

https://sshjournal.com/ Impact Factor: 2024: 6.576 2023: 5.731

ISSN: 2456-2653 Volume 09 Issue 05 May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.18535/sshj.v9i05.1835

Proposed Program for Green Governance and Environmental Reforms in Urban and County Areas at Guangdong Province, China

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Received 08-04-2025 Revised 09-04-2025 Accepted 05-05-2025 Published 07-05-2025



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Abstract

As urbanization accelerates, the pressure on local governments to manage environmental resources efficiently has increased. Qingyuan, with its blend of urban centers and rural counties, faces unique challenges in balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. This has driven the need for public institutions to adopt governance models that integrate environmental priorities at the heart of policy-making processes.

A key driver for these reforms is the rising concern over pollution, particularly air and water quality issues. Guangdong Province has seen significant industrialization, which has contributed to rapid economic growth but also caused environmental degradation. In Qingyuan, both the urban and rural areas are affected by emissions from factories, transportation, and construction activities. To address this, local governments are reforming institutions to ensure stricter enforcement of environmental regulations, focusing on areas such as pollution control, waste management, and emissions monitoring.

Another pressing issue is solid waste management. With increasing urban populations and industrial activities, public institutions in Qingyuan are under pressure to develop sustainable waste disposal and recycling systems. This requires not only technological innovation but also institutional reforms that encourage inter-agency coordination and partnerships with private sector actors. Policies promoting circular economies and community involvement in waste segregation are emerging as essential strategies to enhance environmental governance.

Introduction

Green governance and environmental reforms have become essential components of sustainable development strategies worldwide, particularly in fast-developing regions like Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province. As urbanization accelerates, the pressure on local governments to manage environmental resources efficiently has increased. Qingyuan, with its blend of urban centers and rural counties, faces unique challenges in balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. This has driven the need for public institutions to adopt governance models that integrate environmental priorities at the heart of policy-making processes.

A key driver for these reforms is the rising concern over pollution, particularly air and water quality issues. Guangdong Province has seen significant industrialization, which has contributed to rapid economic growth but also caused environmental degradation. In Qingyuan, both the urban and rural areas are affected by emissions from factories, transportation, and construction activities. To address this, local governments are reforming institutions to ensure stricter enforcement of environmental regulations, focusing on areas such as pollution control, waste management, and emissions monitoring.

Another pressing issue is solid waste management. With increasing urban populations and industrial activities, public institutions in Qingyuan are under pressure to develop sustainable waste disposal and recycling systems. This requires not only technological innovation but also institutional reforms that encourage inter-agency coordination and partnerships with private sector actors. Policies promoting circular economies and community involvement in waste segregation are emerging as essential strategies to enhance environmental governance.

In addition to pollution control, reforms in the management of natural resources—such as forests, rivers, and farmlands—play a crucial role in Qingyuan's governance framework. The city's public institutions are working to implement environmental conservation programs that align with national policies. For example, reforestation efforts, water conservation initiatives, and eco-tourism development are being prioritized in both urban and county areas. These reforms aim to protect ecosystems while promoting sustainable economic activities that benefit the local population.

Public participation is also a cornerstone of green governance. The effectiveness of environmental reforms depends heavily on community engagement and cooperation between local governments, businesses, and citizens. Public institutions in Qingyuan are increasingly adopting participatory approaches by encouraging residents to take part in environmental monitoring, awareness campaigns, and local decision-making processes. Empowering grassroots organizations and integrating their feedback into policy-making help create a more inclusive and effective governance model that can address the complex environmental challenges in both urban and rural contexts.

These reforms reflect Qingyuan's growing recognition that sustainable development requires a multistakeholder approach and long-term institutional change. By integrating environmental priorities into governance frameworks and improving coordination across urban and rural areas, the city aims to achieve a balance between growth and sustainability. The ongoing transformation in public institutions offers a pathway toward a greener future, positioning Qingyuan as a potential model for other cities facing similar challenges.

Local Government Environmental Attention and Urban Land Green Use Efficiency in China: The Intermediary Role of Industrial Restructuring (2023)

Local governments in China have decision-making authority over urban land use, and their level of environmental attention influences the green use of urban land. However, the impact of local government environmental attention on urban land green use efficiency and its mechanisms remain unclear. This study utilizes panel data from 284 cities from 2003 to 2020 in China and employs fixed effects models and mediation analysis to investigate the pathways through which local government environmental attention affects urban land green use efficiency. The main results are as follows: (1) Through a series of significance tests, local government environmental attention has a significant positive influence on urban land green use efficiency in cities. (2) Further research suggests that both the quantity and quality of industrial structure upgrading act as intermediaries between local government environmental attention and urban land green use efficiency, while the rationalization of industrial structure plays a partial masking role rather than acting as an intermediary. (3) Furthermore, a regional heterogeneity analysis indicates that the impact of local

government environmental attention on urban land green use efficiency is significant in the central region but not in the eastern and western regions. Based on these research findings, this study provides valuable policy insights aimed at contributing to green land use and sustainable development in Chinese cities.

The Chinese government has consistently prioritized environmental concerns, dedicating considerable attention to environmental protection efforts. Shifts in government attention toward specific issues have correspondingly influenced policy adjustments, impacting the handling of relevant matters and resource allocation. Government attention is recognized as a limited resource, compelling decision-makers to strategically allocate or redirect this attention toward perceived priorities. In China, attention allocation operates within a hierarchical system among different government levels: 34 provincial-level administrative regions and 333 prefecture-level cities. Within this centralized political framework in China, higher-level governments wield authority over the performance assessments and personnel appointments of their lowerlevel counterparts, significantly shaping attention distribution. China is actively promoting comprehensive ecological civilization construction, underscored by national leaders' extensive discourse and directives on green development and environmental preservation. Consequently, local governments and their leaders have heightened their environmental attention in response. Changes in local government environmental attention (LGEA) can influence policy directions and resource allocation for environmental governance at the regional level [5], inevitably triggering industrial restructuring within these areas. Prior studies have underscored the pivotal role of government environmental attention in regional environmental governance and green development. Urban land, serving as a spatial carrier to balance economic development and ecological environmental conservation, has witnessed inefficient use due to the rapid growth of China's economy in recent years. This surge in economic expansion has accentuated the conflict between green development and urban land use.

Governing green urbanism: The case of Shenzhen, China (2017)

Mainstream green urbanism is usually advocated for overcoming climate change and responding to the challenges of socioeconomic polarization in a market-dominated society. The purpose of Shenzhen's pursuit of green urbanism is different. Shenzhen has formulated various incarnations of plans to direct its development. In the 1980s, land was allocated to state-owned enterprises to initiate developments in 5 clusters separated by natural green corridors. However, the reintroduction of a land market in the late 1980s and the expansion of the special economic zone to cover the rural county in the 1990s led to sprawling economic growth and massive influx of migrant population, resulting in land shortage and low productivity. Since the 2000s, various planning-related measures and technical requirements have been introduced to resurrect "clustered developments" through constructing new ecological districts and redeveloping existing settlements. These projects help boost land supply and productivity but they also raise questions of "placebreaking" and displacement of migrant population.

Background of the Study

Green is the color of nature and the symbol of life. A sound eco-environment is the basic foundation for a better life, and the common aspiration of the people. Green development is development that follows the laws of nature to promote harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature, development that obtains the maximum social and economic benefits at minimum cost in resources and environmental impact, and sustainable and high-quality development that protects the eco-environment. It has become the goal of all countries.

Respecting and protecting nature has made an important contribution to the survival and prosperity of the Chinese nation over thousands of years. The concept of "harmony between humanity and nature" is a distinct characteristic of Chinese civilization. To vigorously promote the building of a socialist eco-

civilization, China has established a fundamental national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment, and a national strategy of sustainable development since the launch of reform and opening up.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, China has firmly upheld the belief that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. It has prioritized eco-environmental conservation and green development, promoted the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development, and achieved modernization based on harmony between humanity and nature. Wonders have been accomplished in eco-environmental protection and green development, and great strides have been made in building a beautiful China. Green is the defining feature of China in the new era and green development features the Chinese path to modernization. With more blue skies, green mountains, and lucid waters, the Chinese people could enjoy more accessible and sustainable green benefits. China's green development has helped to expand the greening areas of its own land and the earth, benefitting both China and the world at large.

As the world's largest developing country, China is committed to the idea of a global community of shared future. It has offered unwavering support to multilateralism, proposed the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative, expanded practical cooperation, and actively participated in global environment and climate governance. It has contributed Chinese wisdom and strength to implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, creating a community of life for humanity and nature, and building a clean, beautiful and prosperous world of sustainable development.

The Chinese government is publishing this white paper to present a full picture of China's ideas, actions, and achievements in green development in the new era, and to share with the world its experience in this regard.

The Dilemma and Path of Rural Environmental Governance in China: From the Perspective of a Community with a Shared Future (2023)

With the aim of achieving the goal of ecological livability in Chinese rural society, the issue of rural environmental governance has received great attention from the CCP and the government. However, due to local governments' model of development in exchange for economic interests and the "urban and rural binary" structure of environmental governance, rural environmental governance faces many dilemmas, such as lack of normative standards, lack of environmental governance subjects, and lack of judicial security. In order to improve the development of rural ecological civilization and realize ecologically friendly agriculture, this paper proposes a solution path for rural environmental governance from the perspective of the idea of the community with a shared future for humanity. Specifically, this solution path includes establishing the concepts of cooperation and governance of environmental protection, improving villagers' participation in environmental protection, balancing economic and environmental interests in rural environmental governance, and building a long-term mechanism for the rule of law in rural environmental governance.

