

Research on the Construction of Modernization Index System of Ecological Governance Ability of Township Government

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Abstract: The ability of ecological governance is the ecological governance practice ability of the governance subject with the core of the government. At present, the basic situation of China's ecological environment is: the overall environment is deteriorating, the local environment is improving, the governance capacity is far behind the destruction speed, and the ecological deficit is gradually expanding to a certain extent. As the grassroots main body of national ecological governance, the township government's modernization level of governance capacity is the basis for the modernization of national governance capacity, the key to cracking the pollution of grassroots ecological environment, and an important measure to achieve rural revitalization. The township government, as the main body of governance, builds an indicator system for the modernization of ecological governance capabilities by analyzing data on China's ecological governance capabilities, in order to achieve the goal of modernization of the township government's ecological governance capacity, and ultimately realize the ecological civilization construction of grassroots towns and villages, and promote the implementation of rural revitalization.

1. Introduction

At present, China's ecological environment is mainly manifested in: serious soil erosion, rapid development of desertification, intensified grassland degradation, sharp decline in forest resources, accelerated extinction of biological species, decline in groundwater levels, significant pollution of water bodies, serious pollution of major gases, and spread of environmental pollution to rural areas. The modernization of ecological governance capacity is based on the actual needs of ecological civilization construction and the promotion of modernization of state governance, Through the structural adjustment of the multi-governance subjects to exert their holistic nature, the practical ability used in the process of standardization, rule of law, proceduralization and three-dimensional management of ecological and environmental issues, the ultimate goal is to achieve a harmonious development of human and nature, a high degree of economic and ecological benefits, and to effectively improve the people's ecological happiness index.

2. China's ecological environment data example

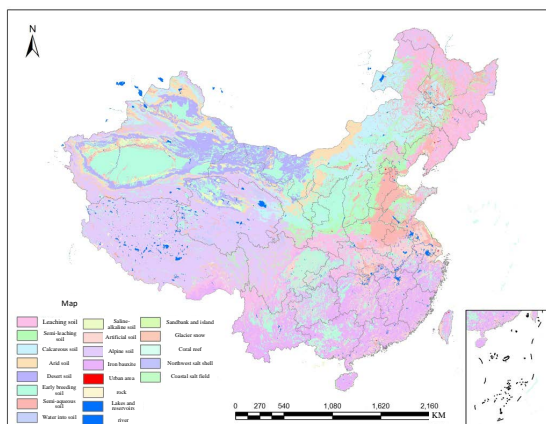


Figure 1. Spatial distribution data of soil types in China

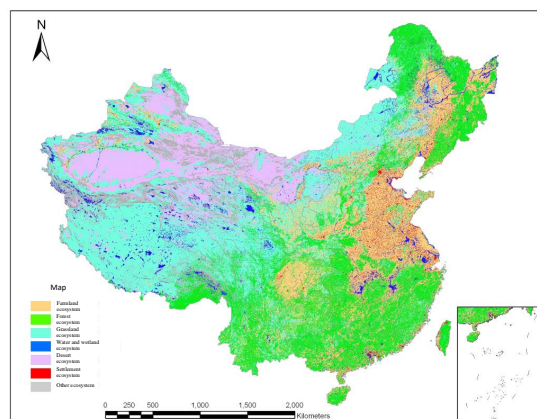


Figure 2. Spatial distribution data of terrestrial ecosystem types in China

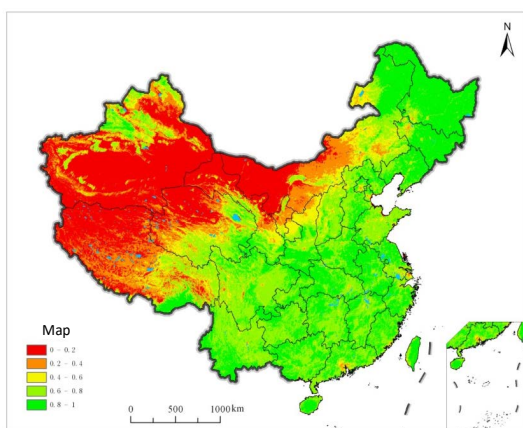


Figure 3. National vegetation coverage spatial distribution map

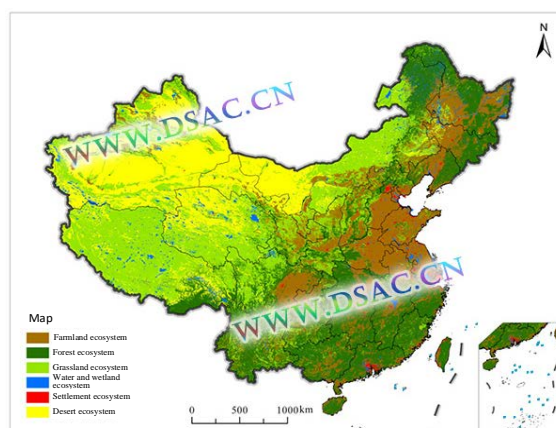


Figure 4. National ecosystem type spatial distribution map

3. China's ecological civilization index

On April 22, 2019, the Chinese Academy of Engineering released the "China Ecological Civilization Development Level Assessment Report (2015-2017)", and our ecological civilization index has improved significantly. In 2017, the China Ecological Civilization Index was 69.96 points, an increase of 2.98 points from 2015, and the overall level was close to a good level. Among them, Fujian Province, Zhejiang Province and Chongqing Municipality rank among the top three in the provinces and cities nationwide.

