

On the Innovation of Local Governance Based on the Value of Democratic Politics

Lian Ke¹

¹(School of Public Administration and Politics and Law, Southwest jiaotong university , China)

Abstract: Under the background of deepening reform in the new period, local governance innovation not only changes the concept of government governance innovation and government function, but also reshapes the internal governance mechanism of government under the guidance of the value of democratic politics, fosters and develops strong democratic society, To build a multi-center cooperative governance model under the framework of government, market and society, to strengthen democracy and the rule of law, to shape the democratic atmosphere, to realize the modernization of governance democracy and national governance system and governance ability.

Key words: democracy; local governance; innovation; rule of law

Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, China has entered a period of deepening the reform period. In the contemporary China, which will soon build a well-off society, the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Party stressed that "the goal of comprehensively deepening reform in the new period is to promote the national governance system and governance Modernization, "the goal of governance under the guidance of governance more and more respected by the academic community, and local government as the main force of state governance, is the implementation of state power, the people of democracy defenders, to achieve national governance modernization goals must First of all, to achieve the modernization of local governance, and the modernization of local governance must rely on innovation to promote Therefore, the study of local governance innovation has important practical significance and practical significance. At the same time, when democracy becomes the core value of modern politics and becomes the universal value of different countries and different ideologies, the debate about democracy is no longer a false proposition of democracy "good" and "no" Is "what kind of democracy" and "how to achieve democracy" theme. This paper aims to find out how to innovate in order to find the possible way of Chinese democracy growth, how to achieve the local governance democracy, and realize the realism of the local governance of the People's Republic of China under the national nature of the People's Republic of China in the people's democratic dictatorship. Big country democracy. This part is divided into the following four parts, the first part of the local governance literature review, combing governance and the concept of local governance; the second part of the democratic political value in the performance of local governance to explain; the third part of the current local governance innovation The plight of the brief description; finally put forward the proposed path.

1. FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE

1.1 THE CONNOTATION OF GOVERNANCE

The term "governance" in ancient Latin refers to the instruction, management, and domination, which

refers to the activities of the functional departments of certain countries to manage national public affairs[1]. Governance in China is the origin of goods, the concept of governance first appeared in the 1970s in the West, to the 90's appeared good governance (good governance) argument, to today "governance" and "good governance" has become the core concept of public management disciplines. After the 1990s, the World Bank put forward the slogan of "good governance". Legitimate, rule of law, responsible, transparent and effective government constitute the basic elements of good governance and become the main criterion for regulating political rights. Some people regard governance as a "self-organized inter-organizational network" of civil society. That this is a kind of no government governance, the United Nations Global Governance Committee published in 1995 entitled "Our Global Partnership" research report also believes that: "governance is or public or private individuals and institutions manage a lot of common business The sum of the ways in which it is a continuous process of reconciling each other or conflicting interests and taking joint action, including both formal systems and rules that are compelled to compel people to obey, as well as informal statements that are agreed upon or considered to be in their interest The institutional arrangements[2]. ”

After the introduction of the theory of governance into China, a large number of scholars combined with China's national conditions to fill the theoretical gaps, comprehensive research, this paper will be defined as a multi-agent participation, through democratic consultation for social management. The concept of governance to break the traditional sense of the relationship between the model, no longer strictly distinguish between local government and society and the difference between the market, the main body of governance, methods and functions were extended to achieve from the traditional administration to the current consultation The cross[3]. This is a change in the ruling model, including the allocation of rights and behavior, which is China's national governance system and the modernization of national governance has important significance[4].

1.2 THE DEFINITION OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Local government governance in foreign countries is called "Local Governance", we can see that foreign local government governance and local governance is no significant difference, and in our country, due to the particularity of local government and long-term retention of planned economic system, Governance is clearly different from local government governance. However, in distinguishing the concept of the two, there is no clear conclusion that the academic community has unambiguous. At present, the willingness of local people to participate in social politics and public affairs has been strengthened in our country. At the same time, due to the impact of the wave of globalization, the government has expanded its functions and the government's pressure to provide public services. Do not give up the previous single main management model to combine the market and the power of the public to manage the community. It emphasizes decentralization as the dominant local power and self-management ability, but advocates between different levels of government, between local governments and private enterprises, government organizations and citizens Extensive cooperation and partnership between societies[5]. ”From local government to local governance is the main process of change and

