

社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响

——基于人际信任的中介效应

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摘要: 基于社会规范视角, 从描述性规范、命令性规范、个人规范 3 个维度构建社会规范评价指标体系, 利用实际调查得到的 1076 组农户数据, 采用二元 Logit 模型分析了农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响因素。引入包括亲友信任、村民信任以及一般信任在内的人际信任为中介变量, 探究社会规范影响农户参与小型农田水利供给行为的传导路径与机制。研究结果显示: 在社会规范中, 描述性规范和个人规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正向作用, 命令性规范则具有反向作用, 社会规范、人际信任均对农户参与小型农田水利供给行为具有积极作用, 社会规范对农户参与供给行为的影响主要为直接效应, 人际信任则产生间接效应。

关键词: 社会规范; 人际信任; 小型农田水利设施; 中介效应

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农业是国民经济的重要基础, 农业的快速发展有赖于农业基础设施的完善, 其中农田水利基础设施对农业生产的影响突出。农田水利设施与农业生产密切相关, 关系水资源的合理分配与节约, 关系我国的粮食安全^[1]。随着农业现代化的推进, 农业用水量日益增大, 用水矛盾日趋尖锐。提高农业生产领域内水资源的利用率, 为实现农业可持续发展提供重要保障。

农户是小型农田水利设施建设的直接受益者和重要参与者, 农户投入可以最大限度地将水管理和水养护过程产生的外部效益内部化^[2]。在我国以家庭承包经营为基础、统一经营与分散经营相结合的双层经营的农村基本经营制度下, 农户参与行为对解决农田灌溉“最后一公里”起到关键作用^[3], 农户的行为受到人际关系的影响, 通过模仿、学习、互动等方式形成合作, 通常会产生固定的行为范式和决策偏好^[4]。农民是占有或部分占有生产资料, 以从事农业劳动为生的社会群体, 其长期依附并依赖于固定的土地, 传统村落便是他们主要的社会环境。与城市频繁的人员流动不同, 传统村落相对稳定, 个

体农户与外部交流较少, 难以获取全面、科学的技术相关信息, 对新技术的接受、适应往往会受社会规范和人际信任的影响。社会规范对农户决策行为产生深刻影响, 对促进农户参与供给行为具有重要作用。

在我国农村现实情况中, 政府的相关政策、法规等正式制度虽对农户行为有一定的约束作用, 但也存在着“政府失灵”现象, 而社会规范等非正式制度具有至关重要的补充作用^[5]。在 Ostrom 的研究中, 证实了非正式制度规范下可靠的约束、监督、奖惩等激励机制的重要性^[3], 林丽梅等^[3]认为村规民约是世代相传且相互认同的一种非制度化的执行规范, 凡是违反规范的人会被其他成员所排挤, 而正是这种规范促进了小型农田水利的合作供给。周生春等^[6]的研究表明, 社会资本中的信任与规范能有效弱化投机心理, 减少“搭便车”行为, 从而促进集体行动的实现。张衡^[7]指出, 社会规范可以通过行为约束与互动学习影响农户参与乡村环境治理。有学者分析了社会规范等非正式制度在生产行为起着重要作用^[8], 也有学者研究了社会规范对农户采取化肥减量措施^[9]、农户地膜回收^[10]、秸秆利用技

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术^[11]等亲环境行为的作用机理。Bouma 等^[12]认为,社会信任在农村公共决策中具有积极作用,能促进村民管理村庄公共事务,在公众环境治理行为中信任具有显著的促进作用^[13]。杨柳等^[14]认为,亲人信任对农户的参与绩效有显著的正向影响;何可等^[15]认为,农户对村干部信任程度的提升会增加其参与环境治理意愿。虽然城市化进程推进我国农村从熟人社会向半熟人社会逐步过渡,农村封闭式地域局限逐渐被打破,但我国农村的社会关系依然是以血缘关系和地缘关系为基础、为法律法规所制约的相互交叉的差序格局,而在这种差序格局下的人际间信任在影响农民的农业生产行为上仍发挥着重要作用。

目前,国内学者对于农村小型农田水利设施供给、管护行为的研究,多数从社会资本角度出发,并结合具体调查数据进行实证分析。如龙子泉等^[16]从社会资本的角度切入,认为小型农田水利设施的管护效果与农村社会环境和乡村治理结构密切相关,并通过湖北省当阳市两个农民用水户协会案例的对比分析,研究了制度规则以及领导者对小型农田水利设施管护效果的作用机理;而王磊^[17]则从组织支持和社会信任两个关键要素出发,对小型农田水利农户参与意愿的影响进行了研究;除此之外,有学者基于社会网络视角,将社会网络分为亲友网络和一般网络并研究其对小型农田水利设施管护效果的影响^[18];也有学者研究了制度规则与关系网络对农户参与小型农田水利设施管护绩效的影响^[19];亦有秦国庆等^[20]以河南、湖北二省 242 个村为例,分析了农民分化、规则变迁与小型农田水利集体治理参与度之间的关系;而杨柳等^[21]则选择用结构方程模型,引入农户社会信任和合作能力因子,对农户参与小农水供给意愿和行为进行探讨。

通过对国内外现有研究的简单梳理可以看出,对小型农田水利设施供给行为的研究大多基于社会资本视角,将社会资本划分为不同维度,并在这些维度中选择几个关键要素进行研究。基于社会网络、社会信任、组织支持视角的研究较多,而对于社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响机制和过程路径,缺少较为完备的理论分析框架和深层次的实证研究,也鲜少结合社会规范与人际信任来研究农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为。因此,本研究在现有研究的基础上,从社会规范视角出发,基于农户个体层面研究社会规范在农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为过程中的作用机制,丰富社会规范与农户参与供给行为的理论知识,以期促进农村地区非正式制度机制创新,为完善乡村治理

体系提供有力依据。

1 影响机制及研究假设

1.1 社会规范的影响机制

行为科学家 Gwin^[22]将社会规范定义为个体在群体内形成具有共识的行为准则和标准,该准则和标准使某种行为成为合理的并且个体为了避免受惩罚而与群体保持一致而遵守行为。McAdams^[23]认为,社会规范是基于人们内化的责任感,或害怕外部的非法律性的制裁,或两者兼有,而感到有义务去遵守的社会常规。国内也有学者给出了社会规范的定义,冯忠良^[24]指出社会规范是社会组织根据一定的社会生活方式提出,并要求其成员共同遵守的行为要求。郑晓明等^[25]将社会规范定义为社会群体及其全部成员所接受或拒绝的观念综合以及行为方式。基于上述社会规范定义概述,本研究将社会规范定义为个体为了避免惩罚,自觉与群体共同遵守的行为准则以及与风俗习惯保持一致的非强制性行为。