Table1. Ecological Civilization Index Evaluation Form

Ranking	Province	Green Surroundings	Green Produce	Green Life	Green Facility	ECC
1	Fujian Province	81.17	72.16	69.51	78.16	75.73
2	Zhejiang Province	79.18	73.84	70.12	75.33	75.43
3	Chongqing Municipality	73.69	74.85	66.64	84.58	74.81
National Ecological Civilization Development Level Assessment Index						69.96

4. Construction of modernization indicator system for township government's ecological governance capacity

4.1 Theoretical basis: based on grounded theory

The purpose of grounded theory is to analyze the existing data based on the existing theory, and extract the generic categories and categories according to the relevant relationships to form a theoretical framework. In this paper, based on the theoretical basis of indicators, the modernization index system of township government's ecological governance capacity is derived. Specific steps: ①Convert existing indicator systems into concepts and categories——②Form a “main category” (classify concepts)——③Develop core areas (core areas that unlock key roles in the main category)——④Construct a "memorandum" (developing the concept name into a theoretical concept)——⑤Coding (including initial coding, focus coding, theoretical coding)——⑥Theoretical saturation sampling——⑦ Construct a modernization indicator system for the township government's ecological governance and governance capacity.

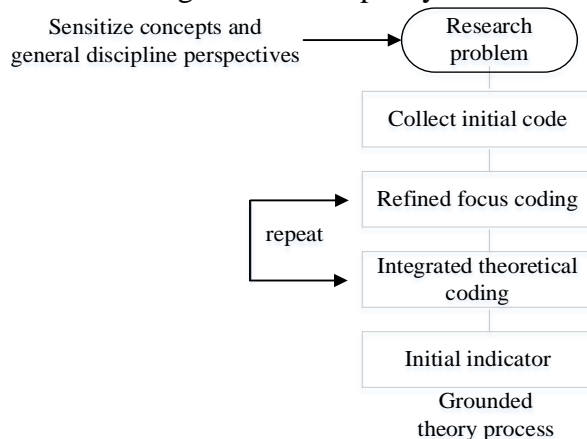


Figure 5. Rooted theory diagram

4.2 Construction of indicator system

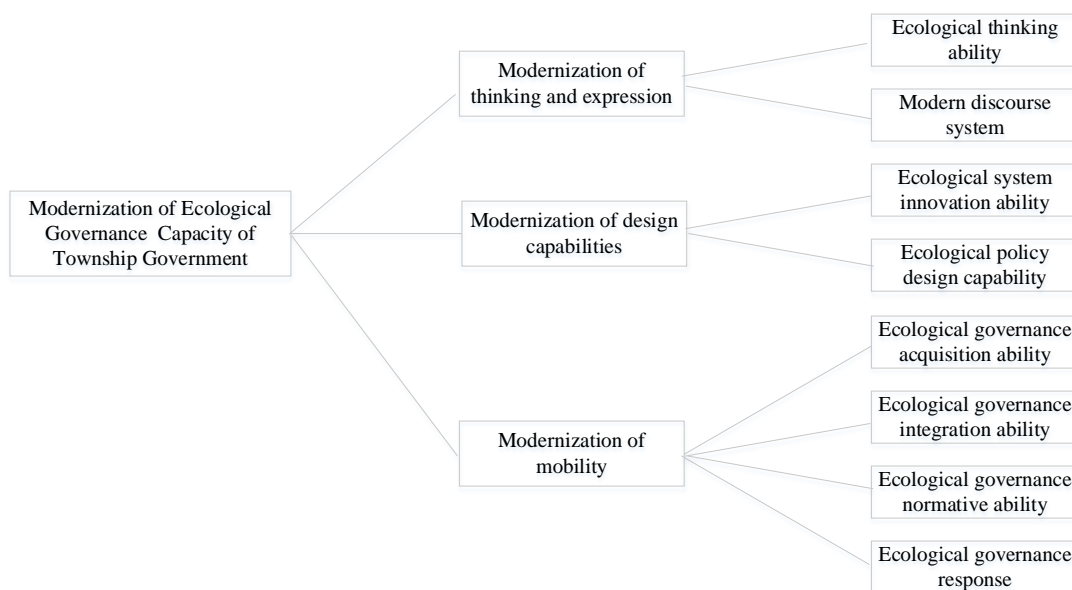


Figure 6. Modernization Indicator System

As shown in Figure 6, the township government's ecological governance capacity modernization index system consists of three dimensions, “Modernization of thinking and expression,

Modernization of design capabilities, Modernization of mobility”. The first dimension consists of two indicators, “Ecological thinking ability and Modern discourse system”. The second dimension consists of two indicators, “Ecological system innovation ability and Ecological policy design capability”. The third dimension consists of four indicators, “ecological governance acquisition ability, ecological governance integration ability, ecological governance normative ability, ecological governance response.

5. Conclusion

Ecological governance capacity is not a static level of governance, but a dynamic development of governance capacity. The modernization of the governance capacity of township governments must not only adapt to the increasingly serious grassroots ecological environment, but also provide the grassroots government with an improved path of ecological governance. Township governments need to continuously improve the modernization level of their own governance capabilities, and embed the modernization of ecological governance capabilities and governance systems in the modernization of state governance.

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