

# Logical Transmutation of Environmental Governance: From Territorial Fragmentation to Holistic Governance

## -- Taking Q City in A Province as an Example

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### Abstract

In this paper, Hicks' holistic theory is taken as the breakthrough point to discuss the typical environmental governance on behalf of industrial park pollution control. Territorial fragmentation and holistic governance are two internal logics, and the logic flutter between them not only needs the transformation of regional scope, but also needs the transformation of "individual thinking" to "collective consciousness". Through the field investigation of an industrial park in Q City, A province, this paper explains the internal logic of fragmentation and the internal mechanism of integrity. The fragmentation of the main body, responsibility, resources and information of pollution control in industrial parks leads to the poor efficiency of pollution control in industrial parks. Therefore, the integrated governance is introduced to rebuild the governance mechanism of industrial parks. Finally, we must reflect on the scientific and rational means of pollution control in industrial parks and improve the effect of environmental protection and pollution control in industrial parks.

### Keywords

Industrial Park; Fragmentation; Holistic Governance; Governance.

### 1. Introduction

Environmental problems have existed since the birth of man. Human society from the original primitive society to slave society and then feudal society, capitalist society, socialist society. The change and development of social forms have brought about more and more serious environmental problems. The destruction and imbalance of the environment affect the basic necessities of human beings and hinder the progress of society. Different environmental problems have spawned various paradigms of environmental governance. In the 1990s, James N. Rosenau, the main founder of governance theory, clearly pointed out in his works and articles such as *Governance without Government* and *Governance in the 21st Century* that governance refers to an activity supported by a common goal and a management mechanism in a series of activity fields. In 1992, the World Bank defined the concept of governance: "Governance is a management method used in a country to promote the development of economic and social resources [1]. The continuous development of society and the capitalist mode of production have increased the burden of the natural environment. The excessive capitalization of human beings to the nature makes the environmental governance outside the natural environment gradually put on the agenda, playing an increasingly important role among the natural environment, ecological imbalance and human beings. Environmental governance makes the "de-embedded" natural environment embedded in the ecological environment again.

As the main body and responsible person of China's administrative affairs, the government needs to bear the main responsibility for environmental damage and environmental imbalance.

For a long time, the Chinese government has attached great importance to environmental problems. The latest report of the fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the COMMUNIST Party of China has put forward specific requirements for environmental problems: adhere to and improve the system of ecological civilization, and promote the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Building an ecological civilization is crucial to the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. We must adhere to the basic state policy of resource conservation and environmental protection and the principle of giving priority to conservation, protection and natural restoration. We must firmly follow the path of civilized development featuring increased production, higher living standards and a sound ecological environment, and build a beautiful China. We will implement the strictest possible system for ecological and environmental protection. We will comprehensively establish systems for efficient use of resources, improve systems for ecological protection and restoration, and strictly enforce systems for responsibility for ecological and environmental protection[2].

At the same time, the academic circle has carried on the comprehensive and detailed research and discussion to environmental pollution and industrial park pollution specific measures. Zhao Yuxiang thinks that industrial park is a new form of industrial cluster, and the introduction of BOT model in industrial park is a feasible solution to solve environmental pollution, which not only gives play to the market mechanism, but also improves the pollution control effect of industrial park[3]. The continuous advancement of urbanization and industrialization has led to the transfer of more and more polluting enterprises to the countryside, which has also brought about the continuous wide area of rural pollution. Wang Guohua proposed to build a large community and differential pattern for rural pollution, integrate into the large community by paying taxes and promoting local development, and treat different actors differently by constructing a differential pattern, so as to achieve sustainable ecological development[4]. Local subjects tend to be partial to local areas when governing environmental problems, and their impact on the environment is inseparable from sociality. Sociologist Giddens believes that environmental problems are an important issue in sociological research[5]. How to coordinate the governance relationship and main body order between the central government and the grassroots government in environmental governance is not only related to whether the grassroots environmental problems can be solved and eradicated, but also related to whether the social reform and construction of environmental problems can be promoted. Environmental protection become a basic national policy in China has already a long time, our country also through a series of rules and regulations and the relevant laws and regulations to carry out system specification, in such a "laws" under the big background, our country's environmental protection work has been progress, the environment problem in severe "fault" between ideal and reality, The failure of the environmental protection department, which is responsible for enforcing the law, and the judicial department, which is responsible for formulating the law, further exacerbates the disconnection between textual norms and practical norms. Chen Tao put forward the process of the degradation of the environmental protection departments in China, and how to correct the strategy of "de-strawization"[6].