^[1]Yu Keping, Governance and Good Governance [M], Beijing, Social Science Literature Publishing House, 2000 edition

^[2]Chen Zhenming, Public Management [M], Beijing, Renmin University of China Press, 2005 edition

^[3]Zhang Wenli, multi-center governance: a new model of urban governance in China [J], Urban Economy, 2008 (1)

^[4]Zhou Jinzhu, Pan Lin, local government governance research [J], academia, 2015,11

^[5]Sun Boying, the rise of local governance in contemporary developed countries [J], China Administration, 2003,4

increase, but also accompanied by local governments and markets and the complex relationship between citizens. The definition of local governance follows the understanding of local governance by Bovaird and Löffler: local governance is a set of formal and informal rules, structures, and processes. It determines the way in which individuals and organizations exercise their power, which, in addition to the power of decision-making beyond the average stakeholder, also affects the welfare of the individual or organization at the local level[6].

2. THE TREND OF DEMOCRATIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

2.1 THE CONNOTATION OF DEMOCRACY

The original form of democracy is the ancient city of Athens, the direct democracy: that is, each citizen's rights directly involved and determine the city's major events, the citizens of the city to enjoy the supreme power of the city. Democracy as the core value of modern politics, condensed with many provisions with universal or regular. As a common political ideal of mankind, phase For any form of domination of mankind, the democratic system can better reflect the legitimacy of political authority, but also in the political process to highlight the public's subjective value[7]. Marx once pointed out the basic characteristics of democracy, "the relationship between democracy and all other countries, as is not the religion of the creation of twenty people to create religion, not the national system to create people, but the people to create a national system. In the democratic system, People do not exist for the law, but the law exists for the people. "Local government governance and the relationship with democracy is not the same relationship, governance and democracy itself is two completely different concepts[8]. Governance is primarily a political act, and democracy is a political value, so it can not simply replace democracy with governance. At present, China has a lot of public issues, from the surface is caused by improper governance, but look after the reasons, the essence is the lack of democracy. At present, the level of democratization in our local governance level is far less than that at the national level. This is precisely the crux of the bottleneck of local governance. In the social values, lifestyles and interests of the increasingly diversified structure, increasingly diversified public service needs, personalized today, the public has not only the pursuit of "democratic state" but instead of the pursuit of "democratic society"[9].

3. THE PERFORMANCE OF DEMOCRATIC TRENDS IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

3.1 DIVERSIFICATION OF GOVERNANCE SUBJECT

As the main promoter of local governance innovation, the change of the local government from the management of the single subject to the multi - subject cooperation is the main development direction of the future local governance innovation. Among them, social organizations with autonomous character play the role of social autonomy, interest expression and policy consultation in the political process, and it is an important social support condition for the effective operation of democratic system. The autonomy function of social organization and its extensive participation in public affairs is itself a concrete form of diversification of governance structure. It has an important guarantee function to enhance the publicity of public affairs

^[6]Shen Haixia, local government governance: from local government innovation to comprehensive governance [D], Lanzhou University, 2009,5

^[7]He Xianming, Governance Democracy: Possible Way to Grow Democracy in China [M], Beijing, China Science Press, 2014

^[8]Hu Ningsheng, Dai Xiangyu, local government governance innovation self-promotion mechanism: power, challenge, and remodeling [J], China Administration, 2016,2

^[9]Dai Changqiao, China and the United States local government governance structure comparison [J], China Administration, 2011,7

governance. At the same time, social organization is also involved in institutionalization of citizen participation. Important track of the track[10]. The expression of interest and the participation of political participation are both conducive to enhancing the political effect of the interests of the public, especially the disadvantaged groups, and also to avoid the social turmoil of interest expression and irrational and even violent means.

3.2 DIVERSIFICATION OF GOVERNANCE

It is the most common way and path of local government innovation practice to introduce the form of democratic participation in the process of local public affairs administration. Which is the most effective participatory governance. The so-called participatory governance is the sum of the systems and processes that are designed by local governments to solve practical public management problems by opening public policy processes to ordinary citizens. Related research shows that participatory governance has achieved remarkable results in fostering social capital, empowering people, building a transparent government and improving government performance. Participatory governance is an important form of democracy and a driving force for government transformation[11]. Through participatory governance, we can form a multi-center governance model with government-led and mutually beneficial participation in the whole society to achieve the ultimate goal of administration - good governance. But there is still a lot of real dilemma in China's participatory governance[12].

