

Cognitive Study on the Classification Policy of Domestic Waste among Residents in Nanning City

Yiyuan Rong¹, Yanping Hou², and Yuqian Yang^{1,*}

¹ School of Arts and Sciences, Guangxi Open University, Nanning 530023, China

² School of Resources, Environment and Materials, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, China

Abstract

Nanning is one of the 46 key cities in China to establish a municipal solid waste classification system before the end of 2020, and the garbage classification work ranks in the top in many quarters. At the same time, it still faces some difficulties in the implementation of waste classification policy. Exploring people's understanding of domestic waste classification is of great significance to the improvement of waste classification policy and the implementation of waste classification work. Based on the data obtained from the field survey and questionnaire survey of Nanning residents, this paper obtains the residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy, and obtains the influencing factors of residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy through empirical analysis. The results show that the factors affecting residents' cognition are government regulation, publicity and education, incentive mechanism, public participation and supporting facilities, while individual wishes and behaviors, charging mechanism and community management have no significant impact on the domestic waste classification policy. According to the analysis results, this paper discusses the problems and reasons existing in the cognition of urban residents' domestic waste classification policy, and puts forward some suggestions for improvement and optimization. First, strengthen publicity and education to promote residents' cognition; The second is to strengthen government control and improve detailed policies and regulations; Third, pay attention to the supervision and implementation of reward and punishment measures, and promote the standardized implementation of classification behavior; The fourth is to build and improve the garbage classification and treatment system; Fifth, broaden the channels of public participation.

Keywords

Household Waste Classification; Policy Awareness; Influence Factor.

1. Introduction

Garbage classification is a scientific management method to effectively dispose of garbage, and it is a new and sustainable way to collect and treat garbage. Mixed loading and collection of garbage is one of the root causes of environmental pollution and difficulties in resource reuse. Implementing classified recycling and promoting residents' active participation are helpful to solve the current problems caused by garbage [1]. According to the principles and requirements of reduction, recycling and harmlessness, the implementation of domestic waste classification can promote the improvement of living environment, protect the natural environment, promote the recycling of resources and promote the construction of ecological civilization.

In recent years, many cities in China have successively issued a series of policies related to domestic waste classification, and at the same time they are scrambling to speed up the

implementation of the policies, but they are still in the public. There are different opinions. Some people think that the garbage sorting policy is a good policy, which can promote the reduction of garbage sources, that is, it can save resources and protect the environment, and finally it can contribute to environmental protection. Some people still can't understand why the garbage classification policy should be implemented, and think that garbage classification is too troublesome, time-consuming and labor-intensive. The economic, social environment and policies implemented in different cities are different, and residents' cognition and attitude towards the classification of domestic waste are also different. This will also lead to the imbalance and different degrees of promotion of domestic waste classification. As the direct participants of domestic waste classification, urban residents are the applicable subjects of waste classification policy. It is the key to implement garbage classification and improve residents' cognition of garbage classification policy, which plays a vital role in realizing the goal of domestic garbage classification policy. Therefore, how to manage the policy expectations of the applicable subjects of domestic waste classification, improve residents' policy awareness, make good use of existing policies, and guide residents to actively participate in domestic waste classification is crucial for reducing domestic waste sources, protecting the environment and ecological development in the new period.

In the existing literature, the research on garbage classification and related policies basically focuses on the formulation of garbage classification policies, the management of garbage classification, the awareness and behavior of garbage classification [2-3]. Many scholars are concerned about the generation of domestic waste. The generation of garbage waste is related to urban characteristics and social economy, and garbage recovery should consider the formulation of garbage management policies, and pricing recovery can be implemented [4-7]. However, there is not much research on garbage classification policy from the perspective of residents' cognition. The research areas are also concentrated in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and other cities with advanced waste classification. There is basically no research on the classification of domestic waste in Nanning. Based on the residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy in Nanning, this study is conducive to analyzing the problems from the individual level of residents and supplementing the research on domestic waste classification from the perspective of policy cognition.

Nanning's domestic waste classification work has not been carried out for a long time. The study on the cognition of urban residents' domestic waste classification policy can not only provide case analysis for local waste classification management, but also provide reference for other urban areas that have not yet carried out waste classification work. The analysis of residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy and its influencing factors can provide some scientific basis for the government to formulate, optimize and adjust policies, adopt appropriate methods to spread and implement policies; It is also conducive to guiding residents to improve their understanding of waste.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Conceptual Model

Cognition is based on feeling, processing things to form an overall impression of things. The richer the sensory information, the more complete the cognition of things will be. Cognition is selective. The environment around us is constantly changing, and the things we are exposed to are increasing, but the capacity of our brain is limited, that is, our cognitive ability in a certain period of time is also limited [8]. People will try to integrate information into a whole, even if the information is insufficient or fragmented.