The research of scholars provides a positive and powerful reference for the governance of environmental problems in China from multiple perspectives, multi-centers and multi-methods. The approach provides a variety of solutions for environmental pollution control. The mutual division of labor and coordination of different subjects make environmental governance generate a unique governance mechanism and order. From the perspective of methodology, scholars failed to provide corresponding paradigms for governance of different subjects. Through field visits and research to Qianjiang Industrial Park in Chizhou City, Anhui Province, this paper makes clear how environmental pollution in industrial parks is transformed from fragmented governance to holistic governance by case presentation. Environmental pollution is a long-term and complex systematic project that requires the participation of many parties. It

is necessary to mobilize the enthusiasm of grassroots governments, social organizations, non-profit organizations and enterprises. To deal with the conflicts between the main bodies, the interests of the main bodies can be reconciled and sustained joint action can be taken. In view of this, this paper focuses on how to realize the conditions and mechanism of pollution control in Qianjiang Industrial Park, analyzes the possible problems in the development practice of Qianjiang Industrial Park, and enriches the practical mode of pollution control in the industrial park in a point-by-point manner with the idea of holistic treatment.

## 2. Theoretical Analysis Framework

### 2.1. Case Presentation

The industrial Park in Q City, A Province, formerly known as Qianjiang Industrial Concentration Area, was approved as A provincial economic development zone by the provincial government in August 2010. The planned area of the park is 24.3 square kilometers, and the starting area is 6.7 square kilometers. In order to actively echo Wanjiang city belt to undertake industrial transfer demonstration area construction, the park planning to expand to the northwest, then the area of about 48 square kilometers. The industrial function of the park is metal smelting and metallurgical auxiliary materials processing.

Facing the Yangtze River in the west and Anqing city across the river, the park is 5 kilometers away from the straight line and 40 kilometers away from the downtown of Chizhou city. It is an important part of the western Economic Park of Chizhou City. The planned and constructed fast passage of the western Economic Park of Chizhou City will make the park and the downtown quickly accessible. After years of development and construction, the infrastructure and supporting functions of the park are gradually improved, the development environment is constantly optimized, and the development strength is constantly enhanced, which has laid a solid foundation for the next development.

First, a planning system with a high starting point has been formed. The park has completed the overall planning of the park, the special planning of public wharf, power supply, gas supply and drainage, and the control line planning of the 6.7 square kilometers starting area, which has initially formed a complete and scientific planning system. Second, infrastructure has been built to a high standard. Since the construction of Qianjiang Industrial Park in 2009, a total of 750 million yuan has been invested in infrastructure. The first phase of road pipe network project of 6 kilometers has been completed, and the second phase of roadbed project of 14 kilometers is being fully opened. Construction of 120,000 square meters of housing and 80,000 square meters of government-subsidized housing will soon be completed. A 110,000 volt substation and a 35,000 volt substation have been built and put into operation. A 220,000 volt power transmission and transformation project has also been completed and put into operation. Third, high-quality investment projects have been introduced. Park closely around the metallurgy and metallurgical material base of industry positioning, has introduced Guihang metal, Guihang special steel, new materials, Shan tenglong gold smelting, copper alloy, crown China run 18, Xinmao mining industry science and technology projects, including more than one hundred million yuan investment project 8, 500 million yuan of above project 8, more than 1 billion yuan project five, a total investment of about 18 billion yuan. In addition, a new synthetic materials industrial park with a total investment of 35 billion yuan and an area of more than 10,000 mu is in preliminary preparation.

Under the strong promotion of Wanjiang city belt to undertake industrial transfer demonstration area development target positioning, driven by the powerful engine of Ningyi intercity railway, Chizhou Yangtze River highway bridge and other regional major strategic infrastructure, the park has encountered a once-in-a-generation development opportunity. Next, we will continue to emancipate the mind, optimize the layout of industrial functions, and

promote the sound and rapid development of the park. One is to rely on the functional layout of the park and industrial development positioning, strict environmental protection, investment intensity, financial contribution and other threshold into the park, with special steel products, copper and gold products, nickel and iron products deep processing as the main direction, to attract business, gradually achieve and form industrial agglomeration effect, and strive to create the largest metallurgical base in Wanjiang. The second is to make full use of project logistics and the advantage of the public wharf that is about to be built and put into operation, seize the plan to build port logistics industry, and strive to create the largest logistics base in Wanjiang. Third, we plan to launch service projects for tertiary industries, improve service functions of the park, and speed up the construction of supporting facilities such as service industry.