The current situation of China's rural environmental pollution and its governance

In a general sense, rural environmental governance refers to the activity of political actors in managing the operation of the rural environment in an integrated manner with the help of certain concepts, rules, institutions, resources, mechanisms, etc. . The realization of environmental rights is associated with a series of terms, such as "clean, healthy, good, ecologically balanced, sustainable, free from pollution, and suitable for personal development". Environmental rights are closely related to the right to health of farmers. The right to health is firmly established in both domestic and international law

and is often defined as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being". The enjoyment of the highest standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) notes that "the right to health encompasses a wide range of socio-economic factors that promote the conditions under which people lead healthy lives, and extends to the underlying determinants of health, such as food and nutrition, housing, access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, safe and healthy working conditions, and a healthy environment"

Inadequate Legislation on Rural Environmental Protection

Environmental legislation ensures the long-term development of environmental governance, but it is paradoxical that, in a society governed by the rule of law, there are so few rural-specific rules and regulations. On the one hand, as environmental pollution hazards have increased over the years, public awareness of environmental protection has grown, and the notion that "green maintains are themselves gold mountains" has become deeply ingrained in people's hearts. At the same time, China has developed a rather well-established environmental legal system at the legislative level. At present, there are 33 environmental protection laws, 48 administrative regulations, and 94 departmental regulations pertaining to environmental protection.

Balancing Economic and Environmental Interests in Rural Environmental Governance

Environmental governance involves a process of benefit gambling involving the economy and the environment. Since the beginning of time, humans have had a symbiotic, interdependent relationship with nature. However, in regions and times where productivity was relatively low, humans exploited natural resources for survival and societal progress, leading to environmental pollution and ecological imbalance. Consequently, an unhealthy relationship was formed between human development and natural protection, with natural disasters frequently occurring in response to human society's excessive expectations. Around the world, the process of industrialization has also raised environmental awareness among different groups. The British government ultimately passed the Clean Air Act in 1956 as a direct response to the Great Smog of London in 1952, while the United States withdrew from the Paris Agreement, which addresses global climate change, on the grounds that it had harmed U.S. economic interests. In rural China, while environmental degradation is of increasing concern to Chinese policy makers, environmental goals are often seen as secondary to those related to food production and economic growth. However, the health costs of environmental damage should not be overlooked in policy design targeting the improvement of rural livelihoods [16]. In short, environmental governance must strike a balance between environmental interests and economic interests: "While each right advances the interests of the rights holder, yet the reasons for protecting those interests, and those evidentiary reasons for protecting the right, are not limited to concerns for the well-being of the rights holder"

Conceptual Framework

This study used the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China January (2023) entitled "Staying Firmly Committed to Green Development"

To meet the people's desire for a better life, China has treated lucid waters and lush mountains as invaluable assets and worked to maintain harmony between humanity and nature in its development. China favors high-quality economic growth, high-level environmental protection, and a path of sound development based on higher economic output and living standards, and healthy ecosystems.

1. Applying a people-centered development philosophy

The people-centered philosophy is a governing principle of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and a sound eco-environment is the fairest public product and the most inclusive public benefit. As China's

modernization advances and living standards improve, the popular demand for a beautiful environment is growing. In the people's happiness index, the weight of environment has increased. To meet the growing demand for a beautiful environment, China has strengthened eco-environmental conservation and protection and vigorously promoted eco-friendly ways of work and life. It has focused on solving the major environmental problems that seriously endanger people's health, improved the quality of the environment and ecosystems, and provided more quality eco-environmental goods, so as to help people feel happier, more satisfied, and more secure in a beautiful environment.

2. Focusing on sustainable development in China Society will prosper when the environment improves, and lose vigor as the environment degrades. Nature provides the basic conditions for human survival and development. Respecting, accommodating, and protecting nature is essential for sustainable development. Bearing in mind that its environmental capacity is limited and its ecosystem is fragile, China has not only pursued development for the present generation, but also mapped out plans for generations to come. It regards eco-environmental conservation as fundamental to sustainable development in China. It values both the environment and economic development, works to translate eco-environmental strengths into development strengths, and always looks to realize the economic and social value that lucid waters and lush mountains have, which will bring about financial returns, eco-environmental benefits, social benefits, and harmony between humanity and nature.

Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach. Green 3. development is an all-round revolutionary change in our values, and in how we work, live, and think. China has applied systems thinking to the whole process of economic and social development and eco-environmental conservation and protection. It has taken a sound approach to the relationships between development and protection, between overall and local interests, and between the present and the future. It has taken a scientific, moderate, and orderly approach to the use of territorial space, and promoted a sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon, and circular development. It has fostered an institutional system that combines both constraints and incentives to coordinate industrial restructuring, pollution control, eco-environmental conservation, and climate response. China has endeavored to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution, expand green development, and pursue economic growth. It has prioritized ecoenvironmental protection, conserves resources and uses them efficiently for green and low-carbon development. It has developed spatial configurations, industrial structures, and ways of work and life that help conserve resources and protect the environment, and promoted greener economic and social development in all respects.

4. Working together for global sustainable development.

Protecting the environment and countering climate change are the common responsibilities of all countries. Only when all countries unite and work together to promote green and sustainable development can we maintain the overall balance in the earth's ecology and protect humanity's one and only home. China has shouldered its responsibilities, actively participated in global environmental governance, and pledged to reach carbon emissions peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. It will advance the green transition with these goals as the lead, play a more active part in bilateral and multilateral international cooperation on green development, promote a fair and equitable system of global environmental governance, and contribute its wisdom and strength to global sustainable development.



Figure 1. Research Paradigm

Statement of the Problem

This study assessed the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban and County Ares in Guandong Province, China. Specifically, it was answered the following questions:

- 1. What is then demographic profile of respondents in terms of the following:
- 1.1 age,
- 1.2 sex,
- 1.3 civil status, and
- 1.4 educational attainment?

2. What is the assessment of respondents on the green governance in terms of the following:

- 2.1 Applying a people-centered development philosophy,
- 2.2 Focusing on sustainable development in China,
- 2.3 Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach.
- 2.4 Working together for global sustainable development?

3. Is there significant difference in the assessment of respondents on the green governance when their profile is taken as test factor?

4. Based on the results of the study what program on the green governance environmental reforms can be proposed?

Research Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the assessment of respondents on the green governance in terms of Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development when their profile is taken as test factor.,

Significant of the Study

The results of this study would be of great significance and beneficial to the following stakeholders:

This study would be very significant to the following stakeholders:

Government Officials. As the output of the study would be a viable inputs for green governance and environmental reforms.

Community Residents. The results of the assessment on the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban and County Areas will serve as basis for improvement of public service delivery to be rendered to them.

The academicians can also benefit from this study particularly in the topics related to green governance and environmental reforms which can or maybe applied to students, faculty and educational providers and supports.

The researcher, can benefit from this study to determine the programs for green governance and environmental reforms in Urban and County Areas in China.

Future researchers this study can be use as part of their related literature and can be continued for further study.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study was conducted at Urban and County Areas in Guandong Province, China. There are two groups of respondents that will be employed in this study, namely: 1st are the government officials who are involved in the green governance and environmental reforms and 2nd the community residents who have direct knowledge on the green governance and environmental reforms. The group of respondents will assess the green governance and environmental reforms in terms of Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

Definition of Operational Terms

For purposes of clear understanding about this study, the following variables and/or terms are operationally defined.

Applying a people-centered development philosophy, emphasizes prioritizing the well-being, health, and environmental quality of individuals in development policies. China's environmental reforms aim to improve the quality of life by addressing pollution, promoting eco-friendly cities, and creating green jobs. The idea aligns with the belief that development must serve the people by ensuring environmental sustainability, public participation, and social equity

Focusing on sustainable development in China, China's sustainable development model seeks to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social inclusion. This approach includes shifting toward low-carbon industries, reducing environmental degradation, and promoting renewable energy

sources. Initiatives such as the "ecological civilization" framework reflect efforts to ensure future development preserves ecosystems while fostering long-term economic growth

Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach. Systems thinking in China's green governance recognizes that environmental, social, and economic dimensions are interconnected. This approach involves integrated policymaking across sectors, regions, and institutions. For example, national policies on energy, agriculture, and urban planning are aligned to support sustainability goals. Coordination between government agencies, businesses, and local communities ensures synergy and reduces policy contradictions.

Working together for global sustainable development, Development China emphasizes international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges, such as climate change and biodiversity loss. Through frameworks like the Paris Agreement and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Green Development partnership, China collaborates with other nations on technology transfer, green investments, and environmental protection projects. This reflects a commitment to global governance for sustainability, recognizing that environmental issues transcend national borders

Governance and environmental reforms governance refers to the frameworks, processes, and institutions that guide decision-making and the enforcement of environmental policies. In China, this involves a multi-level system where national, provincial, and local governments play key roles in setting policies, ensuring compliance, and promoting sustainable development.

Governance also emphasizes accountability, public participation, and the integration of environmental considerations into economic planning. Environmental Reforms Environmental reforms are the measures and policies aimed at mitigating environmental degradation, promoting ecological conservation, and transitioning to sustainable practices.

