

## Research on Innovation and Governance of Local Government

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**Abstract:** For a long time, local governments have been advancing political progress and social good governance through political reform, administrative reform, public service and social governance innovation. At the same time, in the face of the crisis of social governance, local governments at all levels have carried out many governance innovations in the power structure system and technical arrangements of public management. The innovative practices of local governments in China have promoted changes in local governance, and local governance is tending to replace local management. Promoting the modernization of local governance system should become the trend of local government innovation in the new period. The innovation of government management mechanism and the transformation of government governance to achieve good governance also require the construction of a vibrant civil society and its positive interaction with local governments.

### 1. Introduction

From the very beginning, local governments have been exploring ways of governance, on the one hand due to the needs of the government's continuous change, on the other hand due to the need to change the social environment and to meet the needs of the development of the international environment. Compared with the central government, modern local governments in China have limited powers, such as formulating local tax policies and implementing limited legislation. In many countries, ethnic autonomous areas have greater powers such as legislative powers than ordinary local governments. There are also autonomous regions. Hong Kong and Macao have become special administrative regions of China after they broke out of colonial rule. Compared with provinces and municipalities with administrative status, the central government has given greater power. But now, there is a new trend among local governments in China. The Chinese government often uses a "pilot" method in the process of economic transformation, that is, allowing local governments to explore various ways to solve problems according to local actual conditions [1-3]. The experience will be absorbed into the policies formulated by the central government, and then spread across the country. Through this interaction between the central and local governments, the spirit of local innovation is integrated into the policy-making process led by the central government, thereby improving the overall innovation and adaptability of the Chinese government. Western scholars call China's innovative method of local government "policy test theory." The biggest benefit of policy experimentation is its ability to capture uncertainty. China's reform is a batch process, and rarely has the characteristics of an overall supporting reform. Large-scale repeated trials have effectively enriched and changed the knowledge and skills of policy makers and administrators from the grassroots to the central government in formulating economic policies, and also provided a favorable environment for policy makers to continuously adjust to the new situation. Therefore, the experience gained from long-term local policy experiments is the basis for major decisions. The "Policy Test Theory" proposes a new perspective to explain China's reform mechanism and establishes a link between local government innovation and national governance, that is, local government innovation can spread from level to level and rise to national policy and promotion Holistic institutional changes. This kind of bottom-up local government's innovative

policy implementation method is also compatible with the functional transformation of modern government.

## **2. Modern Government and Its Function Transformation**

The essential characteristics of modern local government are: taking service as its purpose, taking fairness as its core, democracy as its foundation, and the rule of law as its guarantee. Compared with traditional local government, it requires a comprehensive transformation from system and mechanism to culture and psychology:

### **2.1 The Transformation from "Object-based" to "Human-based"**

In the past, the government was more based on material wealth and used people as a tool to obtain material wealth. The tools to obtain wealth, without paying attention to human development, will lead to the development of people being blocked, and there will be no in-depth progress. In this case, the growth of wealth is only temporary, and in the long run, it will cause greater losses. The modern government is to take real people as the starting point of all activities and build a "human-oriented" service function government. It fully considers the interests, aspirations, and demands of the public. In addition to satisfying the needs of people, they must also satisfy people. The needs of safety, development, and enjoyment are based on Maslow's survival and development theory, that is, human survival and development needs to be layered like a pyramid: the first and lowest requirements are physiological needs, which is what people need to survive. The most basic substances, such as food, water, clothing, food, shelter, and transportation; the second level is the need for safety, not only personal safety, but also mental safety [4]. When mental safety is met, there is no need for incentives; The fourth layer is the need for emotions and belonging, including religion, education, managers, etc. The fourth layer is the need for respect. Everyone should accept respect from others, and they must also respect others and society of others. Status, social role; the fifth level is the highest level, which is the need for self-realization, which refers to personal ideals and ambitions Ability and potential of the right to play and use. Modern local governments should not only focus on the needs of people's survival, but also on the needs of safety, emotions, and even self-realization.

### **2.2 From "All-around" to "Limited"**

In recent years, the simplified administration and decentralization of our government has been changing to a "limited type", turning to a service-oriented government, clarifying its own functions, and doing something to do something. The government institutions are set up in accordance with the law, and the government's power is based on Exercised by law, the scope of government's power is restricted according to the law; the same understanding of how to limit the government's power, not only by means of legal coercion, but also combined with internal supervision and external supervision, and truly achieve the "first in the world" Worry and worry, a service-oriented government.

