

# The History and Future Development Trend of Urban Planning in the United States

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**Abstract:** Public strategy is an important tool for official public management, and its implementation by government departments is the backbone of the entire strategy process, and its effectiveness will affect the goals and effects of government departments' work. However, in recent years, local authorities have become alienated in the process of public policy implementation, mainly in terms of copying, contradicting and using policies and regulations. In this regard, this chapter makes a systematic analysis and summary of the current difficulties faced by local governments in the process of policy implementation, the main factors affecting the difficulties of public policy implementation and the main ways of public policy implementation after solving the obstacles, expecting to bring reference and help to the official administrations across the country.

## 1. Introduction

In China, local government departments, that is, the main body of the implementation of national policies and regulations, refer to the provincial and municipal people's governments, municipal governments, county, district, and village-level Beijing Municipal People's Governments. Since the reform and opening up, China has made fruitful achievements in the field of socialist market economy and gradually established a socialist market economy system, which has laid a solid foundation for the healthy development of China's economy and society [1]. However, the change of local political institutions as the superstructure has lagged behind the change of socialist economic system. Although many scientific and reasonable public policies have been formulated in China, many difficulties have arisen in the process of concrete implementation of public policies by local authorities, resulting in distortion and non-realization of the implementation of national policies and regulations, and finally causing the incompatibility between local political reform and economic and social development [2]. The final result is the incoherence between local political reforms and economic and social development. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully analyze the dilemmas and causes that arise in the process of public policy implementation, and then give specific initiatives to deal with them, so that the alienation in policy implementation can be truly avoided, thus improving the quality of implementation by government departments [3].

## 2. Public Policy Overview

With the passage of time, social public policy measures will also change and adjust to the current social development trend and make adjustments and innovations. The only way to give full play to the policy function is to make appropriate adjustments and improve the combination of social public policy measures, which will bring new impetus to social construction and advance the times. The concept of public policy here is closely related to the concepts of justice, fairness and openness that it generates. Therefore, this article focuses on the basic concepts of public policy from three aspects: justice, fairness and openness [4].

### 2.1. Fairness of Public Policy

Public policy should also have the characteristics of objective justice, which is mainly reflected in the two aspects of substantive fairness and procedural justice. First of all, the substantive justice

of public policy must include two characteristics of science and reason. It requires public policy to be scientific in the process of construction, from the emergence of the problem, treatment, handling to the solution of the problem in the whole process. For example, what is the nature of the problem, what is the urgency, what is the necessity, and who should lead the solution. In this process, we diagnose and study the various factors that negatively affect the problem, such as organizational structures, channels of communication, social environment, cultural traditions, institutional factors and many others.

## **2.2. Fairness of Public Policy**

Public policy should conform to the characteristics of publicness. The public interest is the most basic rights and interests enjoyed by people, which is neither influenced by political system transactions nor separated from the influence of social conflict of interest, which is the embodiment of the ethical value of the political system, and at the same time it is a comprehensive system structure integrating the legal system, institutional system and social structure.

In public policy, justice is a basic criterion for the realization of power and duty, effort and reward. The implementation of public policy cannot be achieved without the support of the idea of justice and the concept of fairness. Public policy should take into account the interests of the majority of the people, and not only for a few people deliberately ignore or sacrifice their rights and interests. It is also the justice and fairness that public policy pursues, which satisfies the rights of the majority of people [5].

## **2.3. Openness of Public Policy**

Public policy must also be transparent. The shared area defined by public policy is a non-exclusive common space. Within the region, and in the community as a whole, the main way for people to exchange consensus with each other is through the use of public media. The main step in problem solving is from asking questions to reaching agreement. The public has the power to understand, participate and monitor public policy and any basic public service issues.

The specific issues of public policy may be decided through consultation between the government makers, and then the two parties may elaborate and integrate their respective positions through a certain democratic process, and then make decisions on public policy through the corresponding public representation mechanism and voting, and use this form to determine the provision of public goods and the mode of supply of related services. The process of public policy making is open and honest, and it is not the result of planning and specific operations in the council chamber [6]. This openness determines the understanding of public policies and legal demands by citizens and the public.

## **3. Functions and Roles Played by Public Policies in Government Management**

The characteristics and functions of the role of public policy are classified as provision, distribution, management and symbolism. The public uses this ability of public policy to obtain happiness, health, social order and rights.

The effect of public policy is proportional to the extent to which it is absorbed by the public or the government. It plays the function of direct decision making. Taxation is one of the more common means of extracting funds in modern government. Taxes are used to ensure adequate funding and financing of public facilities, public safety, public welfare, public governance, etc. Taxation also plays a key role as a "lever" in regulating macroeconomic behavior.