规范焦点理论认为,社会规范被激活时对个体行为发挥衡量约束效用^[26]。社会规范建立在非正式的社会制裁或奖励基础上,它保证了行为的实施^[27]。社会规范对农户生产行为决策具有行为引导、行为监管的外部作用^[9]。张福德^[28]将描述性规范、命令性规范以及个人规范定义为广义的社会规范。其中,描述性规范是指某个特定的社会集团中大多数人的实际行为;命令性规范反映了该集团中多数人对某一行为的支持或否定^[22];个人规范是指根据个人的心理制裁而执行的行为规则^[23]。本研究借鉴该观点,将社会规范分为 3 个维度,即描述性规范、命令性规范和个人规范。

a. 描述性规范。描述性规范是指人们的从众心理。根据规范焦点理论,描述性规范是同伴行为的影响,是大多数人的典型做法,其对行为的影响往往是无意识的,人们会不自觉地受到大多数人“行为”的影响^[26]。这种行为往往是出于对周围情境的适应、迎合。一般来讲,参照社会上大多数人的行为行事往往是最为合理、安全的选择^[28]。大多数农户在从事农业生产且在面对新事物时,多持观望态度,亲友乡邻行为对农户具有一定的示范作用^[29]。当农户所在村庄或地区的大多数人参与了小型农田水利设施供给时,农户会倾向于采取相同的行为,通过参考他人行为以降低风险,并认为这样能使自身行为更为安全。据此得出假设 H1:描述性规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正面作用。

b. 命令性规范。命令性规范是指社会对个体

行为的期望^[4]。其对农户行为的影响机制表现为人们的趋利避害心理,即在遵守或违反外部社会中共同规范时,为了获得奖励或避免惩罚,而做出的积极选择或消极行为。如果个体违反共同的规范、准则,那么他将会受到群体中其他成员的排挤、忽视、谴责等非正式制裁^[25]。而遵守共同认可的行为准则可以使人们从中获得物质和精神两个方面的期待利益^[29]。人处于社会环境中,具有社会属性,具有获得他人尊重和认可的需求,而获得他人尊重和认可的最常见方式是遵从多数人认同的看法,与多数人保持一致。为了获得群体内其他人员的认同,农户对于他人赞成的新技术会表现出更强的接受意愿^[30]。在“熟人社会”的农村地区,他人的观点和看法对农民的行为选择产生了很大的影响。由此,提出假设 H2:命令性规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正面作用。

c. 个人规范。个人规范指个人对行为持有的价值观、准则和信念。个人通过内化外在价值而产生自我信念,表现为内在化价值的责任意识 and 实施特定行为的义务感^[31]。个人规范越强的人,在生产生活中更容易实施符合个人规范要求的行为^[32]。农户如果能够认识到小型农田水利设施供给的重要性的有效性,就会形成遵守节约水资源、保护环境的价值观念,从而基于自身情况自发、积极地参与农田水利设施供给。基于此,提出假设 H3:个人规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正面作用。

1.2 人际信任的中介效应

人际信任是指人际交往中双方对彼此能够履行委托义务及责任的一种保证意识,是交往双方相互间的某种义务,即履行诺言,承担责任,给予托付,这也是双方给予彼此的保障^[33]。信任贯穿于人类社会一切的人际关系过程之中,是个体对他人行动或想法的积极判断和预期,是一种概括化的期望^[34]。社会信任可显著地增加农户的合作行为^[35]。作为一种非正式制度,社会规范会对农户人际关系中的人际信任产生影响。由前文对描述性规范的论述可知,当缺乏足够信息来支撑决策时,个体会参考他人的决策行为,并以多数人的行为作为决策判断依据,通过有意识或无意识地学习、效仿做出相同的决策^[36]。当周围多数人都认为应该参与小型农田水利设施供给时,农户会系统思考这种想法、态度,以判断参与设施供给行为是否会带来增产效果、农业生产条件是否会改善;当农户缺乏足够的信息或者自身认识不足时,其会选择信任大多数人看法,即增加对参与供给行为的信任程度。社会互动会使个体

的态度、行为发生变化^[10],农户间相互学习、交流,拉进彼此之间的关系,从而使信任度增加,更趋向于一致性的行为选择。人际信任可减少农户参与小型农田水利设施供给环境的不确定性,降低农户的信息搜索费用和参与小型农田水利设施供给的交易成本,促进村庄集体行动的有效实施,从而提升农户参与小农水供给的水平^[37]。因此,农户间信任度越高,其参与小型农田水利设施供给的行为意愿越强。于是提出假设 H4:人际信任在社会规范影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为中产生中介效应。

根据上述分析,可得社会规范和人际信任影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的理论模型图,如图 1 所示。

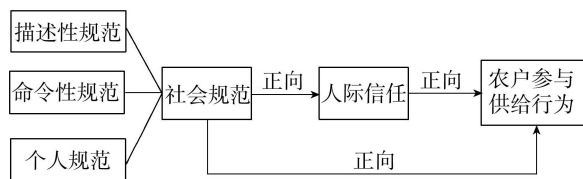


图 1 社会规范和人际信任影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为理论模型图

2 数据来源与信度效度检验

2.1 数据来源

本研究的主要资料取自对河南省、陕西省以及宁夏回族自治区农户进行的实地调查,主要研究地区包括开封市、新乡市、宝鸡市、渭南市、咸阳市、石嘴山市、吴忠市、银川市 8 个市下属的多个村庄。上述地区地处黄河流域,农业较为发达,农业灌溉用水需求量大,其小型农田水利设施建设具有代表性。本次调查共发布 1 440 份问卷,筛选剔除信息残缺问卷后,得到有效问卷 1 076 份,有效率达 74.72%。

本研究对社会规范维度的划分来源于郭清卉等^[38]的研究和对以往研究的整合。对于描述性规范,直接询问农户“亲戚朋友、邻居或周围村民是否参与过小型农田水利设施供给”;以“家人、亲戚朋友、邻居认为参与小型农田水利设施供给是否重要”来衡量命令性规范;在此基础上,采用“参与小型农田水利设施供给是否对家庭有不利影响”“是否认为为本村小型农田水利设施供给或出资是每个农户应尽的义务”衡量个人规范情况。本问卷关于人际信任的量表源于苗珊珊^[35]的研究,在此基础上,增加了对邻居的信任和同自然村村民、同组村民、同姓村民、同行政村村民的信任。对于一般人员的信任,根据研究内容具体分为对本村干部、外村干部、乡镇干部、县干部、城里熟人、企业领导以及专业技术人员的信任。

2.2 样本描述与信度效度检验

2.2.1 样本描述

a. 农户个体特征。本次调查人数共 1 076 人,其中男性 613 人,占比 56.97%;女性 463 人,占比 43.03%。在各年龄段中,46~60 岁占比达半;其次为 31~45 岁,占比 24.26%;60 岁以上占比 21.37%。在该调查中,绝大多数被调查者的文化程度都不高,初中、小学及以下的,占比约 90%,8.55% 的被调查者拥有高中学历,大专及本科文化程度者占比不到 2%。43.6% 的被调查者的人均年收入超过 10 000 元。

b. 家庭种植特征。样本中,有 67.93% 的农户家庭耕地块数在 5 块及以下,且耕地块数越多,耕地破碎度越高。种植粮食作物的农户占总样本数的 77.42%,有 19.80% 的农户种植果树,而种植蔬菜或其他作物的比例较小。具体情况说明见表 1。

表 1 农户基本情况说明

统计指标	指标说明	样本数/份	比例/%
性别	男	613	6.97
	女	463	43.03
年龄	≤18 岁	0	0.00
	19~30 岁	37	3.44
	31~45 岁	261	24.26
	46~60 岁	548	50.93
	>60 岁	230	21.37
文化程度	小学及以下	487	45.26
	初中	464	44.52
	高中	107	8.55
	大专及本科	19	1.58
	本科以上	0	0.00
人均年收入	≤3 000 元	44	4.12
	>3 000~5 000 元	117	10.94
	>5 000~8 000 元	252	23.57
	>8 000~10 000 元	190	17.77
	>10 000 元	466	43.60
耕地块数	≤5 块	731	67.93
	6~10 块	245	22.77
	11~15 块	54	5.02
	16~20 块	30	2.79
	>21 块	16	1.49
种植结构	粮食作物	826	77.42
	果树	211	19.80
	蔬菜或其他作物	30	2.78

2.2.2 信度效度检验

本研究涉及命令性规范、亲友信任、村民信任和一般信任 4 个潜变量,利用 SPSS21.0 对上述 4 个研究潜变量的测量变量进行可靠性分析。经检验,描述性规范、亲友信任、村民信任和一般信任的 Cronbach's Alpha 值分别为 0.778、0.935、0.917、0.903,均大于 0.7,各个观测指标一致性较好,问卷具有较高的信度。