### **2.3 From "Power Type" to "Responsibility type"**

Traditional local governments have emphasized their obligations to citizens, but often ignored their rights; administrative power has been magnified and sometimes even expanded indefinitely. Modern local governments are accompanied by responsibilities. From the perspective of the legitimacy of the government, the power of the government comes from the people. There is no doubt that it is responsible to the public. All government measures and all acts of officials must be based on public opinion [5]. Local government responsibilities include moral responsibilities, political responsibilities, administrative responsibilities, litigation responsibilities, and economic responsibilities. Taking responsibility has become the first priority of local governments.

### **2.4 From "Dark Box Type" to "Transparent Type"**

Traditional local governments are not open to society from the establishment of institutions,

responsibilities and authority to rules and regulations, and operating procedures. All matters are decided and implemented internally by officials, so that they are considered black-box operations. The information that modern local governments will hold is open to society except for the parts that must be kept secret and related to personal privacy. This is in keeping with the original intention of democratic politics and can promote its better realization of civil rights, especially the right to know, choose and participate.

## **2.5 From "Rental Type" to "Integrity Type"**

Officials of traditional local governments are the representatives of individual powers, which can easily lead to rent-making behaviors in which people use their power to obtain economic benefits, which is also the root cause of corruption. Modern local governments have strengthened supervision and control over the operation of power, and created an institutional environment where the expected cost of corruption is greater than the expected benefit. Through both punishment and prevention, minimizing the opportunities for power to rent, and ensuring that public power serves the public interest.

## **3. Motivation of Government Innovation Management Mechanism**

Looking at the local governments that manage and innovate in the country, there are two problems. One is the crisis of authority and the other is the crisis of management.

### **3.1 The First is the Crisis of Authority**

In some places, it weakens the functions of the People's Congress committee. It is excessively positioned as a supervisory authority, and it is forgotten that it is the authority that exercises the power of decision. This awareness has led to the lack of authority of the People's Congress committee. Therefore, only through reform and innovation management can the legal decision-making power and authority of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress be restored and improved, and legal construction can be better promoted; and some local governments have cumulative dysfunctions of various disadvantages of the traditional system. Existence prevents the government from responding to various questions positively [6]. The dissatisfaction of investors and the public's complaint system. The government's embarrassing position has also led to the decline of the government's credibility in the people's hearts. The government's image has been greatly damaged, leading to the emergence of the government. A crisis of authority.

### **3.2 Second is the Management Crisis**

Some local governments may be caused by the poor operation of the inherent system. Just as some local governments may implement a multi-level, collective approval system, each link has a corresponding Administrative authority, and in the case that all links have been completed, the efficiency of approval is very low and time-consuming. The management crisis caused by the poor operation of the inherent system has prompted local governments to change the defects of the original system through innovation; some governments may also lack more available resources. From this we can see that the crisis situation is the motivation for the government to carry out innovative reforms.

## **4. The Problems Facing Government Innovation**

### **4.1 Functional Transformation is not in Place**

Although continuous local government innovation has promoted the transformation of government functions to a considerable extent, the core goals are the pursuit of GDP and fiscal revenue growth, fixed assets investment and export stimulation as the main driving force, government allocation of resources, and administrative intervention in economic operations. The traditional development mode of means has not only been sustained, but also continuously

strengthened in the face of many challenges in economic and social development. This not only weakened the market supervision, public service and environmental protection functions of local governments, but also caused the basic governance structure of strong governments, weak markets and weak societies to remain the same. Although local government innovation frequently moves in the areas of agency reduction, personnel reduction, and process reengineering, it is still difficult to fundamentally solve the problem. The government's administrative operation costs remain high and overload operations, and there are still too many administrative approval items, administrative approval efficiency is still low, and public satisfaction is still not high.

#### **4.2 The Decisive role of the Market in the Allocation of Resources did not Play Well**

Although continuous local government innovation has promoted changes in the relationship between the government and the market to a considerable extent, market players have become increasingly dynamic, the market system has been continuously improved, and the market is in resources. The role of distribution has also become more and more obvious, but the dominant role of local governments has led to the market's decisive role in resource allocation. Because local governments not only control scarce resources such as land and credit, but also exercise powers that lack the constraints of the rule of law, the market is only a policy tool that local governments can use to make arbitrary arrangements. What's more serious is that the market economy dominated by power has led the market to be completely dominated by administrative power. The "unsettled hand" controlled the "invisible hand". The combination of abuse of power without the rule of law and greedy capital has become. The root cause of the most serious disadvantages in contemporary Chinese society.