## **2.2. Fragmented Endogenous Logic of Pollution Control in Qianjiang Industrial Park**

Fragmentation originally refers to the fragmentation of the whole thing into many pieces, representing a segmented, scattered state. Fragmentation is a manifestation of pluralism in the process of social fragmentation. Fragmentation in the context of governance refers to the non-coordination between multiple departments, the independence of departments, the lack of limited communication and cooperation, resulting in multiple governance subjects and the ultimate governance goal is difficult to achieve or deviate from the original intention. Environmental problems involve the coordination of judicial departments, regulatory departments, law enforcement departments and other departments, which are oriented by political achievements, neglect norms, and are separated from the actual social benefits and public needs, making pollution control in industrial parks encounter the dilemma of "fragmentation" in practice. The main performance is as follows:

### **2.2.1. Localization and Fragmentation of Governance Subjects**

As the initiator and developer of the industrial park, the local government should be fully responsible for the governance of the industrial park. However, Niutushan Town where Qianjiang Industrial Park is located and Guichi District above it, as the leader of the pollution control of the industrial park, face the fragmentation of their roles and functions in the lack of highly integrated governance environment[7].

As far as government departments are concerned, effective communication and coordination does lead to disconnection between legislative decision-making departments and law enforcement supervision departments. Guichi District government's unified scheduling, coordination and negotiation from the top determines that it is essential to play the "backbone" role in pollution control in the park. As an enterprise with local attributes, Qianjiang Industrial Park also has indispensable cooperation between Niutoushan Town government, local planning office, market supervision department and environmental protection department. However, due to the long existence of the administrative management system in China, which is oriented by political achievements, and the inducement mechanism of departmental interests, the functional departments have not yet formed a reasonable and effective coordination mechanism. It is hard to avoid conflicts of interest, buck-passing and mutual bickering among various departments in pollution control policies. The pollution of Qianjiang Industrial Park involves water pollution, air pollution and noise pollution, which cannot be separated from the support of science and technology departments. However, the funds needed for treatment are difficult to be reasonably allocated under the background of fragmentation and fragmentation of departments. Only the capital investment in the early stage, but not the effective cohesion and cooperation of various departments in the late stage, the governance effect is faced with layers of problems. Second, Tauren Hills Township government enjoyed financial power and administrative authority is faced with the problem of wrong, and so on, and government's

power at the grass-roots level in the face of the reality of environmental problems facing layer upon layer, power sink not effectively implement, cause the tauren hills of the government's autonomy and flexibility in the face of jiang industrial park in front of the real problem is limited. Generally speaking, Qianjiang Industrial Park is not lack of governance subjects, but lack of mutual cooperation between subjects.

### **2.2.2. Fragmentation of Governance Responsibility Mechanism**

The decentralized system within Chinese government departments is not reasonable in structure, and the boundary between the affairs that each department should be responsible for and the affairs that need to be coordinated is not clear, resulting in the buck-passing of environmental responsibility. National institutions of internal reform, big department system "is in the direction of the environmental protection department lead each department integration, and although the super-ministries reform direction has formed, but the relevant environmental regulations and laws has not yet to the environmental protection department, polluting enterprises and grass-roots government has clearly defined the specific duties of triggered the responsibility mechanism of fragmentation problem between government departments is very prominent[8]. Qianjiang Industrial Park, formerly known as Qianjiang Industrial Concentration Area, belongs to the industrial gathering place of Guichi District and even the whole Chizhou, and is also a highly concentrated area of various kinds of pollution. Pollution from the park, coupled with pollution from the surrounding countryside, has worsened the local environment. As the subject of pollution discharge, Qianjiang Industrial Park should play a vanguard and exemplary role in the whole process of pollution treatment and remediation, and take the initiative to "carry the banner and bear the responsibility". As an enterprise, the park itself must be selfish, which conforms to the rational economic man hypothesis. Therefore, the park failed to take the initiative to shoulder the social responsibilities that should have been assumed by the park. On the one hand, due to the information asymmetry of pollution control, guichi District government cannot grasp the first-hand information of pollution control, and the process of pollution control appears to be difficult. On the other hand, the government should be the main force in maintaining social stability, which is related to the environmental rights and interests of the public and social and political issues. The environmental conflict in Qianjiang Industrial Park is not only an environmental issue, but also a social issue coordinated by the park and the public, the park and the government, and the park and the environmental protection department. As the supervision and law enforcement department of the industrial park, the environmental protection department does not have the corresponding power of environmental protection legislation, resulting in the disconnection between environmental protection policy and the actual pollution problem, and the environmental protection department's responsibility and difficulty of governance greatly deepened. The responsibility division among the three is not clear, and the internal "kicking the ball" makes the governance effect not obvious. China's relevant environmental governance laws and regulations have unified but imprecise division of responsibilities among government departments. All departments' shirking and shifting responsibility can not be integrated to form a resultant force, forming a fragmented dilemma of governance responsibility.