Methodology:

This presents the research locale, research design, population, sample and sampling technique, data gathering procedure, research instrument, statistical treatment of data, and ethical consideration.

Research Design

The researcher utilized the evaluation survey research design. Creswell, John W. and J. David, Creswell. 2018, explain that evaluation research study is a "process used to determine and identify the purpose of the survey research and accordingly, the primary purpose is to answer questions about variables of interest to the researcher. Since the main objective of the study is to assess the the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

A survey method is the preferred type of approach for this study. In this case, it can be beneficial to acknowledge the advantages of survey designs, through the use of the assessments of the different respondents who have direct knowledge about the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

So, in this study, the researcher will be employed two (2) groups of respondents, namely: 1^{st} are the government officials who are involved in the green governance and environmental reforms and 2^{nd} the community residents who have direct knowledge on the green governance and

environmental reforms. The group of respondents will assess the green governance and environmental reforms in terms of Applying a peoplecentered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development..

Likewise, this study is generally quantitative. Quantitative descriptive research design provides a description of an event or define a set of attitudes, opinions, or behaviours that are observed or measured at a given time and environment (Creswell, John W. and J. David, Creswell, 2018). It typically involved large samples. This design will be employed to gather information from the respondents the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

Research Locale

This study was conducted at Urban and County Areas in Guandong Province, China. There are two groups of respondents that will be employed in this study, namely: 1st are the government officials who are involved in the green governance and environmental reforms and 2nd the community residents who have direct knowledge on the green governance and environmental reforms. The group of respondents will assess the green governance and environmental reforms in terms of Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

Sample and Sampling Design

The population and sampling procedure (Babbie, 2015; & Fowler, 2014 cited by Creswell, John W. and J. David, Creswell, 2018) provide for the essential aspects of the population and sample describe in a research plan. The population of this study will be taken from the Urban and County Areas in Guandong Province, China. There are two groups of respondents that will be employed in this study, namely: 1st are the government officials who are involved in the green governance and environmental reforms and 2nd the community residents who have direct knowledge on the green governance and environmental reforms. The group of respondents will assess the green governance and environmental reforms in terms of Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development. A total of 300 respondents will be utilized in this study.

Research Instrument

As part of the rigorous data collection, this researcher, with the help of her adviser, designed and developed a survey questionnaire on the assessment of respondents on the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

Introductory letter to the respondents, will likewise prepare, requesting them to answer all the items needed to completely gather the data required. In particular, the letter explains the objective of the study to the respondents. The main body of the survey questionnaire consists of the variables and indicators/statements concerning the assessment of respondents on the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in

China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development.

. For the detailed presentation of the survey instruments please find attached, Annexed "A", entitled, "Survey Questionnaire". The following rating scales will be used by the respondents in their assessments, to wit:

Scale	Range	Degree
4	3.51-4.00	Strongly Agree (SA)
3	2.51-3.50	Agree (A)
2	1.51-2.50	Disagree (DA)
1	1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree (SD)

Data Gathering Procedure

In the gathering of data, the researcher initially wrote a letter to the head of Offices where the respondents are actually assigned. The respective approval of those personnel in charge are extremely necessary. After their respective approval, the questionnaires were distributed and retrieved to selected respondents by the researcher

Upon the distribution of the questionnaires to the individual respondents, the researcher made some explanations to the participants on the objective of the study as well as how they would fill up the same. Thereafter, the respondents will be given three (3) days to complete the questionnaire and send it back to the researcher. After the lapsed of three (3) days, the researcher, will make personal calls or messages for follow-ups to the different locations where the respondents are having their respective offices and are able to retrieve the filled-up survey instruments.

Statistical Treatment of Date

The collected data were tallied, classified and tabulated. Listed in the columns are the responses per item of the questionnaire and the rows representing the respondents. Data responses coming from the respondents will be considered for statistical analysis using the following statistical tools.

Weighted Mean. The weighted mean scores was computed to measure the assessment of the two (2) groups of respondents. In order to obtain the weighted mean scores, the computed weighted mean scores on the assessment of respondents on the green governance and environmental reforms in Urban in terms of the Applying a people-centered development philosophy, Focusing on sustainable development in China, Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and Working together for global sustainable development. And interpreted using the following scales:

<u>Scale</u>	Range	Degree
4	3.51-4.00	Strongly Agree (SA)
3	2.51-3.50	Agree (A)
2	1.51-2.50	Disagree (DA)
1	1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree (SD)

ANOVA. To test the hypotheses of no significant difference in the assessment of the two (2) groups of respondents, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was utilized.

Ethical Considerations

In the conduct of the study, the researcher considered several ethical considerations to ensure the integrity and ethical standards of the research process. Firstly, respondents were fully briefed on the purpose of the research, ensuring they understood the goals and significance of the study. It was made very clear to the respondents that their participation is entirely voluntary, and they could choose to withdraw at any time without any negative consequences. The process of data collection and analysis is thoroughly described to them so that they were fully aware of what their participation entailed. An informed consent letter will be provided to each respondent, detailing the study's purpose, procedures, and their rights as participants. To maintain confidentiality, the anonymity of the respondents will be protected, ensuring that all information which will be collected kept private and use solely for the purposes of the research.

Analysis and Interpretation Of Results

This section presents the analysis and interpretation of data gathered in the study. It involves the examination and interpretation of the collected data to uncover patterns, trends, and insights related to the research objectives and questions. It focuses on presenting and analyzing the data in a systematic and organized manner, using appropriate statistical techniques.

1. ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS IN TERMS OF AGE, SEX,CIVIL STATUS, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	220	73.3%
	Female	80	26.7%
Age	25-35	168	56.0%
	36-45	54	18.0%
	46-55	43	14.3%
	55 above	35	11.7%
Civil Status	Single	149	49.7%
	Married	48	16.0%
	Widow/er	66	22.0%
	Separated	37	12.3%
Educational	Vocational	164	54.7%
Attainment	Bachelor's	14	4.7%
	Master's	98	32.7%
	Doctoral	24	8.0%
TOTAL		300	100%

Table 1 Profile of Respondents

The demographic profile of the respondents provides valuable insights into the composition of the study participants. The majority of respondents are male, accounting for 73.3% of the total, while females make up only 26.7%. This significant gender disparity suggests that the population under study is predominantly male, which may have implications for the findings, particularly if gender influences perspectives or experiences related to the research topic.

In terms of age distribution, most respondents fall within the 25–35 age group, representing 56.0% of the sample. This indicates that the majority are relatively young adults, likely in the early to midstages of their careers. The proportion decreases with age, with 18.0% between 36–45 years old, 14.3% between 46–55 years old, and 11.7% aged 55 and above. The lower representation of older respondents may reflect workforce demographics, retirement patterns, or the target population of the study.

Regarding civil status, nearly half of the respondents (49.7%) are single, making them the largest group in this category. Married individuals account for 16.0%, while widowed respondents make up 22.0%, and 12.3% are separated. The relatively high percentage of widowed participants may suggest that the population includes individuals who have experienced significant life changes, potentially influencing their perspectives.

Educational attainment data reveals that a majority of respondents (54.7%) have a vocational education, suggesting that technical or skill-based training is a common educational background in this group. A notable 32.7% hold a bachelor's degree, indicating a significant proportion with higher education. Meanwhile, only 8.0% have pursued doctoral studies, and 4.7% have attained a master's degree. The limited number of respondents with postgraduate education may imply barriers to higher education or that such qualifications are less necessary for career advancement within the study's context.

Overall, the data highlights a predominantly young, male-dominated population with vocational and bachelor's-level education. These characteristics could shape the study's outcomes, particularly in relation to perspectives influenced by age, gender, and educational background.

2. ON THE ASSESSMENT OF **RESPONDENTS ON** THE GREEN **GOVERNANCE** APPLYING **PEOPLE-CENTERED** IN TERMS OF Α **DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY, FOCUSING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** IN CHINA, APPLYING SYSTEMS THINKING AND A COORDINATED APPROACH. AND WORKING TOGETHER FOR GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 2 Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in terms of Applying a People-centered Development Philosophy

Indicator	Weighted	Standard	Qualitative	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Deviation	Description	Interpretation	
The people-	2.77	.831	Agree	Evident	10
centered					
philosophy is a					
governing					
principle of the					
Communist Party					
of China (CPC					
A sound eco-	3.00	.860	Agree	Evident	8
environment is					

the fairest public					
product and the					
most inclusive					
public benefit					
China's	2.91	.895	Agree	Evident	9
modernization					
advances and					
living standards					
improve					
The popular	3.11	.751	Agree	Evident	4
demand for a					
beautiful					
environment is					
growing					
People's	3.01	.842	Agree	Evident	7
happiness index,					
the weight of					
environment has					
increased					
China has	3.05	.728	Agree	Evident	6
strengthened eco-					
environmental					
conservation and					
protection					
China has	3.07	.851	Agree	Evident	5
strengthened eco-					
environmental					
conservation and					
protection					
China vigorously	3.20	.892	Agree	Evident	1
promoted eco-					
friendly ways of					
work and life					
China focused on	3.16	.852	Agree	Evident	2
solving the major					
environmental					
problems that					
seriously					
endanger people's					
health					
improved the	3.15	.729	Agree	Evident	3
quality of the					
environment and					
ecosystems, and					
provided more					

quality eco-					
environmental					
goods					
Overall Mean	3.044	.3743	Agree	Evident	

Legend: 3.51 – 4.00 (Strongly Agree-Highly Evident); 2.51 – 3.50 (Agree- Evident); 1.51 – 2.50 (Disagree-Slightly Evident); 1.0-1.50 (Strongly Disagree-Not Evident)

The assessment of respondents on green governance in terms of applying a people-centered development philosophy yielded an overall mean of 3.044 with a standard deviation of 0.3743. This indicates that respondents generally agree that the principles of people-centered development are evident in China's environmental governance. The relatively low standard deviation suggests a moderate level of consensus among respondents regarding their perceptions of this governance approach.