通过内容效度来检验量表内容或题项的代表性或适应性,常用的方法是 KMO 检验和 Bartlett 球形检验。结果显示,社会规范的 KMO 值、Bartlett 球形检验的近似卡方值分别为 0.642 和 1 742.764;人际信任的 KMO 值、Bartlett 球形检验的近似卡方值分别为 0.847 和 17 364.178。两个变量的 KMO 值均大于 0.5,则适用于因子分析。采用特征值大于 1 的提取标准,用主成分分析法,提取公因子。如表 2 和表 3 所示,社会规范和人际信任均分别获得了 3 个具有研究意义的公因子,旋转后累计方差贡献率分别为 75.566% 和 76.095%。

表 2 社会规范因子分析结果

社会规范	题项	因子载荷		
		N_1	N_2	N_3
描述性规范	邻居或周围村民是否参与过小型农田水利设施供给	-0.041	-0.033	0.928
命令性规范	家人和亲戚朋友认为农田水利设施对其很重要	0.926	0.032	0.011
	村里人认为农田水利设施对其很重要	0.896	0.013	-0.012
个人规范	农田水利设施可以让家庭和重要亲戚获得更高收入	0.770	-0.065	0.037
	参与小型农田水利设施供给是否对家庭有不利影响	-0.156	0.857	0.011
	是否认为为本村小型农田水利设施供给或出资是每个农户应尽的义务	0.214	0.623	-0.012
方差贡献率/%		38.738	18.812	18.016

在表 2 中,公因子 1 在家人和亲戚朋友认为农田水利设施对其很重要、村里人认为农田水利设施很重要、农田水利设施可以让家庭和重要亲戚获得更高收入这几个变量上的载荷最大,公因子 1 反映的是其他人对农田水利设施供给的态度,将其命名为命令性规范(N_1)。公因子 2 反映的是农户个人的价值准则,将其命名为个人规范(N_2);同样,公因子 3 反映的是周围大多数人的行为情况,可将其命名为描述性规范(N_3)。

基于以上分析结果,可得社会规范(I_{sh})指标的计量公式:

$$I_{sh} = (38.738N_1 + 18.812N_2 + 18.016N_3) / 75.566 \quad (1)$$

表 3 中,公因子 1 在农户对本村村干部的信任、对外村村村干部的信任、对县村干部的信任等几个变量上的载荷最大,公因子 1 反映的是农户对社会上其他人的信任,可将其命名为一般信任(M_1)。公因子 2 在农户对同姓、同组、同自然村、同行政村村民的信任这几个变量的载荷较大,是农户对村民的信任,于是将其命名为村民信任(M_2)。公因子 3 在对亲戚、家庭成员、朋友、邻居的信任这几个变量上的载

荷最大,反映了农户基于血缘和交往亲疏对交往对象的信任,将其命名为亲友信任(M_3)。基于以上分析结果,可得人际信任指标(I_{ij})的计量公式:

$$I_{ij} = (30.886M_1 + 23.125M_2 + 22.084M_3) / 76.095 \quad (2)$$

表3 人际信任因子分析结果

人际信任	题项	因子载荷		
		M_1	M_2	M_3
亲友信任	对亲戚的信任	0.077	0.252	0.897
	对家庭成员的信任	0.092	0.274	0.903
	对朋友的信任	0.057	0.364	0.854
	对邻居的信任	0.094	0.476	0.722
村民信任	对同姓村民的信任	0.046	0.819	0.343
	对同组村民的信任	0.027	0.871	0.302
	对同自然村村民的信任	0.014	0.864	0.308
	对同行政村村民的信任	0.188	0.757	0.268
一般信任	对本村干部的信任	0.579	0.393	0.019
	对外村干部的信任	0.855	0.208	-0.078
	对乡镇干部的信任	0.919	0.109	0.040
	对县干部的信任	0.918	0.087	0.052
	对城里熟人的信任	0.652	-0.030	0.212
	对企业领导的信任	0.835	-0.052	0.084
	对专业技术人员的信任	0.833	-0.042	0.053
	方差贡献率/%	30.886	23.125	22.084

3 模型构建与变量说明

3.1 模型构建

本研究中,因变量为“农户是否参与过小型农田水利设施供给”,记作 Y ,是取值为0和1的二分类变量,故选择二元Logit离散选择模型^[39]进行回归估计。

根据Logit模型定义,经整理得到计量模型:

$$\ln\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 I_{sh} + \gamma_2 I_{ij} + \gamma_3 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (3)$$

式中: p_i 为农户 i 参与小型农田水利设施供给的概率; I_{sh} 为社会规范; I_{ij} 为人际信任; X_i 为户主性别、年龄、文化水平等一系列控制变量。

运用中介效应检验人际信任在社会规范影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给过程中的作用。借鉴方杰等^[40]提出的中介变量检验方法,构建3个模型:

$$Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 I_{sh} + \alpha_2 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (4)$$

$$I_{ij} = \theta_0 + a I_{sh} + \theta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (5)$$

$$Y'_i = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 I_{sh} + b I_{ij} + \lambda_2 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (6)$$

对模型(4)、模型(6)进行二元Logit回归分析。

3.2 变量选择

3.2.1 社会规范表征

a. 描述性规范。农户参与小型农田水利设施供给的行为,可能会受到亲戚、朋友、邻居及周围村

民的影响,因此,农户的描述性规范可用亲戚、朋友、邻居及周围村民是否参与过小型农田水利设施供给来衡量。

b. 命令性规范。在个体行为选择中,人们通常会遵从多数人认同的看法。当周围的人认为应该采取某种行为时,农民大多会接受这种观点并采取这种行为。因此,本研究用农户的家族成员、亲友和村里人认为农田水利设施对其的重要程度和农田水利设施是否可以让家庭和重要亲戚获得更高收入来衡量命令性规范。

c. 个人规范。该规范是将外在价值内化后形成自我信念,涉及“做正确的事”的责任感和义务感,本研究以农户对参与小型农田水利设施供给对家庭是否有不利影响的认知和对本村小型农田水利设施供给或出资的义务认知来衡量。

3.2.2 人际信任表征

彭寅^[41]将人际信任按照“信任半径”排序,先将家庭成员排在首位;然后是如朋友、邻居等认识的人;最后是社区成员,如村民、干部。刘天军等^[42]认为人际信任包括对血缘关系、地缘关系、业/学缘关系及陌生人的信任。根据前人研究成果,按照农户人际信任产生的家庭、血缘、邻里交往、社会交往等基础的差异,将人际信任划分为亲友信任、村民信任和一般信任。

本研究中,亲友信任通过对亲戚、家庭成员、朋友、邻居的信任程度4个题项进行衡量。村民信任以对同姓、同组、同自然村、同行政村村民的信任程度4个题项来衡量。以对本村干部、外村干部、乡镇干部、县干部、城里熟人、企业领导、专业技术人员的信任程度7个题项来衡量一般信任。

选项设定采用五级量表,对信任程度分别赋值1~5分。为了清晰明确地表达人际信任的组成和结构特征,本研究对以上3种信任进行因子分析,选取具有经济意义的公因子进行研究,最后以因子综合得分来衡量人际信任影响程度。具体变量定义如表4所示。

3.2.3 控制变量

为使本研究更合理、准确,将以下特征变量作为控制变量纳入研究中。

a. 个体特征变量。已有研究证明,农户的个体特征,如性别、年龄、文化水平等会直接影响农户对新技术的采用意愿^[30]。首先,从性别来说,农村男性较女性而言思想较开阔,对先进技术的接受能力较强,且作为家庭“顶梁柱”的男性往往具有更高的决策权,对技术采用行为影响较大;其次,年龄大的农户思维认知较为固化,倾向于规避风险,不愿轻易