Taxation is also an extremely important technical tool for the re-sharing and transformative exploitation of our resources. For commodities such as tobacco and alcohol, government departments design and formulate various policies in the hope of restricting the use of certain commodities by the people. In addition, in order to stimulate certain public welfare donation activities, the central government may also adopt tax reduction and tax reduction methods to guide certain investment activities that meet the policy requirements. In addition, the central government may provide tax deductions or even income tax exemptions to encourage certain public donations in

order to direct certain policy-compliant investment activities.

The distributive act in public policy includes conditions such as wages and income, health care, culture and education, residence and occupation. It refers to the distribution of wealth, goods, technology, reputation, positions, and various resources to individuals or groups in society, and such an act is the distributive act in public policy.

The management of public policy is also the control and supervision of certain activities of individuals or groups in society. In public policy, policies related to control include many aspects such as natural resource conservation, environment, planning production, road safety education, heritage protection, passport management, and compulsory education, so that the government must direct or regulate the activities of citizens, thus stipulating the responsibilities and obligations to be performed by people. The social control function of public policy punishes crime and provides legal protection for society, thus enabling it to run smoothly. In addition, public policy also has a symbolic social function meaning, mainly using festivals, rituals, political figures, speeches and other methods to demonstrate and use such activities to enhance the social confidence of citizens and strengthen the will of the team, which can spread the value of equality of civil rights [7].

The distillation, sharing, management, and symbolic functions of common policy measures are not completely opposed to each other, but are usually combined in a single policy. Thus, the policy formulation process includes four functions: refining, sharing, managing and symbolic. The distillation function is the fundamental purpose of the policy measures, which is to distill the public resources needed to implement social welfare policy measures and national economic security planning; the sharing function is manifested by the tax incentives that are repeatedly shared and mainly used to help the economic development of poor places; the symbolic function is manifested by the tax incentives that local governments can use in the form of tax reductions and exemptions for certain social activities to be The symbolic function is that local governments can use tax incentives in the form of reduction or exemption to stimulate certain activities in the society; the management function is that some economic activities that are prohibited, opposed or not advocated in the society need to be managed by heavy taxes [7].

#### **4. Standards that Public Policy Upholds in Government Management**

The most basic function of public policy is to guide the future development trend of economy and society. The government system is designed to achieve sustainable social development, and the concept of equity in public policy is also designed to meet the needs of future development based on the current society, which can realize not only the rights of citizens themselves, but also the rights shared by resources, ecology, and the natural environment.

The following principles should be implemented by public policy in government management: First, enhance the ability of public policy to support the economy and society, enhance its development vitality and the function of cultivating talents; second, it must comply with the principles of science and ensure clear and precise adjustment. The reality is that although some laws and regulations have been enacted and passed, the relevant agencies have no actual power and enforce them arbitrarily, thus undermining the credibility of the entire system; Third, it is necessary to obtain the broad support and embrace of the people. Public policies must be adequately planned in the process of formulation, and there must be sufficient time from pre-planning to public deliberation, so as to ensure that public policies can be understood and recognized by the public and be supported at a later stage. Fourth, the implementation process and principles of public policy formulation must be based on the legal characteristics of equality, transparency and predictability, so as to ensure that the policy implementation department is constrained by the corresponding laws in practice; Fifth, public policy must follow the existing legislative principles, and the maker must master the legislative basis in the process of policy formulation; sixth, when public policy involves the rights and interests of some citizens, it must be reviewed by the judiciary, and the law must be used as the criterion for policy judgment; seventh, the social problems oriented to public policy must be limited to the extent that the relevant government agencies can be involved; eighth, public policy can reasonably protect and improve the rights and interests of individuals, improve the

motivation of shareholders, and create a guarantee for long-term earnings [8].

## **5. Responses to the Application of Public Policy in Government Management**

In the era of planned economy, public policy was a relatively unfamiliar concept to citizens. At present, China is in the era of transformation to the socialist market economy system, accepting the influence of the development of the separation of government and enterprises, and gradually realize the operation of public ownership as the leading multi-party specific system, which is also the mainstream direction of most enterprises. In this context, government functions will gradually transform into macro management and public management, so it is necessary to prevent the misalignment and even lack of regulation of market economic activities by local government departments [9].

We should carefully study and refer to the excellent and successful experiences of foreign countries and compare them with China's actual situation in terms of ownership structure, level of productivity development and stage of agricultural industrialization process, and then carry out differentiated analysis to find out solutions that not only adapt to the laws of China's market economy development but also meet the national conditions, so as to promote national public policies to play a greater role in social administration and management [10].

### **5.1. Solve Historical Problems**

The real problems such as the lack of separation between government and enterprises, the lack of separation between government and capital, and the unclear relationship between them and the ownership of enterprises are all real problems left behind by the traditional planned socialist system in China. With the development of China's reform and opening up, this reality problem is also more obvious, and it even limits the deepening reform of Chinese state-owned enterprises. Therefore, China must make reasonable planning for operating state-owned assets and define the property rights, financial resources and affairs of central and local government finances scientifically and reasonably according to the hierarchical planning principle, so as to achieve a clear division [11]. The management responsibilities of asset owners should be comprehensively executed by the State Council, and the stock of operating state-owned assets, investments, subsidies and their profits should be centrally managed by the State State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Authority, which should also be directly appointed by the National People's Congress to finally complete asset management and fund operation.