### **2.2.3. Manage Resource Fragmentation**

The fragmentation of resource allocation for pollution control means that the use of funds for pollution control in industrial parks and the development of later protection projects cannot be put to centralized use, resulting in the lower efficiency of pollution control in industrial parks. Pollution control resources of industrial parks are scattered in various departments, which cannot form integrated resources. With the sinking of government regulation resources, the decentralization of governance funds is prominent.



#### **2.2.4. Governance of Information Technology Fragmentation**

The fragmentation of governance information technology is a common problem of governance in many industries. First, the industrial park, government departments, the public did not break the "gully" of information, there is a large information bias. The information possessed by the park itself failed to be exchanged among various departments, making it difficult for environmental protection departments to take appropriate measures. Pollution information learned by the public cannot be reported to relevant departments in the first time, leading to the failure of government agencies to achieve dynamic monitoring of governance information; Second, the treatment of pollution is divided into pre -, during and after, and the operation process information of the three links is scattered in each control department, failing to form a unified cloud data platform; Thirdly, the information system data of Qianjiang Industrial Park in pollution control is fragmented due to different technical standards of information construction of different departments, serious fragmentation, repeated data collection and lack of sharing, coordination and integration among information systems.

### **2.3. Tripartite Game of Pollution Conflict in Qianjiang Industrial Park**

#### **2.3.1. Performance Considerations and Policy Choices of Local Governments**

The local government where The Qianjiang Industrial Park is located will consider its own interests and objectives when making policy decisions. Local governments should consider social stability, employment, people's livelihood, environmental protection and other goals are in conflict with their own. The establishment of industrial parks is to better stimulate employment and promote economic development, but at the same time, it will also bring some environmental pollution, and pollution to a certain extent may hinder economic development. This kind of contradiction and conflict has brought great influence for the government decision-making. Therefore, while taking into account their own interests and development goals, local governments should stabilize social development to the greatest extent and do a good job in environmental protection. Economic development is also built on the basis of not affecting the environment. As a provincial economic development zone, Qianjiang Industrial Park has greatly promoted the economic development of Chizhou, and has also been given high hopes by the local government, which is also an important reason for the serious local pollution.

The government's policy choice for industrial parks is closely related to local public environmental demands. The public's interest demands will be evaluated by the local government, and the government will choose its own countermeasures accordingly. Under normal circumstances, the public environment reports, appeals, will not pose a threat to the overall social stability, the government faces less pressure. The income and employment opportunities provided by the Qianjiang Industrial Park are closely related to the government's own interests, and the government's best choice is to ignore them. If large-scale petitions, collective conflicts or pollution accidents occur because of polluting enterprises, the whole society will be threatened, and direct conflicts between the public and polluting enterprises will occur. The government needs to coordinate, deal with environmental accidents in a timely manner, and stabilize "trouble-making" people through compensation. When the public acts more aggressively, the government must take a repressive approach. In general, the optimal strategy for local governments to face environmental problems is to ensure economic development under the premise of basic social stability.

#### **2.3.2. Economic Interests and Strategic Choices of Enterprises**

From the perspective of economic rationality, when the government's punishment cost for pollution behavior or compensation cost for victims is higher than the enterprise's pollution control cost, enterprises will actively control pollution emissions and realize the internalization of external costs. Otherwise, enterprises will have no incentive to adopt technologies to improve the emission of pollution, and will inevitably replace treatment with pollution, or even pay fines

for environmental violations. When villagers individually petitioned or reported to the enterprise for long-term pollution, the enterprise would remain indifferent or perfunctory. Secondly, if a sudden environmental accident occurs in an enterprise and the pollution consequence is serious and significant, the enterprise generally adopts the strategy of compensation and appeasement under the pressure of the government. Clearly, if there is not enough pressure from the government and villagers for the company to improve its behaviour, it will ignore it. Same, villager takes environmental pollution management seriously to make the enterprise, obtain economic compensation, can take the normal production that hinders the enterprise, make its economic interest suffers the behavior of loss, force the enterprise to allow the requirement that satisfies farmer, especially the requirement of economic compensation. If villagers act too aggressively, companies call the police and seek government help. In addition, enterprises are highly organized and unified, occupying an overwhelming advantage in the confrontation. Some enterprises also organize some "black forces" to beat villagers, and are prone to violent conflicts.