#### **4.3 The Pattern of Building a Society is Still Maintained**

Although in recent years many local governments have launched a large-scale social governance innovation movement centered on cultivating and developing social organizations, the number and influence of social organizations have increased significantly, but local governments have not realized that socially autonomous governance can reduce mitigation. The pressure of public affairs governance and its important function in building a harmonious society, therefore, there is always a lack of motivation to let society govern itself. In the pattern of building a society, local governments can, to a certain extent, give social organizations to play their important role of "learning and supplementing", but the basic right of citizens to maintain their rights and participate in the governance of public affairs through social organizations is Be wary. In the end, in the grand narrative of local government's social governance innovation, the main body is still the government at all levels, its construction goal is still a "pan-politicized society", and its operation mode is still nurturing and Development of social organizations. Social construction is more a policy tool for the government to achieve its goals, rather than fostering an autonomous society. As a result, a society that lacks initiative and autonomy is even more vulnerable in the face of rampant power and greedy capital lacking the constraints of the rule of law.

### **5. Government Innovation and Governance Improvement**

#### **5.1 Change the Government's Management model, Improve Government Functions, and Improve Government Efficiency**

From the vertical, simplifying administration and decentralization, removing bureaucracy, no more than the big, not the authority; horizontally, reduce the setting of unnecessary departments, and merge the functions of departments with the same or related power, which can reduce unnecessary troubles for the people can also simplify government departments and increase efficiency. At the same time, you can also rely on the private sector, civil society, and some international organizations to share government burdens and improve government functions. For example, government outsourcing now means that the government assigns some projects to third parties, such as enterprises, without having to do everything themselves. We will transfer some

power from government agencies to communities, rely on market forces to make changes, and in some public services rely on market mechanisms for "government remodeling."

## **5.2 Strengthen the Autonomous Management and Selectivity of Society and Form a New Power-dependent Relationship**

Changes in government functions and rights cannot be accomplished by the government alone. To realize common interests and maintain stable relations, we must strengthen the autonomy of society. For example, non-profit organizations, community organizations, various associations, and various communities of interest must gradually form autonomy, or assume sole responsibility, or cooperate with the government to undertake the task of dissolving the government.

## **5.3 Good Governance through Innovation**

With the development of the times and the progress of society, people's pursuit of government has changed from "good governance" to "good governance", that is, to maximize the public interest through the cooperation between the government and social citizens, seek democratic legitimacy, improve efficiency, and maximize government innovation. The goal is the rule of law and human rights. Therefore, good governance is an ethical requirement and value evaluation of the government.

## **5.4 In Addition to Innovation Governance within the Government, It Is also Important to Seek External Innovation Governance Models**

Just like a debate that has been played in the classroom before, is there more competition between local governments than cooperation or more cooperation than competition, no matter what kind of neutralization mode between the two before, modern government is more. Most of them are seeking a cooperative relationship. On the one hand, due to the limited resources, transactions between different regions are more frequent, on the other hand, regional economic development is becoming faster and faster, etc., and local governments have to abandon competition. Relationship to seek cooperation. And how to quickly establish an effective regional economy? First, it is necessary to establish an authoritative organization for the unified management of regional economic zone development for unified coordination and processing. It can set up multiple small management organizations for detailed management and set up corresponding supervision departments for supervision. The monitoring effect of the media, enterprises and various non-governmental organizations should be brought into play. Second, the establishment of a stable and effective local government coordination mechanism can avoid the infringement of local interests on the interests of regional economies. Third, strengthen the exchange of talents across administrative regions. There are differences between the development of local governments in regional economies. There are differences in education, scientific research, etc., which will cause a gap between talents and surrounding areas. Therefore, strengthening the exchange of talents across administrative regions is also a practical need for coordinated economic development in the economic zone. This is also the talent guarantee for the rapid development of the economic zone. Fourth, a lot of cross-administrative development plans are formulated. When formulating regional development plans, the government should expand the perspective and the main body of policy considerations to the entire economic zone. When making planning goals as cross-administrative as possible. Domain development goals, provide protection and support for economic coordination of economic zones. Although there are obstacles such as inter-governmental system, policy, and information barriers between regional economies composed of different local governments, the existence of vicious competition among local governments and the uncoordinated development of regional economies can easily lead to gaps. There are problems that are not conducive to the stable development of the economic zone and the lack of mandatory documents and policies such as laws and regulations among local governments. However, I believe that with the joint efforts of multiple governments, these problems can be solved to achieve the goal of common development and common progress.

## 6. Summary

Therefore, both the innovative governance within the government and the innovative coexistence model between the government and the government are for the better development of local governments, to achieve people-oriented, all-round human development and the improvement of the utilization of regional resources. When our place is standing on a vantage point to look at the current problems, we will have different cognitions and cognitions; and in the new era, when economic development enters a new normal, local governments are even more needed. Bring into play its own value and positive role, build a bridge between the people and the country, and tie bonds between government and enterprises to achieve common development and progress.

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