Social cognition includes cognition, and also includes the thinking process of judging and reasoning the objective things in the social environment based on cognition. Therefore, social

environment will have an impact on social cognition. People's social behaviors are gradually adapted to the social environment through constant adjustment. Social environmental factors will restrict social behavior. In the behavioral environment, social cognition, as a subjective environment, will also have an impact on behavior.

Bandura combines cognitive theory with social learning theory, and puts forward that human cognition, behavior and environment are dynamic, and the relationship between two factors is interactive. It is believed that people's behavior is influenced by their own cognition and attitude, and objective environmental factors also restrict behavior to a great extent; Similarly, human cognition is in turn restricted by behavioral and environmental factors.

Because of the interaction among cognition, behavior and environment, this paper puts forward that individual's understanding and cognition of domestic waste classification policy depends on the role of individual classification behavior and environment. Factors that have an impact on individual behavior may also have an impact on individual policy cognition. Environmental factors refer to the natural environment and governance environment that individuals are exposed to in the process of garbage sorting.

According to the theory of social cognition, this paper holds that the cognition of household waste classification policy depends on the individual's classification behavior and environmental factors, and the environmental factor package refers to various situational variables when individuals carry out cognitive activities, including supporting.

2.2. Research Hypothesis

1) Individual classification behavior refers to the behavior that residents participate in the classification of domestic waste and put it into recycling according to the four classification standards. The persistence of individual's behavior on domestic waste classification requires individuals to improve their policy cognition level. Therefore, the study believes that the behavior of individual domestic waste classification has a positive effect on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

2) Supporting facilities refer to all kinds of waste sorting service facilities that residents may come into contact with in the process of waste sorting. Garbage sorting barrels, garbage sorting stations, special garbage trucks, garbage treatment plants and other facilities. Perfect supporting facilities are the basis of implementing garbage sorting. No matter how many documents are formulated and how to publicize and guide residents to put them in different categories, everything is empty talk without corresponding supporting facilities. Therefore, this paper holds that the more complete the supporting facilities, the higher the residents' awareness of domestic waste classification policy.

3) Government regulation refers to the administrative behavior of the government to apply specific policies according to its legal rights in order to achieve specific goals, and also includes the management of various tasks by the government's introduction of relevant policies, laws and regulations. Government regulation has a restrictive and binding effect on the objects of regulation. Government regulation in the management of waste classification is embodied in the formulation of waste classification policies by the government, the induced or mandatory guidance for residents' waste classification behavior, the supervision of waste classification and the management of waste classification facilities. This paper holds that in the early stage of the implementation of the garbage classification policy, government regulation has a positive effect on the cognition of the household garbage classification policy.

4) Publicity and education refers to the measures and methods to make residents understand and understand the policy in garbage classification by various means, and turn their cognition into reality. People's social behavior will be influenced by ideas and consciousness. Follow the principle of cognitive orientation in the process of publicity and education. The function of publicity and education is to help people form correct ideas and consciousness. In garbage

classification, publicity and education is to improve people's awareness of garbage classification policies. Therefore, this paper holds that publicity and education have a positive effect on residents' cognition of waste classification policy.

5) Incentive mechanism refers to the reward and punishment measures that can affect the enthusiasm of residents for garbage classification and implement the behavior of classified delivery. Previous studies have shown that reward and punishment measures play an important role in the behavior intention of garbage classification [9]. Therefore, this paper believes that the incentive mechanism has a positive effect on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

6) The charging mechanism refers to the garbage disposal fee charged in garbage classification. There are generally two kinds of garbage disposal fees, fixed fees and volume fees. China's garbage disposal fees have been fixed for a long time. No matter how much domestic garbage is generated by individuals or families (charging by households), it is a unified and fixed charging standard. This is also the disadvantage of fixed fees. The total amount of garbage discharged by residents is basically unrestricted, which not only can not reduce and recycle garbage, but also runs counter to the original intention of garbage classification.

7) Community management refers to a series of measures implemented by property and other organizations in waste sorting, which is reflected in the enthusiasm of promoting waste sorting and the effect of implementing waste sorting in communities. When the community provides more services in the management process, the better the work is carried out, and the higher the residents' understanding of the project. Therefore, this paper holds that the better the service provided by community management in waste classification, the higher the residents' awareness of domestic waste classification policy.