表4 社会规范、人际信任变量定义

项目	指标	赋值	均值	标准差
描述性规范	邻居或周围村民是否参与过小型农田水利设施供给	否=0,是=1	0.357	0.4793
命令性规范	家人和亲戚朋友认为农田水利设施对其很重要	很不同意=1,不同意=2,中立=3,	4.196	0.6188
	村里人认为农田水利设施对其很重要	比较同意=4,很同意=5	4.198	0.5936
个人规范	农田水利设施可以让家庭和重要亲戚获得更高收入		3.911	1.0403
	参与小型农田水利设施供给是否对家庭有不利影响	否=0,是=1	0.802	0.3986
	是否认为为本村小型农田水利设施供给或出资是每个农户应尽的义务	否=0,不清楚=1,是=2	1.214	0.8696
亲友信任	对亲戚的信任程度	很不信任=1,	4.767	0.4508
	对家庭成员的信任程度	较不信任=2,	4.766	0.4513
	对朋友的信任程度	一般信任=3,较信任=4,	4.714	0.4840
	对邻居的信任程度	很信任=5	4.647	0.5351
村民信任	对同性村民的信任程度	很不信任=1,	4.338	0.6331
	对同组村民的信任程度	较不信任=2,	4.247	0.6572
	对同自然村村民的信任程度	一般信任=3,较信任=4,	4.030	0.7042
	对同行行政村村民的信任程度	很信任=5	3.889	0.7113
一般信任	对本村干部的信任程度		3.267	1.0118
	对外村干部的信任程度	很不信任=1,	2.744	0.8256
	对乡镇干部的信任程度	较不信任=2,	2.820	0.8480
	对县干部的信任程度	一般信任=3,	2.826	0.8455
	对城里熟人的信任程度	较信任=4,	3.074	1.0513
	对企业领导的信任程度	很信任=5	2.704	0.8531
	对专业技术人员的信任程度		2.735	0.8592

尝试,对新技术的接受度低,参与供给行为的可能性更小。最后,农户文化水平越高,对小型农田水设施的技术认知和接受能力越强,参与设施供给的意愿也会越高。

b. 家庭特征变量。本研究以家庭农业收入占比、劳动力、农业保险、耕地块数、种植结构调整意向等反映农户的家庭情况。首先,参与小型农田水利设施供给可以选择资金参与和劳动力参与两种形式,在参与小型农田水利设施供给过程中难免会产生一些交易费用,家庭农业收入占比越高,农业收益越好,才会有越多的设施投入;对于劳动力人数较多的家庭,其更乐意选择以劳动力参与的形式参与供给。其次,农户购买了农业保险,使采用新技术的风险性降低,采用新技术的意愿随之增大。再次,地块数越多,农户对灌溉用水的需求量越大,对加强小型农田水利设施建设的的要求越迫切。最后,农户种植结构调整意向也会对农户参与意愿产生影响,农户向经济作物转型的意愿越高,其对小型农田水利设施建设的需求就越高,于是参与小型农田水利设施

建设的意愿也越高。

c. 用水环境变量。政府投资力度会对农户参与供给行为产生影响,政府投资力度越大,其对小型农田水利设施供给的资金、技术及政策支持就越多,农户参与供给意愿越高,越有利于供给行为的实现。农户对水资源紧缺度的认知会影响到农户用水行为,农户认为村里水资源越紧缺,农业用水供小于求,用水条件越困难,对于加强小型农田水利设施建设的要求越迫切。此外,用水者协会也会影响到农户的参与行为,用水者协会是自愿组成的群众性管水组织,协会可将用水农户动员起来,从而促进农户参与供给行为。村民惩罚也会影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为,惩罚可使农户遵守公序良俗,尽量与集体保持一致,从而响应参与供给行为。

根据以上变量选择分析,可得到社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为研究的变量情况,如表5所示。

4 结果与分析

利用 SPSS21.0 软件,运用二元 Logit 模型对研究变量进行回归分析。结果表明,二元 Logit 模型的 Nagelkerke R^2 值为 0.517,且该模型通过了 Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验,说明模型整体拟合效果较好。具体结果见表6。

4.1 社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响

本研究中社会规范包括描述性规范、命令性规范和个人规范3个维度,回归结果表明:

a. 描述性规范的影响呈显著正向关系,这表明描述性规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有积极作用。当农户周围的人积极参与小型农田水利设施供给活动时,受他人行为的影响,农户会选择跟随他人参与供给。

b. 命令性规范对农户参与供给行为呈负向关系,与之前假设相反。根据郭清卉等^[43]的研究,当描述性规范和命令性规范冲突时,描述性规范会对农户的亲环境行为产生直接促进作用,而命令性社会规范则对农户的亲环境行为不产生直接影响或影响不大。此外,命令性规范在影响农户参与供给行为时,人际信任产生中介效应。即农户对亲戚朋友以及村民的信任度低,其参与供给的行为意愿也会较低,最终使得农户供给行为参与度较低,这导致即使亲戚朋友或周围村民认为应该参与供给,农户也无动于衷,甚至可能出现悖离行为。

c. 个人规范对农户供给行为产生了显著的正向影响。个人规范反映的是农户对参与小型农田水

表5 社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为研究的变量说明

变量	指标	定义	最小值	最大值	均值	标准差	预测方向
因变量	Y	农户没有参与过小型农田水利设施建设=0 农户参与过小型农田水利设施建设=1	0	1	0.239	0.4266	
核心变量	命令性规范 N_1	见社会规范变量说明	-3.879	1.613	0	1	+
	个人规范 N_2	见社会规范变量说明	-2.539	1.107	0	1	+
	描述性规范 N_3	见社会规范变量说明	-1.361	2.098	0	1	+
中介变量	人际信任 I_j	见人际信任变量说明	-2.49	1.52	0	0.5838	+
控制变量	性别 X_1	女=0,男=1	0	1	0.570	0.4953	+
	年龄 X_2	以实际调查数据为准	20	80	51.941	10.9045	-
	文化水平 X_3	初中及以下=0,高中及以上=1	0	1	1.02	0.3031	+
	收入情况 X_4	农业收入占比	0	100	46.819	110.2386	+
	劳动力 X_5	劳动人口数	0	7	1.904	0.7650	+
	农业保险 X_6	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.173	0.3783	+
	种植结构调整意向 X_7	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.353	0.4782	+
	耕地块数 X_8	以实际数值为准	1	70	5.412	5.4032	+
	政府投资力度 X_9	不投入=1,力度很小=2,平均水平=3, 力度较大=4,力度很大=5	1	5	2.847	1.0859	+
	灌溉用水紧缺度 X_{10}	非常紧缺=1,紧缺=2,不紧缺=3, 充足=4,很充足=5	1	5	2.916	0.9223	-
	用水者协会 X_{11}	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.039	0.1938	+
	村民惩罚 X_{12}	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.482	0.4999	+

表6 回归结果

自变量	系数	标准差	Wald 值	显著性
命令性规范 N_1	-0.192 *	0.101	3.633	0.057
个人规范 N_2	0.164 *	0.095	2.988	0.084
描述性规范 N_3	1.625 ***	0.112	210.736	0.000
性别 X_1	0.334 *	0.200	2.785	0.095
年龄 X_2	0.011	0.009	1.595	0.207
文化水平 X_3	0.668 **	0.310	4.625	0.032
收入情况 X_4	0.000	0.001	0.135	0.713
劳动力 X_5	0.301 **	0.128	5.534	0.019
农业保险 X_6	0.741 ***	0.265	7.822	0.005
种植结构调整意向 X_7	0.488 **	0.199	6.021	0.014
耕地块数 X_8	0.026	0.019	1.807	0.179
政府投资力度 $X_9(2)$	-0.380	0.336	1.279	0.258
政府投资力度 $X_9(3)$	0.036	0.333	0.012	0.914
政府投资力度 $X_9(4)$	-0.238	0.356	0.446	0.504
政府投资力度 $X_9(5)$	-0.251	0.457	0.301	0.584
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(2)$	1.331 **	0.585	5.180	0.023
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(3)$	1.424 **	0.594	5.753	0.016
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(4)$	0.601	0.606	0.983	0.321
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(5)$	0.706	0.802	0.775	0.379
用水者协会 X_{11}	1.100 **	0.455	5.829	0.016
村民惩罚 X_{12}	-0.526 ***	0.202	6.809	0.009
常数	-4.508 ***	0.816	30.498	0.000
对数似然比值		728.256 ^a		
Cox & Snell R^2		0.345		
Nageelkerke R^2		0.517		