Among the ten indicators assessed, the highest-ranked statement was "China vigorously promoted eco-friendly ways of work and life," which received a weighted mean of 3.20 with a standard deviation of 0.892. This suggests that respondents perceive China's efforts to encourage sustainable practices in daily life and work environments as the most evident aspect of its green governance. Closely following this, the second highest-rated statement was "China focused on solving the major environmental problems that seriously endanger people's health," with a weighted mean of 3.16 and a standard deviation of 0.852. This reflects a strong acknowledgment that China is addressing environmental concerns that pose risks to public health. Additionally, the statement "China improved the quality of the environment and ecosystems and provided more quality eco-environmental goods" was rated third, with a mean score of 3.15 and a standard deviation of 0.729, further reinforcing the perception that China has made progress in enhancing environmental quality.

On the other hand, the lowest-rated statement was "The people-centered philosophy is a governing principle of the Communist Party of China (CPC)," which received a weighted mean of 2.77 with a standard deviation of 0.831. This suggests that while respondents generally agree with the statement, it was perceived as the least evident aspect of China's green governance approach. The second-lowest rated indicator, "China's modernization advances and living standards improve," had a mean of 2.91 and a standard deviation of 0.895. Although respondents acknowledged that modernization and improved living standards are occurring, this aspect was rated less strongly compared to the more direct environmental actions undertaken by China.

Interestingly, all indicators fell within the "Agree – Evident" range (2.51 - 3.50), suggesting that respondents recognize the presence of people-centered development principles in China's environmental governance. However, the variation in scores indicates that some aspects, particularly those related to direct environmental action and problem-solving, are perceived as more evident than ideological commitments to people-centered governance. The standard deviation values, ranging from 0.728 to 0.895, indicate some variability in responses, with certain indicators showing more agreement among respondents than others.

In summary, respondents generally perceive China's application of a people-centered development philosophy in green governance as evident. The strongest agreement was observed in statements highlighting China's active promotion of eco-friendly practices and efforts to address major environmental health concerns, while the weakest agreement was found in ideological aspects related to governance philosophy. This suggests that while China's tangible actions in environmental

protection are well recognized, there is comparatively less emphasis placed on the explicit connection between these actions and the governing philosophy of the CPC.

Indicator	Weighted	Standard	Qualitative	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Deviation	Description	Interpretation	
China has made	3.06	.865	Agree	Evident	8.5
ecological					
sustainability a					
core component of					
its national					
development plans,					
promoting					
harmony between					
economic growth					
and environmental					
protection					
China aims to peak	3.06	.860	Agree	Evident	8.5
carbon emissions					
by 2030 and					
achieve carbon					
neutrality by 2060,					
reflecting a long-					
term commitment					
to sustainable					
development					
Significant	3.13	.952	Agree	Evident	6
investments are					
being made in					
solar, wind, and					
hydropower to					
shift from fossil					
fuels to clean					
energy sources					
China has	3.10	.918	Agree	Evident	7
developed green					
financing					
frameworks to					
encourage					
investments in					
environmentally					
friendly projects,					
such as sustainable					
infrastructure and					
low-carbon					

Table 3 Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in terms of Focusing on Sustainable Development in China

technologies.					
China promotes	3.24	.814	Agree	Evident	2
eco-friendly urban					
planning, with					
"green cities"					
incorporating					
smart technologies,					
energy-efficient					
buildings, and					
sustainable					
transport systems					
Green governance	2.98	.769	Agree	Evident	10
emphasizes the					
reuse, recycling,					
and reduction of					
waste to reduce					
environmental					
impact and					
conserve resources					
The government	3.20	.789	Agree	Evident	5
has introduced					
tougher					
environmental					
laws and					
monitoring					
systems to hold					
industries					
accountable for					
pollution and					
ecological damage.					
China leads in	3.30	.835	Agree	Evident	1
afforestation					
projects, with					
efforts to increase					
forest coverage					
and protect					
biodiversity					
through national					
parks and wildlife					
reserves.					
Sustainable	3.23	.768	Agree	Evident	3
development					
includes managing					
water resources to					
ensure access to					

clean water, restore					
ecosystems, and					
prevent over-					
extraction					
China actively	3.22	.780	Agree	Evident	4
participates in					
global					
environmental					
initiatives such as					
the Paris					
Agreement,					
working with other					
nations to combat					
climate change and					
promote					
sustainable					
development					
worldwide					
Overall Mean	3.151	.3332	Agree	Evident	

Legend: 3.51 – 4.00 (Strongly Agree-Highly Evident); 2.51 – 3.50 (Agree- Evident); 1.51 – 2.50 (Disagree-Slightly Evident); 1.0-1.50 (Strongly Disagree-Not Evident)

The assessment of respondents on China's green governance in terms of focusing on sustainable development yielded an overall mean of 3.151 with a standard deviation of 0.3332. This indicates that respondents generally agree that China's sustainable development efforts are evident, demonstrating recognition of the country's environmental policies and initiatives. The relatively low standard deviation suggests a moderate level of consistency in the respondents' perceptions.

Among the ten indicators, the highest-rated statement was "China leads in afforestation projects, with efforts to increase forest coverage and protect biodiversity through national parks and wildlife reserves," which received a weighted mean of 3.30 with a standard deviation of 0.835. This suggests that respondents perceive China's large-scale tree-planting and biodiversity conservation initiatives as the most evident aspect of its sustainable development strategy. The second-highest rated indicator, "China promotes eco-friendly urban planning, with 'green cities' incorporating smart technologies, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable transport systems," received a mean score of 3.24 with a standard deviation of 0.814. This highlights the acknowledgment of China's urban sustainability efforts. Closely following, the statement "Sustainable development includes managing water resources to ensure access to clean water, restore ecosystems, and prevent over-extraction" was ranked third, with a mean of 3.23 and a standard deviation of 0.768, indicating strong agreement on China's efforts in water conservation and resource management.

In contrast, the lowest-rated indicator was "Green governance emphasizes the reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste to reduce environmental impact and conserve resources," which had a mean of 2.98 and a standard deviation of 0.769. While still falling within the "Agree – Evident" range, this suggests that waste management and resource conservation may not be perceived as prominent as other sustainability initiatives. Interestingly, two statements tied for the second-lowest rating, both receiving a mean of 3.06. These were "China has made ecological sustainability a core component of

its national development plans, promoting harmony between economic growth and environmental protection" and "China aims to peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, reflecting a long-term commitment to sustainable development." While respondents agreed that these aspects are evident, their relatively lower ranking suggests that China's broad sustainability commitments may not be as immediately visible or impactful as its more direct environmental actions, such as afforestation and green city development.

The highest standard deviation (0.952) was observed in the indicator related to investments in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower. This suggests greater variability in responses, indicating that while some respondents strongly recognize these efforts, others may be less certain about their extent or effectiveness. In contrast, the lowest standard deviation (0.768) was seen in the statement about water resource management, indicating stronger consensus among respondents regarding the importance and visibility of China's water sustainability initiatives.

Overall, the findings suggest that respondents perceive China's green governance efforts in sustainable development as evident, with afforestation, green urban planning, and water resource management receiving the highest recognition. In contrast, waste management and broad sustainability commitments, such as carbon neutrality goals, were rated lower, indicating that respondents may see more tangible progress in direct environmental actions rather than in long-term policy commitments. These insights reflect a general agreement that China is making strides in sustainable development, but perceptions vary in terms of which initiatives are the most prominent and effective.

Indicator	Weighted	Standard	Qualitative	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Deviation	Description	Interpretation	
Green	2.68	.769	Agree	Evident	9
development is an					
all-round					
revolutionary					
change in our					
values, and in					
how we work,					
live, and think					
China has applied	2.70	.852	Agree	Evident	8
systems thinking					
to the whole					
process of					
economic and					
social					
development and					
eco-					
environmental					
conservation and					
protection					
A sound approach	3.71	.727	Strongly Agree	Highly Evident	1

Table 4 Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in terms of Applying Systems Thinking
and a Coordinated Approach

to the					
relationships					
between					
development and					
protection					
Scientific,	3.06	.905	Agree	Evident	2.5
moderate, and			0		
orderly approach					
to the use of					
territorial space.					
and promoted a					
sound economic					
structure that					
facilitates green.					
low-carbon. and					
circular					
development					
Institutional	3.01	.850	Agree	Evident	5
system that			0		
combines both					
constraints and					
incentives to					
coordinate					
industrial					
restructuring,					
pollution control,					
eco-					
environmental					
conservation, and					
climate response					
China has	3.06	.703	Agree	Evident	2.5
endeavored to cut					
carbon emissions,					
reduce pollution,					
expand green					
development					
China	2.74	.816	Agree	Evident	7
government					
prioritized eco-					
environmental					
protection,					
conserves					
resources and					
uses them					
efficiently for					
green and low-					

carbon					
development					
Has developed	3.00	.852	Agree	Evident	6
spatial					
configurations,					
industrial					
structures, and					
ways of work and					
life that help					
conserve					
resources and					
protect the					
environment					
Promoted greener	3.03	.886	Agree	Evident	4
economic and					
social					
development in					
all respects					
China encourages	2.57	.796	Agree	Evident	10
the development					
of carbon trading					
markets					
internationally,					
helping countries					
align economic					
activities with					
climate goals					
Overall Mean	2.956	.3110	Agree	Evident	

Legend: 3.51 – 4.00 (Strongly Agree-Highly Evident); 2.51 – 3.50 (Agree- Evident); 1.51 – 2.50 (Disagree-Slightly Evident); 1.0-1.50 (Strongly Disagree-Not Evident)

The assessment of respondents on China's green governance in terms of applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach yielded an overall mean of 2.956 with a standard deviation of 0.3110. This indicates that respondents generally agree that China's green governance efforts in this area are evident, though the overall mean is slightly lower compared to other aspects of green governance. The relatively low standard deviation suggests a moderate level of agreement among respondents.