According to the financial budget requirements, the layout is adjusted and overall supervision is carried out. The specific coordination and supervision can be carried out by the relevant government agencies and state-owned enterprises to change the status quo of compartmentalization of enterprises and unclear responsibilities of enterprises. Therefore, the reasonable operation of the market and reasonable government intervention is the basic premise of correctly identifying and protecting the property rights of the company.

### **5.2. Transform and Reform the Administrative System in Accordance with the Current Situation**

First of all, it is necessary to combine with China's current national conditions and transform government functions according to the market and the current situation. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the policy of separation of government and enterprises and alleviate the pressure of corporate finance and taxation, it is necessary to streamline the personnel of government agencies and integrate the overlapping responsibilities, so as to improve the comprehensive quality of government personnel. Secondly, we should transform and reform the functions of the government in line with the socialist market economy, reorganize the comprehensive organ of national economic policy into an organ that specializes in managing the macroeconomic control of the market and formulating major public policies for government departments, and adjust it to a professional operating organ, and introduce relevant regulations and systems that adapt to the development trend of the market at this stage through long-term planning, so as to encourage fair

competition among enterprises and avoid the phenomenon of market monopoly. Finally, measures to cultivate innovative industry technical personnel, the establishment of a relevant public policy system for private enterprises to guide the operation of small and medium-sized enterprises, which can guide and support the development and growth of private enterprises.

### **5.3. Government Actively Fulfills its Social Obligations and Responsibilities**

The use of public policy in government administration is an expression of democratic political science. The people's government derives its rights from the people, so the people's government has to be responsible to the people. And public policy has become an important value in the new democratic political period, which requires the people's government to actively perform social obligations and functions, and to have certain political science, legal and moral community responsibilities. At the same time, it needs to be monitored by relevant institutions and people from within and outside the people's government to ensure that the community's responsibilities and obligations are carried out properly.

First, all citizens are allowed to participate and evaluate government activities. From the point of view of legislative system, the application of public strategy in government administration requires the universal participation of all citizens. As the most direct object of the official administrative activities, citizens have the most right to make judgment on the official administrative activities. The use of public strategy in government administration can be effective only if it has the general support of citizens.

Second, local government departments also need to reflect the role of public policy in local government governance and the demands of the public. This is because the basis for realizing the government's responsibility for its misbehavior lies in enabling citizens to evaluate the government, otherwise the government's responsibility will lack real value. The government's response is of key importance, and rewarding citizens is also a key manifestation of a democratic state.

Finally, the most sustainable and powerful means for government to be socially responsible is to hold citizens socially responsible, because citizens have always been the primary targets of government. When the government fails to assume a certain level of social responsibility, it must give the citizens the right to correct their mistakes. For the quality dissatisfaction of government departments, accountability to the head of government departments and the formation of appropriate rules and regulations can ensure the quality of products. At the same time, the management of government departments should also be consciously monitored by the people and supervise the effective implementation of public policies of government departments, from the supervision of the people's accountability to form a consciousness of responsibility of the management of government departments [11].

### **5.4. Optimization of the Environment for the Implementation of Public Policies of Local Governments**

Generally speaking, the natural economic and social environment in the administrative environment is established and cannot be changed, but we can create favorable economic and social conditions. First of all, create favorable environmental conditions for the development of socialist market economy, further improve and sound the basic economic structure of society; form and improve the socialist system adapted to their own conditions; properly adjust resources to develop economic and social production capacity in order to improve the lives of the people. Then, create favorable conditions for the socialist political environment. It is necessary to actively promote the reform of the national administrative system to realize the democratization, scientific and legalization of the national government system; vigorously promote the construction of socialist legal system. Secondly, create favorable international economic and social conditions to cultivate the international awareness of members of the national government system; promote extensive exchanges with the international economic society. Finally, create favorable humanistic, national and religious environmental conditions.

## 6. Conclusion

To sum up, with the continuous development of China's socialist market economy, social conflicts are becoming more and more complicated and diversified. In this situation, the government should deal with the relationship with the people, which is what every government department has to face. This paper proposes countermeasures after an in-depth analysis of the problems in public policy management: firstly, strengthen the policy propaganda, increase the investment in public infrastructure construction; secondly, improve the system of laws and regulations, improve the quality of citizens, and then establish a sound supervision mechanism to ensure the harmonious and stable development of society. At the same time, we should also work on ideological awareness and actively guide the public to participate rationally in policy formulation, implementation and supervision. Only in this way can ensure public policies can effectively play their proper role.

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