注：*、**、*** 分别为在 0.1、0.05、0.01 水平下显著；^a 为参数估计的更改范围小于 0.001，估计在迭代次数 5 处终止，下同。

利设施供给的认知,农户的责任义务意识等,农户的节水意识越强,对参与建设小型农田水利设施重要性的认知越高,其参与供给行为的意愿就越高。因此,要提高农户个人规范激活水平,增强农户爱水节水意识,激发农户对参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的认同感和责任感。

4.2 其他因素对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响

a. 农户个体特征因素。从回归结果来看,农户的性别和文化水平对其参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正向影响。农村男性对先进农业技术、新型农业灌溉方法的接受能力较强,且男性在家庭中一般具有较高的话语权,因此参与供给行为决策受性别影响较大。文化水平高的农户,学习和接受新事物速度快,自我发展能力强,对参与农田水利建设积极性高。农户的年龄未通过显著性检验,样本中参与供给行为的农户年龄普遍较大,年轻劳动力较少,因而其参与供给行为受年龄影响不显著。

b. 农户家庭特征因素。农户的农业收入占比和耕地块数对其参与小型农田水利设施供给行为影响小。农田水利设施大多由集体出资建设,由农户个人出资建设的情况较少,因此参与供给行为决策受农业收入占比影响小。农户拥有耕地块数的多少对其参与农田水利设施供给行为的影响小,可能是耕地块数反映的信息较为单一,影响不显著。劳动力、农业保险、种植结构调整意向对农户参与小型农田水利供给行为有显著影响,呈正方向关系,与预期一致。投劳是参与小型农田水利设施供给的有效形式,家庭劳动力人数越多,劳动力资源越充足,越能促进农户参与供给行为。农业保险降低了使用新技术的风险性,提高了农户对新技术、新灌溉方式方法的接受采纳意愿,使农户更乐于参与小型农田水利设施的供给。若农户有意愿向种植经济作物转型,又苦于经济作物用水需求量大,则可能被刺激从

而参与供给。

c. 用水环境特征因素。政府投资力度对农户参与供给行为的影响不显著。其原因可能是:政府投资力度不够,对农户的影响作用小,或是政府实施了投资,但未调动农户参与积极性。灌溉用水紧缺度($X_{10}(2)$)和($X_{10}(3)$)对农户参与小型农田水利供给行为产生正向的显著影响。本研究中灌溉用水量属于多分类变量,水量紧缺,农户灌溉用水的需求得不到满足,农民就会迫切要求增加小型农田水利设施供给,积极参与农田水利建设,农户的参与度随之提高。而灌溉用水紧缺度($X_{10}(4)$)和($X_{10}(5)$)对农户参与小型农田水利供给行为的影响不明显,这主要是因为水量充足,农户对于小型农田水利设施的需求小。用水者协会对协会成员参与小型农田水利设施建设的行为具有组织、引导作用,这使得农户参与供给行为的可能性增加。而村民惩罚对农户参与供给行为产生显著的负向影响,与假设不一致。对此本研究作出的解释是:惩罚不合理或过于严苛,反而会抑制农户参与积极性。

4.3 人际信任的中介效应检验

参照方杰等^[40]的中介效应检验方式,首先检验核心变量社会规范对因变量农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为是否有显著影响,再对社会规范是否会中介变量进行检验,最后分析社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的影响是否全部通过中介变量实现。变量说明和中介效应检验分别见表7、表8。

在表8中,模型二是以中介变量人际信任为因变量,社会规范为自变量做的线性回归,且社会规范的系数通过了1%的显著性检验,社会规范对人际

信任影响显著,证明人际信任是社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为产生影响的中介变量。在同时包含核心变量社会规范和中介变量人际信任的模型三中,核心变量的系数依然通过了0.01的显著性检验,表明人际信任在社会规范影响农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的路径中具有部分中介作用。

本研究的中介效应模型属于二分因变量中介模型,借鉴方杰等^[40]的观点,通过检验 $Z_a Z_b$ 来检验人际信任的中介效应是否显著。经过计算,得到 $Z=2.2116>1.96$,通过了5%的显著性检验,说明人际信任对社会规范的中介作用显著。于是,对中介变量系数 b 进行标准化处理,计算 $b_{std}=b/SD(Y')=0.174$,最后得到 $ab_{std}=0.038$ 。其中中介效应在总效应中的占比为5.1%($0.038/0.748$),则社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的作用以直接影响为主,也可通过人际信任产生间接效应,刺激农户参与供给。

5 结论与建议

5.1 结论

a. 社会规范及其细分的描述性规范、命令性规范和个人规范3个维度对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有重要影响。其中,描述性规范和个人规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为具有正向作用,而命令性规范则反向作用于农户参与供给的行为。

b. 农户个体特征因素中性别、文化水平对农户参与小型农田水利的供给行为存在显著影响,而年龄对农户参与供给行为的影响尚不明确。农户家

表7 社会规范对农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为中介效应研究变量说明

指标	说明	定义	最小值	最大值	均值	标准差	预测方向
因变量	Y	农户没有参与过小型农田水利设施建设=0 农户参与过小型农田水利设施建设=1	0	1	0.239	0.4266	
核心变量	社会规范 I_{sh}	见社会规范变量说明	-2.29	1.18	0	0.6181	+
中介变量	人际信任 I_{ij}	见人际信任变量说明	-2.49	1.52	0	0.5838	+
控制变量	性别 X_1	女=0,男=1	0	1	0.570	0.4953	+
	年龄 X_2	以实际调查数据为准	20	80	51.941	10.9045	-
	文化水平 X_3	初中及以下=0,高中及以上=1	0	1	1.02	0.3031	+
	收入情况 X_4	农业收入占比	0	100	46.819	110.2386	+
	劳动力 X_5	劳动人口数	0	7	1.904	0.7650	+
	农业保险 X_6	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.173	0.3783	+
	种植结构调整意向 X_7	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.353	0.4782	+
	耕地块数 X_8	以实际数值为准	0	70	5.412	5.4032	+
	政府投资力度 X_9	几乎不投入=1,力度很小=2,平均水平=3, 力度较大=4,力度很大=5	1	5	2.847	1.0859	+
	灌溉用水紧缺度 X_{10}	非常紧缺=1,紧缺=2,不紧缺=3, 充足=4,很充足=5	1	5	2.916	0.9223	-
	用水者协会 X_{11}	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.039	0.1938	+
	村民惩罚 X_{12}	否=0,是=1	0	1	0.482	0.4999	+