### **2.3.3. Public Interest Expression and Strategic Response**

Farmers are the direct victims of corporate pollution. The serious pollution makes the living environment of the residents near the industrial park sharply deteriorated, air pollution, groundwater pollution, soil pollution and other threats to the basic survival bottom line of the villagers. In this case, the attitude and strategy of the government and enterprises must be considered if farmers' demands are to be taken seriously. Farmers believe that local governments and enterprises have the same interests and may not be able to solve the pollution problem, so they resort to petitioning. The belief that local governments are concerned with stability and therefore create some kind of collective action that forces the government to prioritize their actions; They believe that local governments are afraid of pollution exposure and thus seek media attention. At the same time, when the government turns a deaf eye to their demands, farmers may take direct action to disrupt production and force companies to take their pollution seriously.

The tripartite negotiation is a temporary and expedient choice under the multi-party game and lacks institutional support. Therefore, how to reach this kind of negotiation cooperation needs to overcome various conditions of game dilemma. First, the interests of farmers must be strong enough for the government and enterprises to ignore, and farmers need to be rational enough; Secondly, the government has a fair attitude and can deal with conflicts between enterprises and farmers in a neutral way. Third, companies cannot escape government regulation and pressure and must engage in cooperation. Therefore, this higher level of cooperation faces many obstacles and is not always the choice of multi-stakeholder. To sum up, the cooperation between government and enterprises in pollution control needs to improve the hierarchical regulatory system of government, the environmental management ability of enterprises and the comprehensive application of various economic tools.

## **2.4. An Adjustment Path from Fragmentation to Holistic Governance**

### **2.4.1. At the Main Level: Establish a "Multi-Level and Networked" Overall Governance System**

The pollution control mechanism of Qianjiang Industrial Park has changed from territorial fragmented management to compound management, joint management and overall management, which needs to attach importance to regional cooperation as an important factor and weak link. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out concept innovation, model innovation, system remodeling, organizational function integration and governance efficiency optimization in the region. To achieve the normalization and institutionalization of qianjiang Industrial Park regional governance, to achieve the transition from purely relying on external power to relying on endogenous institutional system construction, so as to achieve the industrial park

governance "to grasp both hands, both hands to hard" governance policy. Promote pollution control in industrial parks from the single territorial management to the overall management, in order to really improve the ability of pollution control in industrial parks.

Industrial park governance needs to form a consensus of overall governance in the region. The transformation from fragmentation to wholeness is not only the expansion of geographical scope, but also the formation of collective consciousness[9]. Pollution in industrial parks has complex and diverse characteristics, and often affects adjacent areas, and the boundary between regions is easy to be blurred. In view of this, the government must recognize that pollution control can't be limited to the administrative division of individual soldiers and to clear pollution first-hand sources, comply with the laws of pollution control mechanism, widely adopted the opinions of the community, to nonprofit organizations to participate in governance, give full play to the synergy of multi-agent, push forward industrial park management from closed to open. The government should give full play to the advantages of China's administrative system and promote the formation of the consciousness of integral governance within the government from top to bottom.