Among the ten indicators, the highest-rated statement was "A sound approach to the relationships between development and protection," which received a weighted mean of 3.71 with a standard deviation of 0.727. This falls within the "Strongly Agree – Highly Evident" category, indicating strong recognition of China's balance between economic growth and environmental protection. This suggests that respondents perceive China's approach to sustainable development as well-integrated and effective in harmonizing environmental conservation with economic activities.

Following this, two indicators tied for the second-highest ranking, both receiving a mean of 3.06. These were "Scientific, moderate, and orderly approach to the use of territorial space, and promoted a

sound economic structure that facilitates green, low-carbon, and circular development" and "China has endeavored to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution, and expand green development." These findings indicate that respondents recognize China's structured efforts in spatial planning, industrial transformation, and carbon reduction as key components of its coordinated green governance strategy.

On the other hand, the lowest-rated indicator was "China encourages the development of carbon trading markets internationally, helping countries align economic activities with climate goals," which received a mean of 2.57 and a standard deviation of 0.796. While still within the "Agree – Evident" category, its relatively lower rating suggests that respondents may perceive China's role in international carbon trading as less prominent or impactful compared to its domestic environmental initiatives. Another lower-rated indicator was "Green development is an all-round revolutionary change in our values, and in how we work, live, and think," which received a mean of 2.68 and a standard deviation of 0.769. This suggests that respondents acknowledge the shift toward green values but may not view it as a fully revolutionary transformation.

The highest standard deviation (0.905) was observed in the statement regarding China's approach to spatial planning and green economic structures, suggesting greater variability in responses. This may indicate differing perceptions among respondents regarding how effectively China has implemented such strategies. In contrast, the lowest standard deviation (0.703) was found in the indicator related to reducing carbon emissions and expanding green development, suggesting stronger consensus on China's efforts in this area.

Overall, the findings indicate that respondents perceive China's green governance efforts in applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach as evident, with particular emphasis on balancing development and environmental protection. However, aspects such as international carbon trading and the broader transformation of societal values toward green development were rated lower, suggesting that respondents see these areas as less prominent or impactful. These insights highlight that while China's structured environmental policies are recognized, there may still be areas where perceptions of effectiveness vary.

Indicator	Weighted	Standard	Qualitative	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Deviation	Description	Interpretation	
China has	2.68	.816	Agree	Evident	10
shouldered its					
responsibilities,					
actively					
participated in					
global					
environmental					
governance					
China is active part	2.95	.902	Agree	Evident	6
in bilateral and					
multilateral					
international					

Table 5 Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in terms of Working together for Global Sustainable Development

cooperation on green development Promoting a fair 3.13 .873 Evident 1 Agree and equitable system of global environmental governance, and contribute its wisdom and strength to global sustainable development 3.11 .874 Evident 2 Protecting the Agree environment and countering climate change are the common responsibilities of all countries 2.73 9 China remains .861 Agree Evident committed to the Climate Paris Accord. collaborating with nations to limit global temperature rise and reduce greenhouse gas emissions .764 3 China supports 3.04 Agree Evident sharing of green technologies with developing countries, fostering renewable energy adoption, and helping them build sustainable industries .782 4.5 China partners with 3.03 Agree Evident other developing nations to provide funding, expertise, and training for sustainable

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development and					
environmental					
resilience					
China works with	3.03	.767	Agree	Evident	4.5
international					
organizations such					
as the United					
Nations					
Environment					
Programme					
(UNEP) and the					
World Bank to					
advance global					
sustainability					
agendas					
China collaborates	2.92	.816	Agree	Evident	8
with other nations					
to establish green					
financing					
mechanisms, like					
green bonds and					
sustainable					
investment funds,					
to support global					
climate action					
China hosted the	2.94	.745	Agree	Evident	7
COP15					
Biodiversity					
Summit in					
Kunming,					
emphasizing					
international					
cooperation to					
protect ecosystems					
and preserve					
biodiversity					
Overall Mean	2.955	.2919	Agree	Evident	

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Legend: 3.51 – 4.00 (Strongly Agree-Highly Evident); 2.51 – 3.50 (Agree- Evident); 1.51 – 2.50 (Disagree-Slightly Evident); 1.0-1.50 (Strongly Disagree-Not Evident)

The assessment of respondents on China's green governance in terms of working together for global sustainable development yielded an overall mean of 2.955 with a standard deviation of 0.2919. This indicates that respondents generally agree that China's role in global environmental cooperation is evident, but their perceptions of specific initiatives vary. The relatively low standard deviation suggests a moderate level of agreement among respondents.

Among the ten indicators, the highest-rated statement was "Promoting a fair and equitable system of global environmental governance, and contributing its wisdom and strength to global sustainable development," which received a weighted mean of 3.13 with a standard deviation of 0.873. This suggests that respondents recognize China's efforts in advocating for a more balanced and inclusive global environmental governance system. Closely following this, the second-highest rated statement, "Protecting the environment and countering climate change are the common responsibilities of all countries," had a mean of 3.11 and a standard deviation of 0.874. This highlights a strong acknowledgment that respondents see China as part of a global movement advocating collective environmental responsibility. The third-highest rated indicator was "China supports sharing of green technologies with developing countries, fostering renewable energy adoption, and helping them build sustainable industries," with a mean of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 0.764, suggesting that respondents recognize China's role in technology transfer and sustainable development assistance.

Conversely, the lowest-rated indicator was "China has shouldered its responsibilities, actively participated in global environmental governance," which received a mean of 2.68 with a standard deviation of 0.816. Although still categorized as "Agree – Evident," this relatively lower rating suggests that respondents may perceive China's participation in global environmental governance as present but not as strongly demonstrated compared to other initiatives. The second-lowest rated statement, "China remains committed to the Paris Climate Accord, collaborating with nations to limit global temperature rise and reduce greenhouse gas emissions," had a mean of 2.73 and a standard deviation of 0.861. While respondents acknowledged China's involvement in the Paris Agreement, the lower rating suggests that its effectiveness or level of commitment may be viewed with some skepticism.

The highest standard deviation (0.902) was observed in the statement regarding China's participation in international green development cooperation, indicating greater variability in responses. This suggests that while some respondents strongly agree with China's engagement in global environmental initiatives, others may have reservations about the extent of its involvement. In contrast, the lowest standard deviation (0.745) was observed in the indicator related to China's hosting of the COP15 Biodiversity Summit, suggesting a more consistent perception among respondents that China has played a role in international biodiversity protection efforts.

Overall, the findings suggest that respondents perceive China's green governance efforts in global sustainable development as evident, with particular recognition of its advocacy for equitable environmental governance and shared climate responsibility. However, China's specific role in international climate agreements and global environmental governance was rated lower, indicating that respondents may see these commitments as present but not as strongly demonstrated as other sustainability initiatives. These results highlight China's active engagement in international environmental efforts while also suggesting that perceptions of its global leadership in sustainability vary.

Table 6 Summary Table on the Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in terms of
Working together for Global Sustainable Development

Indicator	Weighted	Standard	Qualitative	Verbal	Rank
	Mean	Deviation	Description	Interpretation	
Applying a people- centered	3.04	.374	Agree	Evident	2
development					

philosophy					
Focusing on	3.15	.333	Agree	Evident	1
sustainable					
development in					
China					
Applying systems	2.95	.311	Agree	Evident	3.5
thinking and a					
coordinated					
approach					
Working together	2.95	.291	Agree	Evident	3.5
for global					
sustainable					
development					
OVERALL	3.026	.208	Agree	Evident	

Legend: 3.51 – 4.00 (Strongly Agree-Highly Evident); 2.51 – 3.50 (Agree- Evident); 1.51 – 2.50 (Disagree-Slightly Evident); 1.0-1.50 (Strongly Disagree-Not Evident)

The summary table provides an overall assessment of respondents' perceptions of China's green governance across four key dimensions: applying a people-centered development philosophy, focusing on sustainable development, applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach, and working together for global sustainable development. The overall mean score of 3.026, with a standard deviation of 0.208, indicates that respondents generally agree that China's green governance efforts are evident, though perceptions vary across different dimensions. The relatively low standard deviation suggests a strong level of consensus among respondents.