表8 社会规范中介效应检验

变量	模型一	模型二	模型三
社会规范 I_{sh}	0.748***	0.220***	0.677***
人际信任 I_{ij}			0.318**
性别 X_1	0.211	-0.001	0.213
年龄 X_2	0.010	-0.001	0.010
文化水平 X_3	0.398	0.051	0.391
收入情况 X_4	0.001	5.918×10^{-5}	0.001
劳动力 X_5	0.302***	-0.037*	0.324***
农业保险 X_6	1.029***	0.008	1.037***
种植结构调整意向 X_7	0.559***	-0.037	0.566***
耕地块数 X_8	0.016	0.005	0.014
政府投资力度 X_9		0.073***	
政府投资力度 $X_9(2)$	-0.183		-0.232
政府投资力度 $X_9(3)$	0.262		0.200
政府投资力度 $X_9(4)$	-0.095		-0.182
政府投资力度 $X_9(5)$	0.326		0.233
灌溉用水紧缺度 X_{10}		0.122***	
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(2)$	1.410***		1.338**
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(3)$	1.487***		1.407***
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(4)$	0.946*		0.793
灌溉用水紧缺度 $X_{10}(5)$	0.646		0.499
用水者协会 X_{11}	0.586	-0.032	0.600
村民惩罚 X_{12}	-1.034***	-0.001	-1.035***
常数	-3.885***	-0.460***	-3.791***
对数似然比值	1020.010 ^a		1015.021 ^a
Cox & Snell R^2	0.141		0.145
Nageelkerke R^2	0.211		0.217
Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验	0.124		0.159
R^2		0.137	
调整 R^2		0.126	
Sig. F		0.000	

庭特征因素中,劳动力、农业保险、种植结构调整意向对农户参供给行为具有显著的积极作用,其他因素均不显著。用水环境特征因素中,灌溉用水紧缺度在一定程度上会正向影响农户参与供给行为,即在灌溉用水很充足的情况下,其影响不显著;用水者协会对农户参与供给行为存在正向影响;村民惩罚会抑制农户参与供给行为;而政府投资力度的影响不明显。

c. 人际信任在社会规范促进农户参与小型农田水利设施供给行为的过程中起部分中介作用。社会规范可通过人际信任间接对农户参与供给行为产生正向作用。

5.2 建议

a. 加强对小型农田水利设施建设的宣传工作,促进新技术、新设施的推广和建设。充分利用电视、海报、宣传手册等多种传播媒介,大力宣传小型农田水利设施在使用上的便捷性以及效果上的优越性,突出其所带来的经济效益,让农户对小型农田水利设施供给有正确认知。树立“小型农田水利设施应用示范户”,发挥农业能人和干部的模范带头作用,鼓励其率先使用新型农业节水技术、新型农业灌溉方式,通过典型农户的示范效应,号召其他农户向其学习。

b. 为农户营造一个良好的学习交流的环境,促进新社会规范的形成与传递。在村集体建设中,制定合理的村规民约和激励机制,做到规范约束与经济激励并行,对积极参与小型农田水利设施供给的农户给予合理的表扬和奖励,并且鼓励其向其他村民传授经验,形成和传递积极的命令性规范。

c. 帮助农户塑造良好的生态理念和环境素养。以教育、科普等形式,推广和普及小型农田水利技术相关知识,同时积极宣传当前水资源的稀缺性,提升农户环境关注度和责任意识,强化农户绿色生产、节约化生产的价值导向,让参与小型农田水利供给观念内化为农户的理性自觉。

d. 国家出台的相关政策要符合农民的切身利益和生产生活的需要,切实解决农民在农业生产中的现实问题,注重政策的实现效果。此外,目前我国农业发展存在着农民生产积极性下降、资源瓶颈制约、农业资金投入不足、农业基础设施不健全等问题,农业生产较脆弱和不稳定,因此政府应当加强对农业保险、用水组织的支持,加大对农业设施建设的投资力度,提高农民生产积极性,增强农业综合生产能力,为农户从事农业生产提供安全保障。

e. 要重视农村社会关系网络下人际信任的建设,加强农户与亲友之间、村民与村民之间、村民与干部之间的沟通与交流,发挥人际信任的凝聚作用,营造相互信任、亲近友好、互惠互利的乡村文化风尚。要加强全社会信任资源建设,促进公共事务和国家政策落实,推动社会公共事务改革与国家政策的有序推进,提高社会管理效率,建设社会主义现代化强国。

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Research on evaluation and driving factors of green development efficiency of urban agglomeration in Yangtze River Delta under the background of regional integration/WANG Jigan, YANG Yaping (Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China)

Abstract: Developing green economy and improving green development efficiency are the inevitable choices for China to take the road of high-quality development. Based on the super-SBM model containing unexpected outputs, the green development efficiency of 26 cities in the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration is measured. The Theil index and kernel density estimation are used to examine its spatial differences and dynamic distribution trends. Based on human capital theory, it incorporates technological talent agglomeration into a regression model to explore the driving factors of green development efficiency. The results show that, the green development efficiency of 26 cities in the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration is fluctuating and rising from 2007 to 2019. But the differences among cities are significant, and the differences within the province is the main source of overall regional differences. Furthermore, the kernel density estimation shows that the overall dispersion degree of green development efficiency of each city is expanding, which means the concentration degree of efficiency value decreases and the characteristics of polarization gradually appear. There is an inverted U-shaped relationship between the concentration of scientific and technological talents and the green development efficiency of the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration. And the level of economic development and industrial structure have a significant positive impact on the green development efficiency.

Key words: green development efficiency; Yangtze River Delta integration; super-SBM model; Tobit model

Research on the mechanism and threshold effect of digital finance affecting water intensity/WANG Baoqian, LIU Yuhang(Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China)

Abstract: Digital finance brings new opportunities to promote the construction of a water-saving society. Based on the data of 30 provinces in China from 2011 to 2019, the fixed effect model, mesomeric effect model and threshold model are used to empirically test the impact of digital finance on water use intensity. Research has shown that digital finance significantly reduces water intensity. Digital finance can indirectly reduce water intensity by promoting industrial structure upgrading and technological innovation level. The inhibitory effect of digital finance on water intensity has a single threshold effect of industrial structure upgrading and a double threshold effect of technological innovation level. Based on the conclusion, targeted suggestions are proposed: vigorously develop digital finance and promote the construction of a water-saving society; Reasonably optimize industrial structure and fully tap into water-saving potential; Continuously improve technological innovation and accelerate the improvement of water efficiency.

Key words: digital finance; water intensity; mesomeric effect; threshold effect

Research on spatial and temporal differentiation of utilization efficiency of agricultural green water resources in China/MA Jun^{1,2}, YU Qianwen¹ (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. Coastal Development and Protection Collaborative Innovation Center, Nanjing 210098, China)

Abstract: In order to comprehensively and objectively understand the characteristics of spatial and temporal differentiation of utilization efficiency of agricultural green water resources in China, promote the water ecological civilization construction and utilization of agricultural green water resources, this paper uses SE-SBM model considering undesirable outputs to calculate the utilization efficiency of agricultural green water resources of 31 provinces in China from 2002 to 2020, taking agricultural non-point source pollution level as the undesirable output. The ML index, Theil index and “efficiency-productivity” matrix were introduced to analyze the spatial and temporal differentiation of utilization efficiency of water resources. The results show that the utilization efficiency of agricultural green water resources in 26 provinces fluctuates steadily, and the order is Eastern > Northeastern > Central > Western regions. Intertemporal dynamic development has its own advantages and disadvantages. The ML index first decreased and then increased, EC and TC accounting for 73.68% of the study period show the “trade-off”. About 62.11% of the overall gap in utilization efficiency of water resources come from the intra-regional gap mainly consist of western region, but the inter-regional gap can't be ignored.