#### **2.4.2. Responsibility Level: Establish an Overall Accountability Mechanism**

Hicks emphasizes the key role of responsibility mechanism in the overall governance. A stable responsibility mechanism is the basis of coordination between various government departments, and also the foundation for the organization to be stable. The pollution control of Qianjiang Industrial Park involves three main parties: the grass-roots government, the environmental protection department and the industrial park itself. The three in the absence of information, political performance priority, power can not be effectively constrained under the premise. This leads to shifting of responsibility and kicking the ball around. Multi-party subjects failed to achieve effective linkage in governance information, governance means and governance effectiveness evaluation. According to the holistic theory, it is necessary to accelerate the establishment of the responsibility investigation mechanism of various parties and government departments, form a new mode of "uniform responsibility, uniform responsibility", integrate the powers and powers of various parties, strengthen the punishment measures for pollution discharge, and strengthen the powers and powers constraints and accountability investigation of each party. First of all, the source of pollution should be investigated. The Niutoushan government should make use of the advantages of the territory to communicate directly with the local public and connect directly with the industrial park, and maintain a zero-tolerance attitude towards the pollution sources that are forbidden to discharge. Second, accountability needs to ensure that the voices of society are heard accordingly. Environmental protection departments should hold public hearings, stay close to the grassroots, follow the principle of fairness, openness and justice, give full play to the constructive role of third-party organizations, and make the solution of environmental problems more listen to the public. Third, for the serious pollution of the enterprise to carry out active investigation, find out before, during, after the main body of the responsibility of all parties, and inform the environmental protection department of the serious pollution enterprises to rectify. Finally, the power of governance should be reduced to ensure that the rights and obligations of all departments are equal. At the same time, the responsibility mechanism of enterprises, the government and environmental protection departments should be properly divided, and various policies and responsibilities of the central government for environmental protection should be implemented.

#### **2.4.3. Resource Level: Establish a Unified and Coordinated Overall Resource Allocation Mechanism**

Various fragmented phenomena in the resource allocation process of pollution control in industrial parks need to be re-regulated. The citizen demand, public responsibility and shaping



of integrated government implied in the theory of integrated governance are instrumental rationality to solve the dilemma of fragmented governance and provide a new idea for pollution control in industrial parks. The actual situation of polluting enterprises can be accurately located by constructing the demand-oriented mechanism of pollution control. The process of pollution control is actually a process of constantly addressing the development needs of polluting enterprises. The pollution situation of different enterprises is different, and the process of meeting the demand of pollution control resources of each enterprise is also a process of constantly adapting to differentiation. To establish a unified overall mechanism of pollution control resources, it is necessary to fully understand the actual needs of enterprises, which means that enterprises need to have corresponding platforms to express their interest appeals and key problems, so as to avoid the phenomenon of "aphasia" in the process of pollution control. The fragmentation of resources management focuses on the connection between government and enterprises, and between enterprises and environmental protection departments. The resources needed for pollution control should not be distributed by multiple departments. The government is responsible for integrating the allocation and use of resources in a unified manner, effectively solving the "fragmentation" problem of dispersed resources, and thus greatly improving the use efficiency and efficiency of pollution control enterprises.

#### **2.4.4. Information Level: Establish a Big Data Platform for Integrated Information Technology Management**

At present, modern information resources and data technologies have been on the rise in all fields of society. In the face of fragmented governance of information resources and data, it is particularly important to establish a holistic big data platform for information sharing. Information technology plays an extremely important role in the management of Qianjiang Industrial Park. Information resource fragmentation is caused by information asymmetry among government departments and incomplete information sharing. Therefore, effective information communication and open and shared information circulation among enterprises, environmental protection departments and regulatory authorities will greatly promote the precision, scientific and institutionalization of pollution control decisions in industrial parks, and improve the allocation efficiency of control resources. Taking the big data platform as an example, big data can not only realize data resource sharing before and after pollution control, but also effectively integrate data resources of all relevant departments, so as to realize the right medicine for enterprise pollution control and grasp and analyze the bottleneck of enterprise development. Through establishing "the data, data decision-making, innovation" the management data management mechanism, in order to realize the pollution control methods of innovation, the use of big data platform not only for the reason of polluting enterprises and differences have an accurate grasp of, at the end of the governance at the same time, the regulation for again pollution enterprises also have data and data updates at any time. To truly realize the full openness and systematization of the process of accurate identification, dynamic management and post-supervision of the whole process of pollution control.

### **3. Conclusion**

As an important economic "engine" of Chizhou city, Qianjiang Industrial Park not only drives the rapid development of local economy, but also stimulates employment, thus playing a role of social stability. But at the same time, industrial parks have high concentration of polluting enterprises, large pollution emissions, poor environmental supervision, low emission standards. The industrial park environmental pollution crisis public, brought about environmental conflicts, increase social instability factors. In the governance process of Qianjiang Industrial Park, the governance results should not be considered in a one-sided way, and it should be brought into the background of the overall goal of China's comprehensive

deepening of reform, which profoundly reflects the modernization of China's governance capacity as the grassroots social governance capacity. Local governments need public governance thinking to treat environmental governance as a systematic public governance issue and avoid fragmentation in the process of governance. From the perspective of the comprehensive governance process of Qianjiang Industrial Park, government departments, enterprises and environmental protection departments are required to participate in joint governance, so as to promote the long-term sustainable development of environmental pollution control.

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