8) Public participation means that residents can participate in garbage classification in various ways or ways, especially in the formulation of garbage classification policies. When individuals realize that they can participate in the classification of domestic waste in different ways, which will affect and promote the implementation of the garbage classification policy, they will ask themselves to improve their understanding of the policy. This paper holds that the more ways of public participation, the higher residents' awareness of domestic waste classification policy. To sum up, the following eight hypotheses are put forward.

H1: Individual classification behavior has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H2: Supporting facilities have a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H3: Government regulation has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H4: Publicity and education have a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H5: Incentive mechanism has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H6: The charging mechanism has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H7: Community management has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

H8: Public participation has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Data Collection

The object of this study is the residents who have carried out garbage sorting in Nanning. Mainly in the residential areas of Nanning city, field visits and random sampling surveys were conducted, and the questionnaire survey time was from August 5 to August 15, 2020. In the early stage of formal questionnaire distribution, a pre-survey was conducted in a small community in Xixiangtang District. After inputting and analyzing the data, some options of the questionnaire were re-improved and perfected by sorting out the feedback from the respondents in the pre-survey, and finally a formal questionnaire was formed. In the formal investigation, a total of 350 questionnaires were distributed, and 321 questionnaires were actually recovered, with a recovery rate of 91.71%. 19 questionnaires with missing, over-filling and logical errors were excluded, and 302 questionnaires were finally valid, with an effective rate of 86.29%.

Among the 302 residents surveyed, from the gender analysis, there are 155 men, accounting for 51.3%; There are 147 women, accounting for 48.7%. On the analysis of age structure, the age is the most The youngest is 14 years old and the oldest is 70 years old; There are 266 residents aged 20-50, accounting for 88% of the survey. From the educational level of residents, there are 244 people with junior college or undergraduate degree or above, accounting for 80.8%. The reason for the high academic qualifications may be that people count the academic qualifications of on-the-job education and the current education situation. Professionally, it basically covers all walks of life. According to the analysis of monthly income, 10.3% of the residents surveyed have a monthly income of less than 2,000 yuan; 25.2% of 2001-4000 yuan; 4001-6000 yuan accounted for 32.1%; 6001-8000 yuan accounted for 16.6%; 15.9% of them are 8001 yuan or more, showing a distribution state of "less at both ends and more in the middle". In addition to the residents interviewed by Chen, 39.7% of the total interviewed residents have people at home and people working in institutions. There are 101 residents who have primary and secondary school students (nine-year compulsory education students) at home. There are 177 residents in party member's family.

3.2. Econometrics Model

Based on the principle of regression analysis, we have constructed the multivariate regression equation model as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^8 \beta_i x_i + \varepsilon \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Suppose that dependent variable y is residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy; Eight factors X_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$), such as individual classification behavior, are independent variables; β_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$) is the regression coefficient of influencing factors; β_0 is a constant term; ε is a random error.

The collected questionnaire data are imported into SPSS.17 for analysis, and the results are as follow:

Table 1. Model Summary.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
1	0.899 ^a	0.808	0.803	0.4591

Note: A. Predicted variables: (constant), individual classification behavior, community management, government regulation, charging mechanism, incentive mechanism, publicity and education, supporting facilities and public participation.

As can be seen from Table 1, R stands for goodness of fit, which is used to measure the agreement between the model and the observed value. The closer the fitting degree is to 1, the better the model is. The adjusted R² is more accurate. The adjusted R² in the above table is 0.803, which means that the selected independent variable can explain the change of 80.3% dependent variable.

Table 2. ANOVAa

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	260.064	8	32.508	154.262	.000 ^b
	Residual	61.745	293	0.211		
	Total	321.809	301			

Note: a. Dependent variable: cognition of domestic waste classification policy. b. Predictive variables: (constant), community management, individual classification behavior, government regulation, charging mechanism, incentive mechanism, publicity and education, supporting facilities and public participation.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is used to test the significance of the effect between two or more factors. It can be seen from Table 3-10 that the observed value of the Ftest statistic of the constructed model is 154.262, and the probability Sig. value corresponding to its significance test is $(0.000) < 0.05$, which shows that the regression equation of the model is feasible, scientific and reasonable.

4. Result Analysis

Table 3. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

model	Non-standardized regression coefficient		standardized regression coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	standard error	Beta		
(constant)	-0.792	.231		-3.427	.001
Personal classification behavior	0.073	.046	0.041	1.565	.119
supporting facilities	0.204	.050	0.161	4.098	.000
government restriction	0.149	.033	0.148	4.553	.000
publicity and education	0.249	.033	0.287	7.526	.000
overwhelm	0.379	.037	0.370	10.206	.000
Charging mechanism	0.022	.026	0.023	.856	.392
community management	0.023	.039	0.016	.588	.557
public participation	0.118	.038	0.124	3.089	.002

Source: Questionnaire.