Key words: utilization efficiency of water resources; agricultural non-point source pollution level; SE-SBM model; ML index; Theil index

Resilience analysis of water resources system of the Yangtze River Basin based on pressure-state-response model/ZHOU Shenbei^{1,2}, WANG Xinyuan¹, TONG Jian³ (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. Institute Research of Water Economy, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 3. Jiangsu Provincial Water and Soil Conservation Ecological Environment Monitoring Station, Nanjing 210012, China)

Abstract: To explore the level of resilience of water resource systems in the Yangtze River Basin and improvement pathways, this paper uses the framework of the “pressure-state-response” model to set the indicators for evaluating the resilience of water resources systems, and analyzes the changes in the resilience of water resources systems in 11 provinces and cities in the Yangtze River Basin from 2008 to 2019 and their impact characteristics. The results show that the resilience of water resources systems in the Yangtze River Basin as a whole and in each province and city from 2008 to 2019 is generally on the rise, with Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and Anhui being mainly pressure-driven, Shanghai being mainly state-driven, Yunnan, Guizhou and Zhejiang being mainly response-driven, and Chongqing, Sichuan and Jiangsu being multiple alternating-driven. The stress-state-state-toughness variation is mainly state-driven in Shanghai,

response-driven in Yunnan, Guizhou and Zhejiang, and multiple alternating-driven in Chongqing, Sichuan and Jiangsu. It is recommended that the resilience of water resources be strengthened at the Yangtze River basin planning level and that a joint mechanism for regional resilience enhancement should be formed, so that the level of water security in the Yangtze River Basin can be jointly ensured in terms of basin planning, regional cooperation and implementation of measures.

Key words: water system resilience; pressure-state-response model; water resource environment; water security assurance; Yangtze River Basin

Evaluation of “water resources, society and ecology” coordination development in Oujiang Basin based on InVEST and CA-Markov model/ZHOU Yuejiao¹, DONG Zengchuan¹, LI Qiong², ZHENG Dacheng², LIU Biao², ZHU Shengnan¹, LIU Yupeng¹ (1. College of hydrology and water resources, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China; 2. Wenzhou Hydrology Management Center, Wenzhou 325000, China)

Abstract: Exploring the coordinated development state of water resources and “social-ecological” system is an important measure to seek regional sustainable development. Based on the CA-Markov model and InVEST model, this paper analyzes the habitat quality of the Oujiang Basin in different periods. The evaluation index system of “water-resources-society-ecology” coupling system was constructed to evaluate the coordinated development of the Oujiang basin. The results showed that there were mainly high habitat quality areas in the Oujiang basin from 2000 to 2020, but the habitat quality level showed a downward trend, and the decline was further increased in 2030. The high quality area in the basin is concentrated in the southwest side. The areas with low habitat quality were mainly located in Longwan District of Wenzhou and near downtown Lishui City. The construction level and coupling coordination degree of “water resources, society and ecology” system are developing well, and the construction status of water resources subsystem is a key factor affecting the overall level. The improvement measures are proposed of guiding land use scientifically, rational planning of water resources allocation, optimizing the three aspects of industrial structure, in order to guide regional ecological protection and high quality development.

Key words: coupling system of “water resources, society and ecology”; habitat quality; coordinated development; InVEST model; Oujiang Basin

Quantitative evaluation of water rights policy based on three-dimensional analysis framework/ZHOU Haiwei^{1,2}, WANG Fei^{1,2}, WANG Teng^{1,2,3} (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. Water-saving Management Research Center, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 3. Jiangsu Provincial Collaborative Innovation Center of World Water Valley and Water Ecological Civilization, Nanjing 211100, China)

Abstract: By constructing a three-dimensional analysis framework of “policy structure-policy instrument-policy effectiveness”, this paper uses the content analysis method and PMC index model to quantitatively evaluate China’s water rights policy. The study found that policy implementation subjects show an unbalanced feature of localized government

aggregation and decentralized market and social participation. There are shortcomings in the policy development and social participation and eco-environmental protection are relatively weak compared to institutional development and market improvement. Policy tool selection relies on supply services and ignores demand stimulus and environmental support. There is overall excellent performance in policy effectiveness, but some policies have gaps in nature, perspective and evaluation. The optimization suggestions were put forward, such as coordinating multiple subjects of policies, making up for the shortcomings of policy development, rational allocation of policy tools and improving key indicators of policy effectiveness.

Key words: water rights policy; policy structure; policy tools; policy effectiveness; PMC index model; quantitative evaluation

The development and promotion effect of water rights trading experiment in China/LIU Yiming (College of Economics and Management, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642, China)

Abstract: Water rights trade is an important policy instrument to resolve water scarcity issues and is one of the important directions of current water management reform in China. Based on a unique consecutive water rights trading dataset of China water exchange during 2016-2022, this paper statistically analyzes the development of water rights trade, the characteristics of different water trading types, and the extension effect of water rights trading experiment in China. The results show that: currently, Chinese water rights trade is mainly on water-drawing right trade and secondly on regional water rights trade, while the water rights trade of irrigation water users are increasingly active; the main performance of regional water rights trade is the reallocation of aggregate water requirement indicators, and the main performance of water-drawing right trade is a trade inter industry while the main performance of water rights trade of irrigation water users is a trade intra industry; the government plays an important role in the water rights trade, but along the development of water rights trade, the participants are beginning diversified and more water users are beginning to access to water market; the extension effect of water rights trading experiments not only showed growing trading amount but also showed innovation of the transaction modes. The further development of Chinese water rights trade lies in constantly innovating the transaction modes, encouraging more water users to participant water trade, promoting water rights reform and adjusting measures to local conditions, and speeding up promotion of the initial water rights allocation and confirmation. Simultaneously, metering and detection system needs to be improved and the construction of legal institutions of water rights trade needs to be promoted to push the development of water rights trade in China.

Key words: water rights trade; regional water rights trade; water-drawing right trade; water rights trade of irrigation water users

Evolutionary game analysis of agricultural water right mortgage/JIN Xue¹, HU Jilian², JIE Yumei¹ (1. College of Economics and Management (College of Business), Shandong Agricultural University, Taian 271018, China; 2. College of Marxism, Shandong Agricultural University, Taian 271018,

China)

Abstract: The mortgage loan of agricultural water right is beneficial to improving the value of water right, encouraging water saving, and also has a positive effect on increasing farmers' income, it is a new measure to practice green development. When the society has developed the mortgage model of agricultural water right, the stakeholders of this model are local government, commercial banks and farmers. In order to explore the mutual influence among three game subjects in the early development of mortgage mode of agricultural water right, this paper set up the trilateral evolutionary game, solved the evolutionary stable equilibrium point, and analyzed through evolutionary simulation. The conclusion shows that: the policy choices of different subject are easily affected by the changes of other subjects' policy choices, and the changes of key variables will affect the policy choices of each subject. Suggestions have been put forward to speed up water right confirmation, perfect the water right trading market, establish and improve relevant laws and regulations, strengthen incentives on local government, increase policy support for commercial banks, rebuild rural credit and improve the rewards and punishments, which can promote the effective development of the agricultural water right mortgage loan.

Key words: agricultural water right; mortgage loan; interests of subjects; evolutionary game; simulation analysis

The influence of slack resources on environmental protection investment: an empirical study based on the data of A-share listed companies in high-water sensitivity industries/NIE Zhiping, CHEN Qiuyu (Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China)

Abstract: High-water sensitivity industries not only cause serious water pollution, but also depend more on resources than any other industry. Using the data of A-share listed companies in the Chinese high-water sensitivity industries from 2015 to 2020, this study empirically examines the relation among slack resources, management overconfidence and environmental protection investment. This paper finds that there is a significant inverted U-shaped relationship between slack resources and environmental protection investment. Moderate slack resource has positive effect on environmental protection investment, and excessive slack resource may bring environmental protection investment decline. Further research also found that management overconfidence will weaken the inverted U-shaped relationship between slack resources and environmental protection investment.