Among the four dimensions, the highest-rated aspect was "Focusing on sustainable development in China," which received a weighted mean of 3.15 with a standard deviation of 0.333. This suggests that respondents most strongly recognize China's commitment to sustainable development, particularly its investments in renewable energy, eco-friendly urban planning, and afforestation projects. The second-highest rated dimension was "Applying a people-centered development philosophy," with a mean of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 0.374. This indicates that respondents acknowledge the integration of environmental policies with public welfare, though not as prominently as direct sustainability efforts.

Two dimensions—"Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach" and "Working together for global sustainable development"—tied for the lowest ranking, both receiving a mean of 2.95. This suggests that while respondents recognize China's structured approach to environmental governance and its role in global sustainability efforts, these areas are perceived as slightly less evident than domestic sustainability initiatives. The slightly lower ratings for global collaboration may reflect a perception that China's international environmental commitments, while present, are not as visible or impactful as its domestic efforts.

Overall, the findings highlight that respondents perceive China's green governance as effective, particularly in its domestic sustainability efforts. However, aspects related to systemic coordination and global environmental cooperation received comparatively lower ratings, suggesting potential areas for further improvement. These results indicate that while

China's environmental policies and actions are acknowledged, respondents see stronger evidence of impact in certain areas over others.

3. ON THE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE ASSESSMENT OF RESPONDENTS ON THE GREEN GOVERNANCE WHEN THEIR PROFILE IS TAKEN AS TEST FACTOR.

Indicator	Sex	Mean	t	Sig.	Decision on Ho	Interpreta- tion
1.Applyingapeople-centereddevelopmentphilosophy	Male Female	3.044 3.046	9.508	.002	Rejected	Significant
2.Focusing on sustainable development in China	Male Female	3.120 3.236	6.354	.012	Rejected	Significant
3. Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach	Male Female	2.953 2.965	.134	.714	Accepted	Not Significant
4.Working together for global sustainable development	Male Female	2.954 2.959	4.814	.029	Rejected	Significant
OVERALL	Male Female	3.017 3.051	4.761	.030	Rejected	Significant

Table 7 Differences in the Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governance in Terms of Sex

The analysis of differences in respondents' assessments of green governance based on sex reveals interesting insights. The overall results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in how male and female respondents perceive China's green governance efforts, as evidenced by an overall significance value of p = .030. This means that gender plays a role in shaping respondents' perspectives on environmental governance, though the magnitude of this difference may vary across different dimensions.

Among the four specific indicators, three showed significant differences between male and female respondents. The most notable difference was found in the assessment of "Applying a people-centered development philosophy," where males had a mean of 3.044 and females had a slightly higher mean of 3.046 (t = 9.508, p = .002). This suggests that while both genders generally agree that this philosophy is evident, females slightly perceive it more favorably. Similarly, in "Focusing on sustainable development in China," female respondents (mean = 3.236) rated this aspect higher than male respondents (mean = 3.120), with a significance value of p = .012, indicating that women are more likely to recognize China's

sustainability efforts. Additionally, a significant difference was observed in "Working together for global sustainable development" (p = .029), where females again rated this aspect slightly higher than males, though the difference remains relatively small.

However, for "Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach," there was no significant difference between male (mean = 2.953) and female (mean = 2.965) respondents (p = .714). This suggests that both genders have a similar perception of China's efforts in implementing a structured and coordinated approach to environmental governance.

Overall, the findings indicate that while both male and female respondents generally agree on China's green governance efforts, females tend to have a slightly more positive perception, particularly in areas related to people-centered development, sustainability, and global cooperation. The lack of significant differences in systems thinking suggests that this aspect of green governance is perceived similarly across genders. These results highlight the importance of considering gender perspectives when analyzing environmental policies, as differences in lived experiences and priorities may shape how governance efforts are evaluated.

Table 8 Differences in the Assessment of Respondents on the

Indicator	Age	Mean	F	Sig.	Decision on Ho	Interpreta- tion
1. Applying a people- centered development philosophy	25-35 36-45 46-55 55 above	3.024 3.031 3.121 3.066	.817	.486	Accepted	Not Significant
2. Focusing on sustainable development in China	25-35 36-45 46-55 55 above	3.151 3.161 3.142 3.149	.028	.994	Accepted	Not Significant
3. Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach	25-35 36-45 46-55 55 above	2.963 2.913 3.026 2.909	1.363	.254	Accepted	Not Significant
4. Working together for global sustainable development	25-35 36-45 46-55 55 above	2.956 2.926 2.893 3.074	2.824	.039	Rejected	Significant
OVERALL	25-35 36-45 46-55 55 above	3.023 3.007 3.045 3.049	.407	.748	Accepted	Not Significant

Green Governance in Terms of Age

The analysis of differences in respondents' assessments of green governance based on age reveals that, overall, there are no significant differences in perception across most indicators. The overall significance value of p = .748 indicates that age does not play a major role in shaping respondents' perspectives on

China's green governance. However, one specific aspect—working together for global sustainable development—showed a statistically significant difference across age groups (p = .039), suggesting that perceptions of China's international environmental cooperation vary depending on age.

For the three other indicators—*applying a people-centered development philosophy* (p = .486), *focusing on sustainable development in China* (p = .994), and *applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach* (p = .254)—the significance values were all above the threshold of 0.05, meaning that there were no significant differences in how different age groups rated these aspects of green governance. This suggests that respondents across all age groups generally hold similar views on China's sustainability efforts, domestic environmental policies, and the integration of systems thinking in governance.

The only significant difference was found in *working together for global sustainable development* (p = .039). Interestingly, respondents aged 55 and above had the highest mean score (3.074), indicating that older participants perceive China's role in global sustainability efforts more favorably compared to younger respondents. On the other hand, the lowest rating came from the 46–55 age group (mean = 2.893), suggesting that this group may be more critical or skeptical of China's international environmental commitments.

Overall, the findings suggest that while age does not significantly influence perceptions of China's green governance in most areas, there are generational differences in views on global environmental cooperation. Older respondents, particularly those aged 55 and above, tend to view China's international sustainability efforts more positively than younger respondents, particularly those aged 46–55. This could be influenced by differences in exposure to international environmental policies, varying levels of trust in government initiatives, or generational perspectives on global responsibility.

Indicator	Civil Status	Mean	F	Sig.	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
1. Applying a people- centered development philosophy	Single Married Widow/er Separated	3.062 3.050 3.061 2.938	1.153	.328	Accepted	Not Significant
2. Focusing on sustainable development in China	Single Married Widow/er Separated	3.150 3.129 3.136 3.211	.506	.678	Accepted	Not Significant
3. Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach	Single Married Widow/er Separated	2.963 2.877 2.991 2.970	1.364	.254	Accepted	Not Significant
4. Working together for global sustainable development	Single Married Widow/er Separated	2.979 2.921 3.006 2.816	4.128	.007	Rejected	Significant

Table 9 Differences in the Assessment of Respondents on the Green Governa	nce in Terms of Civil
Status	

OVERALL	Single	3.038	1.305	.273	Accepted	Not Significant
	Married	2.994				
	Widow/er	3.048				
	Separated	2.983				

The analysis of differences in respondents' assessments of green governance based on civil status reveals that, overall, there are no significant differences in perception across most indicators. The overall significance value of p = .273 indicates that civil status does not have a strong influence on how respondents evaluate China's green governance efforts. However, one specific aspect—*working together for global sustainable development*—showed a statistically significant difference across civil status groups (p = .007), suggesting that perceptions of China's role in international environmental cooperation vary based on respondents' marital status.

For the three other indicators—*applying a people-centered development philosophy* (p = .328), *focusing on sustainable development in China* (p = .678), and *applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach* (p = .254)—the significance values were all above 0.05, meaning there were no significant differences in how respondents of different civil statuses rated these aspects of green governance. This suggests that regardless of whether respondents were single, married, widowed, or separated, their views on China's domestic sustainability policies and governance approaches were relatively consistent.

The only significant difference was observed in *working together for global sustainable development* (p = .007). Among the civil status groups, widowed respondents had the highest mean score (3.006), indicating a more favorable perception of China's global environmental cooperation. Single respondents followed closely with a mean of 2.979, while married respondents rated this aspect slightly lower at 2.921. The lowest rating came from separated respondents, with a mean of 2.816, suggesting that they are the most skeptical or critical of China's role in global sustainability efforts.

Overall, the findings indicate that civil status does not significantly influence respondents' perceptions of China's green governance in most areas. However, when it comes to global environmental cooperation, widowed and single respondents tend to view China's efforts more favorably than married or separated respondents. These differences could be influenced by personal perspectives on international collaboration, exposure to environmental policies, or varying levels of trust in global governance initiatives.

