governance; effective governance; intermediary mechanism