3.3 THE OPENNESS OF THE GOVERNANCE PROCESS

Whether it is participatory governance or deliberative democracy, it depends on the equality of the main body of governance, loose dialogue, especially the mainstay of public affairs co-governance that the government out of the condescending master mentality, with an equal attitude, take the initiative to open government information, Enhance public confidence in the government[13]. The local government should further innovate the system of "people's hearing", let the people take the initiative to participate in the dialogue, directly to the government work questions, opinions and questions, so that only open political significance.

4. THE REALISTIC DILEMMA OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

4.1 OFFICIALS SERVING NON-DEMOCRACY

China's top local officials are generally served in different places, the term is short, the power is large, while officials in the promotion of local GDP as a measure of the situation, officials tend to economic selfish, often the pursuit of GDP growth and neglect of people's livelihood Of the building. Some local government officials seize the central government to encourage innovation policy disguised vigorously image project. From their own interests to seek career promotion at the expense of economic, social, environmental resources, massive construction, and thus deviated from the "right for the people to use, for the people to seek, for the people of the Department of"[14]. Such as in the creation of the national health city was exposed during the city of Luoyang, Henan Province, flooded the vendors, brush wall modesty, sent people stalk unannounced visits and

^[10]Li Shufang, local government innovation research [D], Zhengzhou University, 2011,5

^[11]Zhang Tong, participatory governance: the convergence of local government governance system innovation [J], Journal of Renmin University of China, 2014,6

^[12]Liu Guihua, participatory governance and local government governance optimization [J], Tianfu new theory, 2014,2

^[13]Summary of the Symposium on the Local Government Governance in the Process of National Governance Modernization [J]; Yunnan University; 2015,5;

^[14]Liu Wei, Mao Shoulong, local government innovation and limited government [J], academia, 2014,4

so on. This kind of achievements engineering innovation not only caused the economic, social trust and government legitimacy and many other aspects of the loss, but also corrupt the government innovation in the community as a whole. The local government is not strict, the coherence and coordination between the government is relatively poor.

4.2 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT RENT-SEEKING CORRUPTION

Local governments play two roles in local governance innovation: first, the local government is the representative of the local public interest, and should not compete with the people; second, the local government as an orderly organization has its own existence and development of self- The The so-called self-interest of the government is a non-dominant government attribute that corresponds to the public nature of the government. It shows that the government pursues its own interests in a potentially or obvious way, creating favorable conditions for organizational survival and development Attributes[15]. With the development of society, the functions of government departments should be more turned to the provision of public services, not both referees and athletes. But local governments still have serious corruption problems. The root cause of corruption is that moral problems, personal corruption can no doubt can be attributed to personal morality, but the spread of corruption in the local is not just a moral reason, more importantly, institutional reasons, the local democratic supervision system imperfect The proliferation of corruption[16].

Conclusion

1. IMPROVE THE LEGAL MECHANISM, STRENGTHEN DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

The law is part of the legislation and should be given an independent status. If the independence of the judiciary, the perfection of the law, whether it is the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, or the Western judicial system can be found in practice defects and after the make up. On the contrary, if the party in the ruling position ignores the general trend of the world, always uphold the strong government, above the judicial, and manipulate the legislation, the law is perfect[17]. According to the law, the administration according to law should be established on the perfect legal mechanism. At present, the laws and regulations on the protection of the democratic power of the citizens are still less, the legal protection of citizens' participation in social governance is still insufficient and the grassroots democracy construction still needs to be improved.

For the democratic supervision mechanism should continue to improve the development of local officials and interest groups for rent-seeking corruption, only the power of the public below the effective supervision, which can also stimulate public participation in social governance democratic will[18]. At the same time, based on multi-center governance, we should continue to improve the legal definition of government behavior, the social organization and the market into the governance system, from the legal provisions of the two powers and obligations, regulate the relationship between the three, weaken the government unreasonable functions , The use of innovative tools and innovative methods of social governance.