Table 10) Differences	in the	e Assessment	of	Respondents	on	the	Green	Governance	in	Terms of
Education	nal Attainment	,									

Indicator	Educational Attainment	Mean	F Sig.		Decision on Ho	Interpreta- tion	
1. Applying a	Vocational	3.057			Accepted	Not Significant	
people-centered	Bachelor's	3.043	400				
development	Master's	3.042	.409	.747			
philosophy	Doctor	2.967					
2. Focusing on	Vocational	3.180			Accepted	Not Significant	
sustainable	Bachelor's	3.129	022				
development in	Master's	3.113	.933	.425			
China	Doctor	3.121					
3. Applying	Vocational	2.963			Accepted	Not Significant	
systems	Bachelor's	2.986	1 472				
thinking and a	Master's	2.916	1.4/3	.222			
coordinated	Doctor	3.058					

Li Zhongyi / Proposed Program for Green Governance and Environmental Reforms in Urban and County Areas at Guangdong Province, China

approach						
4. Working	Vocational	2.979			Accepted	Not Significant
together for	Bachelor's	2.950	1.562	109		
global	Master's	2.943	1.503	.198		
development	Doctor	2.846				
	Vocational	3.044			Accepted	Not Significant
OVERALL	Bachelor's	3.026	.970	.407		
UVERALL	Master's	3.003				
	Doctor	2.997				

The analysis of differences in respondents' assessments of green governance based on educational attainment reveals no statistically significant differences across any of the indicators. The overall significance value of p = .407 indicates that respondents' level of education does not significantly influence their perceptions of China's green governance efforts. This suggests that individuals with vocational, bachelor's, master's, or doctoral education generally share similar views on environmental governance, sustainability, and international cooperation.

For each specific indicator, the *p*-values were all above 0.05, confirming the absence of significant differences. In *applying a people-centered development philosophy* (p = .747), all educational groups rated this aspect similarly, with slight variations, as vocational graduates had the highest mean (3.057) and doctoral degree holders had the lowest (2.967). However, these differences were not statistically significant, meaning that education level does not strongly influence perceptions of how China integrates environmental policies with public welfare.

In *focusing on sustainable development in China* (p = .425), vocational graduates rated this aspect the highest (3.180), while master's degree holders gave the lowest mean score (3.113). Despite these variations, the lack of statistical significance suggests that respondents across all education levels generally agree that China's sustainability efforts are evident.

Similarly, in *applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach* (p = .222), there were no significant differences, even though doctoral respondents had the highest rating (3.058) and master's degree holders had the lowest (2.916). This suggests that perceptions of China's structured environmental governance are relatively uniform across different education levels.

For working together for global sustainable development (p = .198), doctoral respondents gave the lowest rating (2.846), while vocational graduates rated this aspect highest (2.979). However, the lack of statistical significance indicates that perceptions of China's international environmental cooperation are not strongly influenced by education level.

Overall, the results suggest that educational attainment does not significantly impact respondents' assessments of green governance. Regardless of whether respondents completed vocational training or obtained higher academic degrees, their perceptions of China's environmental policies and sustainability initiatives remain largely consistent. This uniformity could indicate a broad consensus on China's environmental efforts, unaffected by formal education levels.

Discussions

Summary of findings

1. Profile of Respondents. The demographic profile of the respondents indicates that the majority are male (73.3%), with only 26.7% female. This suggests that

the study sample is predominantly composed of men, which may influence perspectives on governance and environmental policies. The largest age group is 25-35 years old (56.0%), followed by 36-45 years old (18.0%), while only 11.7% are aged 55 and above. This distribution highlights that younger individuals form the majority of respondents, potentially reflecting their active engagement in the workforce and exposure to environmental policies.

In terms of civil status, nearly half of the respondents (49.7%) are single, while 22.0% are widowed, 16.0% are married, and 12.3% are separated. The high proportion of single respondents could indicate that the sample consists largely of individuals in the early stages of their careers or those who may have different environmental concerns compared to married individuals with family responsibilities. Educational attainment data reveals that most respondents (54.7%) have a vocational education, followed by those with a bachelor's degree (32.7%), a master's degree (8.0%), and a doctoral degree (4.7%). This suggests that a significant portion of the respondents have technical or skill-based training, which may shape their views on green governance, particularly regarding practical sustainability measures.

2. Assessment of Respondents on Green Governance. Overall, respondents agreed that China's green governance efforts are evident across all four constructs, as reflected in the overall mean score of 3.026. The highest-rated construct was *focusing on sustainable development* (mean = 3.15), indicating that respondents strongly recognize China's efforts in areas such as afforestation, investments in renewable energy, and pollution control. These initiatives appear to be the most visible and tangible aspects of China's environmental policies, suggesting that sustainability remains a priority in governance strategies.

The second-highest rated construct was applying a people-centered development philosophy (mean = 3.04), which suggests that respondents see China's environmental efforts as aligned with public welfare and quality of life. However, respondents were slightly less convinced about applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach (mean = 2.95), the lowest-rated construct. This may indicate skepticism about the integration and coordination of various environmental policies, as well as the perceived effectiveness of large-scale systematic governance approaches. Similarly, working together for global sustainable development (mean = 2.95) received a lower rating, suggesting that respondents may see China's international environmental commitments as present but not as strongly demonstrated as its domestic sustainability efforts.

3. Differences in Respondents' Assessments Based on Profile

Sex: Significant differences were found between male and female respondents, with females rating green governance slightly higher than males. This could indicate that women perceive China's environmental policies as more evident or impactful, possibly due to differing environmental concerns or priorities between genders.

Age: No significant differences were found across most constructs, except for *working together for global sustainable development*, where older respondents (55+) rated it higher. This suggests that older individuals may have greater awareness or appreciation of China's international environmental cooperation, possibly due to longer exposure to global policy discussions.

Civil Status: Significant differences emerged only in *working together for global sustainable development*. Widowed respondents rated this aspect the highest, while separated respondents rated it the lowest. This

variation may be influenced by personal experiences, perspectives on international cooperation, or differing priorities regarding environmental policies.

Educational Attainment: No significant differences were found across any construct, indicating that perceptions of green governance were consistent regardless of education level. This suggests that awareness and recognition of China's environmental policies are not necessarily tied to formal education but may instead be shaped by other factors such as occupation, exposure to environmental issues, or personal values. **Conclusions**

1. **Profile of Respondents**. The demographic composition of respondents reveals a predominantly male and younger population, with most individuals aged 25-35 and possessing vocational education. This profile suggests that the study sample consists mainly of working professionals with technical backgrounds, which may influence their perspectives on green governance. The high proportion of single respondents further supports the idea that many are in the early stages of their careers, potentially shaping their views on sustainability based on their work experiences rather than family-oriented environmental concerns.

2. Assessment of Respondents on Green Governance

Respondents generally agree that China's green governance is evident, with the highest recognition given to sustainable development efforts, including afforestation, renewable energy investments, and pollution control. However, there is slightly less confidence in the country's application of systems thinking and its global environmental leadership. While domestic environmental strategies are seen as effective, international cooperation efforts are viewed with some skepticism, indicating a need for stronger global engagement or clearer communication of China's contributions to sustainability beyond its borders.

3. Differences in Respondents' Assessments Based on Profile

Demographic factors such as sex, age, and civil status influenced perceptions of green governance in certain areas. Female respondents rated green governance efforts slightly higher than males, older individuals (55+) were more positive about China's role in global sustainability, and widowed respondents had the highest appreciation for international cooperation efforts, while separated respondents were more critical. However, educational attainment did not significantly impact perceptions, suggesting that awareness of green governance transcends formal education levels and may be shaped more by practical experience and exposure to environmental initiatives.

Recommendations

1. Enhancing Public Awareness and Engagement Across Demographics

Given that younger and vocationally educated respondents form the majority of the sample, targeted awareness campaigns should be developed to further educate and engage this demographic in green governance initiatives. Governments and organizations should integrate sustainability education into vocational training programs to ensure that technical professionals are well-informed about environmental policies and practices. Additionally, since older respondents rated China's global sustainability efforts higher, intergenerational dialogues and knowledge-sharing platforms could help bridge perception gaps and foster a collective understanding of environmental governance.

2. Strengthening the Application of Systems Thinking and Coordination

Since the lowest-rated construct was *applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach*, policymakers should focus on improving the integration and visibility of environmental policies across different sectors.

This can be achieved through better communication of governance strategies, increased transparency in environmental decision-making, and stronger cross-sector collaborations that involve businesses, local governments, and communities in sustainability efforts.

3. Improving Global Sustainability Engagement and Perception

While respondents recognized China's domestic sustainability efforts, they were slightly less convinced about its global environmental leadership. To address this, China should enhance its global environmental diplomacy efforts by increasing participation in international environmental summits, strengthening climate partnerships, and actively promoting green technology transfers to developing nations. Greater transparency in its commitments to agreements such as the Paris Climate Accord could also improve public perception of its role in global sustainability.

4. Addressing Gender-Specific Environmental Concerns

Since female respondents rated green governance efforts slightly higher than males, it is important to explore gender-specific environmental concerns and integrate them into policymaking. Environmental programs should consider gender perspectives, ensuring that both men and women's unique sustainability priorities—such as household energy use, urban planning, and community-based conservation—are adequately addressed in policy implementation.

5. Encouraging More Inclusive and Participatory Governance

The findings indicate that civil status influenced perceptions of China's global sustainability efforts, with widowed respondents rating them higher and separated respondents rating them lower. This suggests that environmental policies should be communicated in ways that resonate with diverse life experiences. Engaging citizens in participatory governance—such as public consultations, forums, and grassroots sustainability initiatives—can ensure that environmental policies address the concerns of different demographic groups more effectively.

6. Integrating Green Governance Education Across All Educational Levels

Since there were no significant differences in perceptions based on educational attainment, environmental education should not be limited to higher education but integrated across all levels, including vocational and technical training. Practical sustainability education should be promoted through hands-on experiences, fieldwork, and industry partnerships to ensure that individuals from various educational backgrounds can contribute to green governance efforts in meaningful ways.