H1: Individual classification behavior has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. classification behavior will not have a significant impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p > 0.05$), assuming that H1 is not valid; Personal classification behavior has no influence on residents' policy cognition, which can be seen from the perspective of cognitive dissonance. Cognitive dissonance theory is a

social cognitive theory proposed by L. Festinger in 1957, which can explain the relationship between cognition and behavior. He believes that individuals are pursuing harmony and non-contradiction in their inner world, but there are more contradictions in reality. According to this situation, the phenomenon of cognition and behavior is analyzed. Cognitive coordination means that cognition and behavior are related and consistent. Generally speaking, the attitude and behavior of individuals are in harmony. When cognition and behavior are not in harmony, it is cognitive dissonance. Residents think that garbage sorting is good, but they don't do it. There are two ways to reduce this cognitive dissonance. First, by increasing individuals' awareness of domestic waste classification policies, they can learn more about the significance and appropriate practices of waste classification. The second is to change the relative importance of cognition. Increase awareness of the importance of garbage classification and reduce the tendency and behavior of not sorting garbage.

H2: Supporting facilities have a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Supporting facilities significantly affect the cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient of supporting facilities is greater than 0 ($\beta = 0.161$), which indicates that supporting facilities have a positive impact on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Assuming that H2 is established, it shows that the more complete supporting facilities, the higher residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Supporting facilities have a positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy, which may be that perfect supporting facilities can make residents carry out waste classification activities more conveniently and effectively, and residents realize that their classified garbage will not be mixed and collected, and will be treated appropriately. Therefore, the more complete the supporting facilities, the more it can promote residents' awareness of waste classification policy.

H3: Government regulation has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Government regulation significantly affects the cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient of government regulation is greater than 0 ($\beta = 0.148$), which indicates that government regulation has a positive influence on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Assuming H3 is established, it shows that the greater the government regulation, the higher the residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Government regulation has a positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Government regulation is to manage social public affairs according to laws and regulations.

H4: Publicity and education have a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Publicity and education significantly affected the cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient of publicity and education was greater than 0 ($\beta = 0.287$), which indicated that publicity and education had a positive impact on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Assuming that H4 was established, it indicated that the greater the publicity and education, the higher the cognition of residents on domestic waste classification policy. Publicity and education have a positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy, that is, publicity and education will continue to stimulate individuals to learn and adapt to the relevant contents of waste classification, strengthen people's understanding and absorption of policies, thus improving their understanding of policies and promoting their cognition of policies.

H5: Incentive mechanism has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Incentive mechanism significantly affects the cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient of incentive mechanism is greater than 0 ($\beta = 0.370$), which shows that incentive mechanism has a positive impact on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Assuming H5 is established, it shows that the better the incentive mechanism, the higher the residents' cognition of domestic waste

classification policy. The incentive mechanism is to guide residents' cognition of waste classification policy by setting the goals and conditions of waste classification process. The implementation of incentive measures often needs to cooperate with certain incentive means and human resources. When there are positive incentives, residents will be motivated to get rewards and strive to abide by the provisions of the policy and improve their awareness of the policy; When there are negative incentives, residents will tend to avoid being punished and abide by the provisions of the policy to improve their awareness of the policy.

H6: The charging mechanism has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. The charging mechanism will not have a significant impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p > 0.05$), assuming that H6 is not established;

The charging mechanism has no influence on residents' policy cognition, which may be due to the fact that the domestic waste charge in Nanning is 8 yuan/household/month for a long time, and the lower expenditure is within the residents' affordable range (or imperceptible range), and the increase of the charge is not enough to stimulate residents to improve their policy cognition.

H7: Community management has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Community management will not have a significant impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p > 0.05$), assuming that H7 is not valid. Community management has no influence on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. It may be that residents think that neighborhood committees, property management organizations and other management organizations have the obligation and responsibility to do a good job in waste classification, but they don't realize that individual residents' cognition of waste classification policy is closely related to community waste classification.