2. CULTIVATE CIVIC DEMOCRATIC CONSCIOUSNESS, CREATE A DEMOCRATIC

^[15]Chen Songwei, the plight of China's local government governance innovation, trends and path innovation [J], 2012,1

^[16]Shan Xin, local government system innovation: a governance analysis framework [D], 2009,4

^[17]Shao Yu, On the Innovation of Governance Mode of Local Government in Transition Period [J], Administration and Law, 2010

^[18]Li Junsheng, clarify the division of government affairs, build a modern government governance system [J], Journal of Central University of Finance and Economics, 2014,3

ATMOSPHERE

The promotion of local governance innovation is the government, the government put forward the innovation program should be judged by the citizens, at this stage, although the democratic consciousness of our citizens have awakened, but there is still a big gap compared with the Western democratic countries, Continue to cultivate citizens' democratic and political consciousness and cultivate civil society. Civil society is an intermediary connecting citizens and governments. Citizens' society is the protection barrier of civil rights and independent status for citizens, and for the government, for the maintenance of their independence and interests, civil society is bound to effectively restrict government power, as pointed out by Tocqueville Power restricts public power, in essence, is to civil society constraints of public power[19].

With the deepening of market-oriented reform, civil society organizations have witnessed a new round of growth, the current registration of various types of social organizations, including non-governmental organizations, industry and community organizations, has more than 410,000, this figure in the future For some time will be an average annual rate of 10% to 15% increase[20]. However, there are still many drawbacks in civil society, such as the lack of autonomy of social organizations, the existence of administrative standards still need to give full play to the government in the cultivation and development of civil society supervision and guidance role, to create a healthy and good social environment. The greater commitment to civil society organizations, through the development of organizational culture to promote the democratic atmosphere of society as a whole, so that citizens become the main evaluation of local governance innovation, in order to allow the country to a more democratic trend of development.

References

- [1]. Yu Keping, governance and good governance [M], Beijing, Social Science Literature Publishing House, 2000 edition
- [2]. Chen Zhenming, Public Administration [M], Beijing, Renmin University of China Press, 2005 edition
- [3]. Zhang Wenli, multi-center governance: a new model of urban governance in China [J], urban economy, 2008 (1)
- [4]. Zhou Youzhu, Pan Lin, local government governance research [J], academia, 2015,11
- [5]. Sun Boying, the rise of local governance in contemporary developed countries [J], China Administration, 2003,4
- [6]. Shen Haixia, local government governance: from local government innovation to comprehensive governance [D], Lanzhou University, 2009,5
- [7]. He Xianming, governance democracy: the possible way of China's democratic growth [M], Beijing, China Science Press, 2014 edition
- [8]. Hu Ningsheng, Dai Xiangyu, local government governance innovation self-promotion mechanism: power, challenge, and remodeling [J], China Administration, 2016,2
- [9]. Dai Changqiao, China and the United States local government governance structure comparison [J], China Administration, 2011,7
- [10]. Li Shufang, local government innovation research [D], Zhengzhou University, 2011,5
- [11]. Zhang Tong, participatory governance: local government governance system innovation convergence [J], Journal of Renmin University of China, 2014,6
- [12]. Liu Guihua, participatory governance and local government governance optimization [J], Tianfu new theory, 2014,2
- [13]. Fang Shengju, the Chinese Political Science Association of the Secretary-General of the provinces and municipalities and the "national governance in the process of modernization of local government governance" seminar [J], Yunnan University, 2015,5

^[19]Rao Shouyan, a comprehensive deepening reform under the background of local government governance innovation research [J], reform and strategy, 2016,4

^[20]Liu Zhenguo, China's social organization governance innovation [J], economic and social system comparison, 2010,3

- [14]. Liu Wei, Mao Shoulong, local government innovation and limited government [J], academia, 2014,4
- [15]. Chen Songwei, China's local government governance innovation dilemma, trends and path innovation [J], 2012,1
- [16]. Shan Xin, local government system innovation: a governance analysis framework [D], 2009,4
- [17]. Shao Yu, on the transformation of China's local government governance model [J], Administration and Law, 2010
- [18]. Li Junsheng, clear government division of power, build a modern government governance system [J], Journal of Central University of Finance and Economics, 2014,3
- [19]. Rao Shouyan, a comprehensive deepening reform under the background of local government governance innovation research [J], reform and strategy, 2016,4
- [20]. Liu Zhenuo, China's social organization governance innovation [J], economic and social system comparison, 2010,3