PROPOSED PROGRAM ON THE GREEN GOVERNANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL REFORMS

Rationale

Environmental sustainability has become a global priority, and China has taken significant steps to integrate green governance into its national development strategy. The Green Governance Environmental Reforms Program aims to address pressing environmental challenges while ensuring economic growth and social well-being. This program is designed to align with China's long-term vision of ecological civilization, emphasizing a harmonious relationship between human development and nature.

A people-centered approach remains at the core of China's governance, ensuring that environmental reforms contribute directly to improving citizens' quality of life. Sustainable modernization is crucial in achieving economic progress without compromising environmental integrity. By implementing policies that encourage reuse, recycling, and waste reduction, the program seeks to minimize environmental impact and conserve natural resources.

One of the key objectives of this program is to integrate ecological sustainability into national policies. China has already made significant strides in balancing economic growth with environmental protection, and this initiative further strengthens that commitment. The country has set ambitious targets to peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060, which requires a shift toward green energy, cleaner industries, and sustainable urban development.

Additionally, China is playing an active role in international environmental governance, particularly through the development of carbon trading markets. By promoting global cooperation on climate policies, China supports the alignment of economic activities with climate goals. This initiative also highlights the importance of green development, which extends beyond policy changes to encompass a transformation in values, work practices, and daily lifestyles.

China's participation in the Paris Climate Accord reinforces its commitment to global climate action. This program will focus on implementing practical measures to limit global temperature rise, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and transition toward a sustainable future. By actively engaging in international climate agreements and environmental governance, China is demonstrating leadership in addressing one of the most critical challenges of our time.

In conclusion, the Green Governance Environmental Reforms Program is a strategic initiative that integrates sustainability into governance, industry, and daily life. Through policy reforms, public awareness, and international cooperation, this program aims to ensure that China's economic growth remains environmentally responsible and globally aligned. The success of this initiative will be measured by improvements in air and water quality, reductions in carbon emissions, and increased participation in sustainable practices across all sectors of society.

Key Result	Objectives	Activities	Persons	Performance	Timeframe	Budget
Areas (KRA)			Involved	Indicators	(Months)	(IN
						Yuan)
The people-	Promote	Policy	Government	Increased	10 months	83,000
centered	governance	implementation	officials,	public		
philosophy is a	based on	and awareness	policymakers	participation		
governing	people's	programs		in		
principle of	welfare			environmental		
the				programs		
Communist						
Party of China						
(CPC)						
China's	Enhance	Infrastructure	Government,	Improvement	9 months	89,000
modernization	economic and	improvement,	private sector	in air and		
advances and	social	social policies		water quality		
living	development			indices		
standards						
improve						
Green	Reduce	Waste	Environmental	Increase in	10 months	70,000
governance	environmental	management	agencies, local	recycling		
emphasizes	impact and	programs,	governments	rates and		
the reuse,	conserve	public		waste		
recycling, and	resources	awareness		reduction		

reduction of						
waste						
Chinahasmadeecologicalsustainability acorecomponent ofnationaldevelopmentChina aims to	Balance economic growth with environmental protection Long-term	Implementation of green policies Green energy	Government, industries Energy sector,	Reduction in carbon emissions and industrial waste Expansion of	8.5 months8.5 months	8,000 80,000
peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060	commitment to sustainability	transition, emission reduction projects	government	renewable energy usage		
China encourages the development of carbon trading markets internationally	Align economic activities with climate goals	Establish carbon trading platforms	Financial sector, international partners	Increase in international carbon trading agreements	10 months	70,000
Green development is an all-round revolutionary change in values, work, and life	Promote sustainable lifestyles and businesses	Educational programs, green technology promotion	Citizens, businesses, educators	Adoption of green technologies and sustainable business models	9 months	70,000
China has shouldered its responsibilities in global environmental governance	Strengthen international collaboration	Participation in global environmental summits	Government, international organizations	Increased participation in international environmental treaties	10 months	80,000
China remains committed to the Paris Climate Accord	Limit global temperature rise and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Implementation of carbon reduction policies	Government, research institutions	Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and compliance with Paris Agreement targets	9 months	80,000

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Letter to Respondents

Dear Respondents:

This researcher is a Master in Public Administration student at the Emilio Aguinaldo College, Manila. As a pre-requisite for his graduation, he is required to conduct a research and to successfully defend the same in a panel of experts.

To comply with the requirements for graduation, he is now conducting a study, entitled: "PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR GREEN GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL REFORMS IN URBAN AND COUNTY AREAS AT GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA".

Please answer completely this survey instrument and rest assured that all your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation in answering this survey questionnaire.

ZHONGYI

Researcher

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE PART I. Demographic Profile of Respondents

Age

[]25-35 []36-45 []46-55 []55-above

Sex

- [] Male
- [] Female

Civil Status

- [] Single
- [] Married
- [] Widow/er
- []Separated

Educational Attainment

- [] Vocational
- [] Bachelor's
- [] Master's
- [] Doctoral

PART I. Assessment of the green governance and environmental reforms. Please check ($\sqrt{}$) the space provided for corresponding to your best choice.

Direction: Please use the scale below as your guide.

Point	Verbal Interpretation
4	Very Effective
3	Effective

2	Less Effective
1	Ineffective

Variables/Indicators	4	3	2	1	
Applying a people-centered development philosophy					
1. The people-centered philosophy is a governing principle of the					
Communist Party of China (CPC					
2. A sound eco-environment is the fairest public product and the					
most inclusive public benefit					
3. China's modernization advances and living standards improve					
4. The popular demand for a beautiful environment is growing					
5. People's happiness index, the weight of environment has increased					
6 China has strengthened aco environmental conservation and					
protection					
7. China has strengthened eco-environmental conservation and					
protection					
8. China vigorously promoted eco-friendly ways of work and life					
9. China focused on solving the major environmental problems that					
seriously endanger people's health					
10. improved the quality of the environment and ecosystems, and					
provided more quality eco-environmental goods					
Focusing on sustainable development in China					
1. China has made ecological sustainability a core component of its					
national development plans, promoting harmony between economic					
growth and environmental protection					
2. China aims to peak carbon emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon					
neutrality by 2060, reflecting a long-term commitment to					
sustainable development					
3. Significant investments are being made in solar, wind, and					
hydropower to shift from fossil fuels to clean energy sources					
4. China has developed green financing frameworks to encourage					
investments in environmentally friendly projects, such as					
sustainable infrastructure and low-carbon technologies.					
5. China promotes eco-friendly urban planning, with "green cities"					
incorporating smart technologies, energy-efficient buildings, and					
sustainable transport systems					
b. Green governance emphasizes the reuse, recycling, and reduction					
of waste to reduce environmental impact and conserve resources					
7. The government has introduced tougher environmental laws and					
and acclosical damage					
2 China landa in afformatation projects, with afforts to increase format				$\left \right $	
o. China reads in anorestation projects, with enorts to increase forest					
wildlife reserves					
		1			

9. Sustainable development includes managing water resources to			
ensure access to clean water, restore ecosystems, and prevent over-			
extraction			
10. China actively participates in global environmental initiatives			
such as the Paris Agreement, working with other nations to combat			
climate change and promote sustainable development worldwide			
Applying systems thinking and a coordinated approach			
1. Green development is an all-round revolutionary change in our			
values, and in how we work, live, and think			
2. China has applied systems thinking to the whole process of			
economic and social development and eco-environmental			
conservation and protection			
3. A sound approach to the relationships between development and			
protection			
4. Scientific, moderate, and orderly approach to the use of			
territorial space, and promoted a sound economic structure that			
facilitates green, low-carbon, and circular development			
5. Institutional system that combines both constraints and			
incentives to coordinate industrial restructuring, pollution			
control, eco-environmental conservation, and climate response			
6. China has endeavored to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution,			
expand green development			
7. China government prioritized eco-environmental protection,			
conserves resources and uses them efficiently for green and low-			
carbon development			
8. Has developed spatial configurations, industrial structures, and			
ways of work and life that help conserve resources and protect			
the environment			
9. Promoted greener economic and social development in all			
respects			
10. China encourages the development of carbon trading markets			
internationally, helping countries align economic activities with			
climate goals			
Working together for global sustainable development			
1. China has shouldered its responsibilities, actively participated in			
global environmental governance			
2. China is active part in bilateral and multilateral international			
cooperation on green development			
3. Promoting a fair and equitable system of global environmental			
governance, and contribute its wisdom and strength to global			
sustainable development	\mid	 	
4. Protecting the environment and countering climate change are the			
common responsibilities of all countries	\mid	 	
5. China remains committed to the Paris Climate Accord,			
collaborating with nations to limit global temperature rise and			

	reduce greenhouse gas emissions		
6.	China supports sharing of green technologies with developing		
	countries, fostering renewable energy adoption, and helping them		
	build sustainable industries		
7.	China partners with other developing nations to provide funding,		
	expertise, and training for sustainable development and		
	environmental resilience		
8.	China works with international organizations such as the United		
	Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank to		
	advance global sustainability agendas		
9.	China collaborates with other nations to establish green financing		
	mechanisms, like green bonds and sustainable investment funds,		
	to support global climate action		
10.	China hosted the COP15 Biodiversity Summit in Kunming,		
	emphasizing international cooperation to protect ecosystems and		
	preserve biodiversity		