H8: Public participation has a significant positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Public participation significantly affects the cognition of domestic waste classification policy ($p < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient of public participation is greater than 0 ($\beta = 0.124$), which shows that public participation has a positive impact on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Assuming H8 is established, it shows that the better the public participation, the higher the residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Public participation has a positive impact on residents' cognition of waste sorting policy, which may be because residents are paying more and more attention to their participation as social subjects, expecting their opinions and suggestions to be expressed through channels, received feedback and even implemented; In order to put forward good and appropriate suggestions, residents were originally required to improve their knowledge of waste classification policy. Therefore, the greater the public participation in the implementation, the higher the residents' awareness of the domestic waste classification policy. Through the results of regression analysis, it is concluded that supporting facilities, government control, publicity and education, incentive mechanism and public participation have a positive impact on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy; The three independent variables of personal classification behavior, charging mechanism and community management will not have a significant impact on the cognition of domestic waste classification policy.

According to the analysis results, a multiple linear regression model is established for the dependent variable and the independent variable:

Among them, y is the cognition of household waste classification policy, -0.792 is a constant term, X_1 is supporting facilities, X_2 is government regulation, X_3 is publicity and education, X_4 is incentive mechanism, and X_5 is public participation; 0.161 , 0.148 , 0.287 , 0.370 and 0.124 are

the standard regression coefficients of supporting facilities, government regulation, publicity and education, incentive mechanism and public participation respectively.

The absolute value of Beta directly reflects the influence of their respective variables on the dependent variables. Combined with the above-mentioned specific model, it can be concluded that the order of influence of these five influencing factors is: incentive mechanism (0.370) > publicity and education (0.287) > supporting measures (0.161) > government regulation (0.148) > public participation (0.124).

5. Discussion

5.1. Improve Laws and Regulations on Garbage Classification

Carrying out garbage sorting is an activity with far-reaching significance and requires the participation of the whole society, and government management is even more essential. The government has the obligation to manage and guide public affairs. The government can make clear the responsibilities and obligations of organizations and the public and guide them to carry out waste sorting by formulating sound and feasible rules and regulations, activity plans, plans and related supporting policies.

5.2. Improve the Incentive Mechanism of Household Waste Classification

Incentive mechanism has a significant positive effect on residents' cognition of domestic waste classification policy. Positive motivation is to reward the expected behavior of individuals who meet the requirements of organizational goals, while negative motivation is to punish the unexpected behavior of individuals who violate the requirements of organizational goals. Both positive and negative incentives are necessary and effective in the implementation of the domestic waste classification policy. The premise is to do a good job of supervision and management and set up reasonable reward and punishment measures.

5.3. Improve the Construction of Supporting Facilities

Increase government investment, add and update garbage collection containers, sorting barrels and publicity facilities in accordance with the requirements of sufficient quantity, perfect facilities and standard labeling, and complete the supporting facilities for front-end sorting and delivery. To find out the demand for funds for garbage sorting in urban areas, in addition to raising funds by the government, it is required that enterprises, residential properties and other social parties in the jurisdiction should also pay for the garbage sorting equipment of their own enterprises and residential areas, so as to reduce the financial pressure of the government and complete the supporting facilities for front-end sorting. Grasp the construction of supporting facilities from the source, and standardize the classified garbage collection boxes. Urge communities, private houses and shopping malls to put enough garbage bins as required. According to different areas and different properties, according to the actual situation of residential areas and private houses, suitable garbage bins are equipped, such as movable residential areas and fixed street settings, and garbage classification knowledge is prominently posted, and weekly recycling schedules are regularly set up to create hard conditions for garbage classification. Property, community and streets are inspected at any time and replaced in time if they are damaged.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, residents in Nanning city were taken as the research object, and random interviews were conducted in Nanning city, and 302 valid questionnaires were collected. After processing the data, through SPSS.17 software was used to analyze the data. It can be concluded

that the order of influence of these five factors is: incentive mechanism > publicity and education > supporting measures > government regulation.> public participation.

Combined with the influencing factors obtained from the analysis, we put forward suggestions for improvement from five aspects in order to promote residents' policy awareness. First, strengthen publicity and education to promote residents' cognition. Publicity should start from an early age and strengthen school education; The government should make effective publicity for different groups of people; The second is to strengthen government control and make it more effective. Guiding opinions on the application of the Regulations of Nanning Municipality on the Classification and Management of Domestic Waste to the implementation of the right of administrative punishment; Implement law enforcement work. Do a good job in industrial policy guidance. Third, pay attention to the supervision and implementation of reward and punishment measures, and promote the standardized implementation of classification behavior; Fourth; build and improve the garbage sorting and disposal system; increase the implementation for basic supporting facilities and increase the disposal capacity for the end for garbage. Fifth, intensify information disclosure and broaden channels for public participation.

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