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[5] [6] 2021

2019 13.91 2022

68.76%② “ ”

20 80 “ ” “

” 14.91%

2023-06-09 2023-11-13

CXTD2023017 YJSKYJJ[2021]014

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E-mail: fangls2008@126.com

1995- “ ” E-mail: lijie3399@126.com

2022 19.14 130

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2019 http://www.ntjss.moa.gov.cn/zcfb/202006/P020200622573390595236.pdf

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Tab.1 List of partial policy texts

1	“ ”	2021 1	2021-08-09	
2	“ ”	2020 11	2020-11-24	
3		2022 23	2022-06-18	
……	……	……	……	……
118	“ ”	2018 72	2018-10-22	
119		2021 30	2021-11-18	
120		2021 10	2021-03-18	

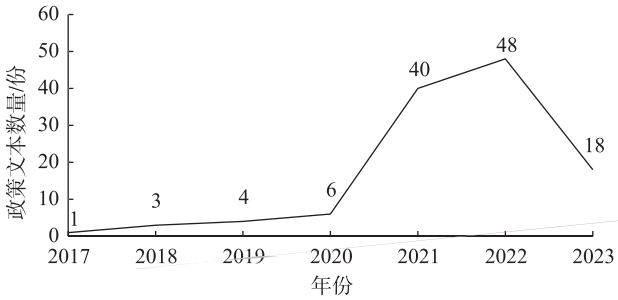

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Fig.1 Time evolution of policy texts

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Fig.2 Regional distribution of policy texts

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Barney Glaser · Anselm Strauss

—— Grounded Theory

Methodology

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Tab.2 Open encoding

1	31 “ ”	61	91
2	32	62	92
3	33	63	93
4	34	64	94
5	35	65	95
6	36	66	96
7	37	67	97
8	38	68	98
9	39	69	99
10	40	70	100 “ ”
11	41 “ ”	71	101 “ ”APP
12	42	72	102
13	43 “ ”	73	103
14	44	74	104
15	45	75	105
16	46	76	106 “ ”
17	47	77	107
18	48	78	108
19	49	79	109
20	50	80	110
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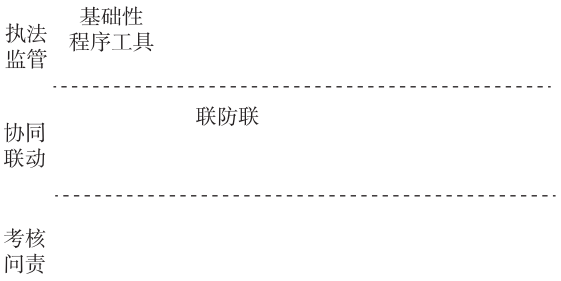

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Fig.5 A two-dimensional analysis framework for policy tools of process control

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40.72% “ ”

25.84% “ ”

20.23% “ ”

13.21% “ ”

“ ” [29] 22.68% 18.81%

17.36%

“ ” [2] 14.42% 12.22%

10.51% 4.00%

“

” “ ”

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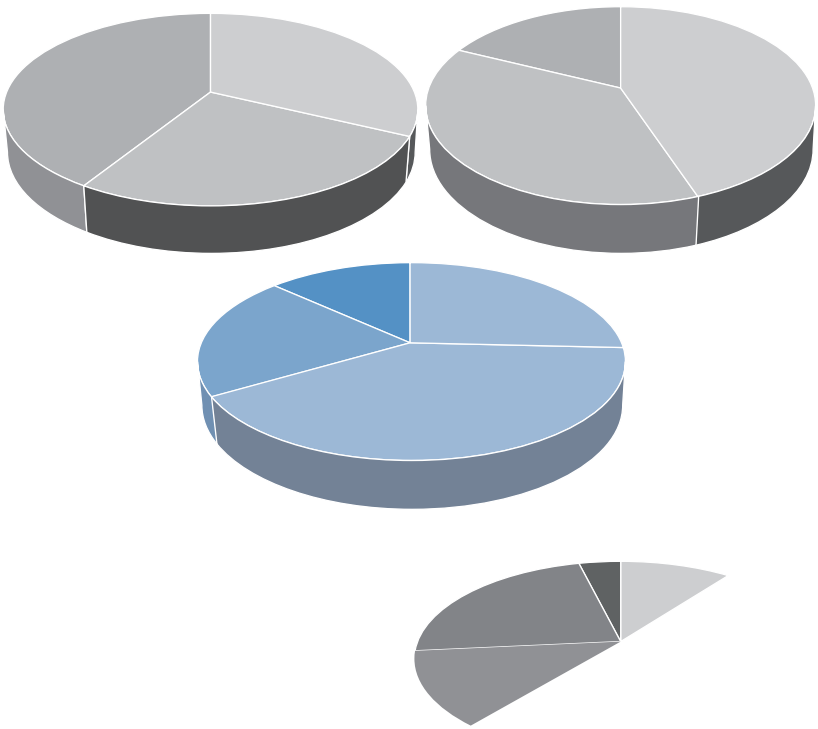

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Fig.6 The proportion and structural distribution of various types of policy tools

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23 . J . 2022 12 9 - 16.
24 . J . 2020 34 7 69 - 78.
25 . —— J . 2021 27 6 145 - 157.
26 . “ ” J . 2021 52 3 544 - 552.
27 .“ ” J . 2023 45 5 913 - 925.
28 . J . 2020 34 9 32 - 37 47.
29 . J . 2021 35 12 19 - 28.
30 . 70 J . 2019 33 10 1 - 12.
31 . “ ” J . 2020 2 39 - 45.
32 . “ ” J . 2021 52 5 1028 - 1033.
33 . J . 2018 32 12 15 - 23.
34 . J . · 2019 29 11 111 - 119.
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Policy Tool Genealogy Model and Policy Implication of Farmland Protection Tianzhang System: An Empirical Analysis of Policy Text Based on Grounded Theory

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Abstract: The purposes of this study are to analyze the implementation work plans of farmland protection Tianzhang system successively introduced by various provinces and cities, and to describe the overall picture of its policy tools and their usage characteristics, to provide the reference for policy improvement and optimization. The research methods include grounded theory and content analysis. The research results show that: 1 the policy tool genealogy model of farmland protection Tianzhang system is the“four-dimensional driving pyramid model”, which is composed of goal-oriented policy tools, system transformation policy tools, process control policy tools, and capacity building policy tools. 2 “Attention allocation, clear job responsibilities, orderly operation and active mobilization”is the policy tool usage logic of farmland protection Tianzhang system. Based on this logic, it helps to smooth the“last mile”of farmland protection. 3 The current farmland protection Tianzhang system has problems with unreasonable combination structure, weak operability, insufficient innovation and low substantive effectiveness in the use of policy tools. In conclusion, the proportion of policy tools used should be coordinated and refined to optimize the adaptability of the combination structure. The operational process of policy tools should be refined to enhance the accuracy of content elements. The innovation and transformation of policy tools are required to cultivate the development of endogenous driving forces. The effectiveness level of policy tools should be increased to consolidate the effectiveness of their functions.

Key words: farmland protection; Tianzhang system; local governments; policy tool; grounded theory