Key words: slack resources; environmental protection investment; high-water sensitivity industry; management overconfidence

The economic and social analysis of harnessing the Huaihe River in Jiangsu Province in 70 years/LYU Xinyi¹, YUAN Wenxiu¹, JIANG Yanhua¹, LING Zhe¹, LUO Longhong¹, ZENG Ceng² (1. Jiangsu Province Water Conservancy Project Planning Office, Nanjing 210029, China; 2. Huai'an Water Planning Service Center, Huai'an 223005, China)

Abstract: With the goal of analyzing the economic and social benefits of harnessing the Huaihe River water in the past 70 years, this paper analyzes the calculation methods and parameters of water conservancy investment, flood control, waterlogging and alkali control, water supply, social benefits

and other projects, and evaluates the results by means of cost-benefit evaluation. The results show that the overall capacity of the Huai River Basin in Jiangsu Province to reduce disasters and promote benefits has been continuously improved since the founding of the People's Republic of China 70 years ago, giving full play to the basic role of water conservancy in national economic and social development. In view of the shortcomings in the analysis and calculation work, countermeasures and suggestions are proposed for the follow-up work.

Key words: harnessing the Huaihe River; water conservancy; economic benefits; cost benefit evaluation; benefit analysis method

Tripartite evolutionary game model for PPP water infrastructure project duration incentive strategy/LI Ming^{1,2,3}, XU Rong^{1,2} (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. Institute of Project Management, Nanjing 211100, China; 3. Jiangsu Provincial Collaborative Innovation Center of World Water Valley and Water Ecological Civilization, Nanjing 211100, China)

Abstract: Water infrastructure PPP projects have a long construction period, which involves many uncertainties and complex factors, the completion time of water infrastructure PPP projects will affect the public's attitude towards the government and the construction subject. Considering the influence of the public's willingness to support on the construction duration of water infrastructure PPP projects, this paper analyzes the equilibrium strategy evolution process under different scenarios by establishing a three-way evolutionary game model consisting of the public, the government and the main body of water infrastructure PPP project construction, and then uses Matlab for numerical simulation analysis. The results show that there are four stable strategies for the public, the government and the project builders, which are (support, take incentives and make no extra efforts), (support, take no incentives and make extra efforts), (support, take incentives and make extra efforts) and (support, take incentives and make extra efforts). Among them, public willing to support can improve the willingness of government to take measures to encourage water infrastructure PPP projects to be completed ahead of schedule, which ultimately improves the project benefits and brings "happiness" to the public, thus increasing the government's credibility and forming a virtuous cycle for all three parties.

Key words: evolutionary game; water infrastructure; public-private partnership; simulation analysis; duration incentive

Research on the best international human resource management practices of Chinese international hydraulic engineering companies under "The Belt and Road Initiative" /WANG Qun^{1,2}, YANG Tongtong¹, FU Yingping¹, SONG Huihong³ (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. School of Economics and Management, Changzhou Institute of Technology, Changzhou 213032, China; 3. Power China Resources Limited, Beijing 100048, China)

Abstract: Best human resource management practice is composed of a series of interrelated and mutually promoting human resource management practices, can significantly improve the performance of an organization by matching with its specific strategic environment. The Chinese international

hydraulic engineering enterprises, which involve employees from different countries, need to pay attention to the international management characteristics. Therefore, this paper used single-case qualitative research methods, on the basis of traditional best human resource management practice research, combined with the specific management situation in the process of Chinese water international engineering enterprises, from the perspective of contingency and resource theory of strategic human resource management theory, deeply explores best international human resource management practice of Chinese water international engineering enterprises in the context of 'Belt and Road Initiative'. The main factors of best international human resource management practice including localized recruitment and international talent team selection, cross-cultural training and international talent cultivation for "profession", the comprehensive assessment system and a complete and fair promotion path for "placement" practice, competitive overseas salary levels, "preservation" practices that meet the needs of employees at all levels. This paper also clarified the mechanism of the impact of various international human resource management practices on Chinese water international engineering enterprises performance based on the AMO model.

Key words: The Belt and Road Initiative; Chinese international hydraulic engineering enterprises; best international human resource management practice

The water environment management program scheduling optimization model based on core human resources competency difference/ZHOU Qingyan^{1,2}, ZHANG Ke^{1,2,3}, ZHAO Jianlong⁴ (1. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100, China; 2. Institute of Project Management, Nanjing 211100, China; 3. International River Research Centre, Nanjing 211100, China; 4. China Railway 17th Bureau Group Co., Ltd, Taiyuan 030006, China)

Abstract: In the context of the great protection of the Yangtze River, enterprises and organizations carrying out business through new modes such as PPP and capital plus. For this type of enterprise represented by Yangtze Ecology and environment Co., Ltd., how to plan and allocate the limited core human resources with competency differences among water environment management programs to obtain the optimal scheduling plan, which is a new problem that needs to be solved. Under the framework of multi-objective problem considering cost robustness, a human resource constrained program scheduling optimization model emphasizing the difference of competency level is constructed. The indicators that can objectively and reasonably evaluate the competency of personnel are selected. Based on the NP hard property of the model and the characteristics of multi-objective combinatorial optimization, the improved NSGA-II algorithm is selected and the python program is designed to solve the model. Finally, compared with the traditional multi-mode resource constrained project scheduling model, the human resources model considering competency differences is obviously more in line with the practice of engineering program management and better, and its advantages are lower optimal cost and stronger robustness.

Key words: water environment management program; core human resources; competence; multi-objective optimization model

Competency characteristics of leading cadres of water conservancy industry in the new era/ZUO Jinsong¹, BAO Tingting²(1. Management Division of Qinhuai River Hydraulic Engineering of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing 210022, China; 2. Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

Abstract: In the context of the new era, in order to adapt to the new situation and undertake new missions, the water conservancy industry urgently needs to cultivate high-quality water conservancy talents and conduct research on the competency characteristics of leading cadres in the water conservancy industry. This study is based on competency theory, using literature research and behavioral event interviews to summarize the competency characteristics of water conservancy cadres. Through theoretical analysis and empirical testing, a competency model is constructed to analyze the connotation of competency characteristics in different dimensions. The research results indicate that the competency model for leading cadres in the water conservancy industry consists of 5 dimensions and 18 competency elements. The model mainly includes the knowledge characteristics, skill characteristics, attitude characteristics, motivation characteristics, and strategic characteristics that leaders in the water conservancy industry should possess. Based on this, countermeasures and suggestions are proposed for the management and team building of water conservancy cadres.

Key words: water conservancy industry; leading cadres; competency characteristics; new area

The influence of social norms on farmers' participation in the supply behavior of small-scale irrigation and water conservancy facilities: the mediating effect based on interpersonal trust/WANG Lei^{1,2}, XIANG Huiling¹, MA Hailiang¹, DU Dong^{1,2}(1. Business School, Hohai University, Changzhou 213022, China; 2. Research Center for Systems Engineering and Management Innovation, Hohai University, Changzhou 213022, China)

Abstract: Based on the perspective of social norms, this paper constructed the evaluation index system of social norms from the three dimensions of descriptive norms, imperative norms and personal norms, and based on the data of 1076 groups of farmers obtained from the actual survey, the binary Logit model was used to analyze the influencing factors of farmers' participation in the supply of small-scale farmland water conservancy facilities. Interpersonal trust, including family and friend trust, villager trust and general trust, was introduced as the mediating variable to explore the transmission path and mechanism of social norms influencing farmers' participation in small-scale farmland water conservancy supply. The results show that among social norms, descriptive norms and individual norms have a positive effect on farmers' participation in the supply behavior of small-scale farmland water conservancy facilities, while imperative norms have a negative effect. Social norms and interpersonal trust have positive effects on farmers' participation in small-scale farmland water conservancy supply behaviors, and social norms effect farmers' participation behaviors directly, while interpersonal trust can produce indirect effect.

Key words: social norms; interpersonal trust; small irrigation facilities; mediation effect