



Research on the Construction and Promotion of Countermeasures for the Culture of Local Government Administrative Organizations Based on the Case of Dalian Biliu River Reservoir Administration

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Abstract. With the continuous development of modern society, organizations pay more and more attention to the study of organizational culture in order to better adapt to the changes of internal and external environment. Administrative organizational culture, as an important branch part of organizational culture, is also highly valued today when China is committed to creating a people-satisfied service-oriented government, but there are still many shortcomings in the construction of local government administrative organizational culture, which requires the attention of governments at all levels and efforts to improve the construction of local government administrative organizational culture system.

Keywords: local government · administrative organizational culture · organizational culture · organizational personnel

1 Introduction

With the continuous development of modern society, organisations are undergoing many new changes and facing multiple tests in order to adapt to the increasingly complex internal and external environment, of which the building of organisational culture is one of the key forces in enhancing the competitive strength of organisations. In recent years, the study of organisational culture has received more and more attention from experts and scholars at home and abroad. As a specific branch of organisational culture, administrative organisational culture has also been studied and developed in depth under the development requirements of different times, and plays a pivotal role in the process of administrative organisational management nowadays, and is regarded as the soul of administrative organisational management [1].

The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee clearly proposed to promote the modernisation of the national governance system and governance capacity, among which how to better perform the functions of local governments and play the role of local governments is worth constant consideration and exploration. Linking the improvement of local government governance capacity with the building of local administrative organisation culture can help build a more satisfactory service-oriented

government for the people. The results of the questionnaire are divided into four levels: material level, behavioural level, institutional level and spiritual level. The results of the questionnaire are collated and analysed to analyse the current situation and problems of building the culture of local government administrative organisations in China.

2 Current Situation and Shortcomings

2.1 Current Situation

In China, the construction of the culture of local government administrative organisations has not yet received sufficient attention and been fully implemented in practice, and the research and literature related to it is also very limited. The construction of administrative organisational culture in China is based on the premise of following the principles of target research, value, innovation and participation, focusing on the exploration and improvement of the five aspects of strengthening the moral construction of administrative organisation personnel, cultivating leaders with core cultural literacy, improving the incentive and restraint mechanism, carrying out team building and creating a civilised office environment. In a study on the construction of organisational culture in grassroots units of the Chinese government, Zhang Huaqiao investigated the current situation of the organisational culture construction in the Biliu River Administration of Dalian City, for example, in which the author distributed questionnaires from four core levels: material level, behavioural level, institutional level and spiritual level, and conducted statistics and analysis of the data obtained [2]. The results of the questionnaire show that the unit workers are more dissatisfied with the construction of the material level such as office environment and infrastructure equipment. In the behavioural culture, the activities of the unit are considered to be more colourful and unique, but they are not satisfied with the leadership role and the solidarity and cooperation among the staff. The institutional culture is the least satisfied of the four levels, reflecting the problems of tradition and rigidity in the organisational system, as well as the lack of incentives and performance management. The spiritual dimension is the part of the survey with the highest satisfaction level, reflecting the overall high quality of the unit's staff and the good working atmosphere of the unit, but the motivation of the staff is more difficult to mobilise due to the influence of the system.

2.2 Shortcomings

The Culture of Local Government Administration is in a Difficult Situation Under a Pressure-Based System

Under the influence of the centralisation of power by the party committee and the unity of the party and government, one level of political organisation delegates tasks to the next in a quantifiable manner in order to achieve a certain goal, and the assessment of the results is often characterised by a “one-vote veto”, making the work of multi-level organisations under permanent pressure [3]. While this system has led to a clearer and more specific distribution of tasks and objectives, it also has significant drawbacks. First

of all, at the level of the leaders, after receiving the concrete task objectives, it is difficult to have the capacity to propose and implement work arrangements for the development of local characteristics, and the quantified tasks may also bring or aggravate the “self-interest” mentality, thus neglecting the construction of administrative organisational culture. As Zhang Wencui’s field research in seven northern cities shows, one level of government tends to largely estimate the performance of lower levels of government due to insufficient information, and lower levels of government are under pressure from peer competition and are unable to provide effective upward feedback, making it difficult to improve the construction of organisational culture due to the pressure of their work [4]. Secondly, at the employee level, employees are also assigned specific tasks to perform under a pressure-based system, and their ability to innovate and challenge is somewhat constrained, gradually forming a tendency to choose more conventional and safe methods to make their part of the work done. Even if workers use their own innovative methods to achieve this goal, they do not receive much attention or thought, and the culture of the local administrative organisation loses its active force at the lowest level.

The Development of Performance Management Without a System has an Impact on the Development of Organisational Culture

Government performance management is a management tool borrowed from enterprises by the government in the new situation of economic and social development, in order to achieve government goals and improve organizational efficiency and effectiveness [5]. Performance management has received increasing attention in the governance of government work in recent years, but there are still many problems in the implementation process, because government departments serve the general public, then the goal of performance management is difficult to determine. The main body of performance management is not sufficiently understood, and performance management is mostly assessed by the special organisation or personnel department of the higher level of government, relying only on a part of the assessors to evaluate the effectiveness, organisational spirit, working methods and other aspects of the lower level, and the assessment results are often highly subjective. The legal system for performance management in local government is not sufficiently developed, making it impossible for many management tasks to be carried out smoothly and rationally. The feedback and evaluation process is also lacking, and the traditional “humane” approach does not allow for the full use of feedback results to reward and punish personnel, which on the one hand reduces the meaning of performance management and makes performance management results formalised, and on the other hand makes the building of an organisational culture based on performance appraisal results ambiguous and loses This reduces the meaning of performance management on the one hand and renders performance management results formal on the other.

The Incentive Mechanism of Local Government is not Perfect

The administrative organization system is an important part of the administrative organization culture, which can effectively regulate all kinds of administrative behaviors in the administrative organization and increase the stability and rationality of the organization culture. The current requirements for the ideological and moral quality and working ability of public officials are getting higher and higher, and in order to make civil servants

adapt to the transformation under this new situation as soon as possible, the incentive mechanism must be brought into play for the motivating effect of the organization personnel. However, the current use of incentive mechanisms in concrete is scarce, often being used only briefly when certain problems arise in the organisation, lacking in systematicity and continuity. The influence of China's traditional administrative thinking, human feelings, relationships and other factors are still affecting the implementation of the incentive mechanism, incentive artificiality and interests of the problem is still more prominent. In addition, the incentive method also has the characteristics of homogeneity, the incentive for personnel often focuses on the material level, and its examination and evaluation period is also long. Negative incentives are also not effectively implemented in the implementation of the negative incentives are superficial and hardly work, so that the organization personnel lack the sense of crisis and the sense of worry, which reduces the negative incentives to remind people and supervise the role.

Local Governments Lack Enthusiasm for the Construction of Administrative Organization Culture

The construction of administrative organisational culture needs to be purposefully planned in detail in advance, through certain activities to guide the production of administrative organisational ideas, systems and so on that meet the organisation's expected hopes. At all stages of the process, people with the relevant expertise are needed to guide, correct and summarise the activities, helping to concretise and perpetuate the organisational culture as an intangible force that can continue to support the development of the organisation and its people. However, according to a review of the relevant data, it is mentioned that in recent years there has been less in-depth organisational culture building in local governments in China, indicating that local governments lack the enthusiasm to build it, that the actual implementation is not sufficient and that the importance of orderly organisational culture building in local government administration has been neglected to some extent.

3 Optimization Strategies

3.1 Optimize the Functional Structure of Local Governments and Strengthen the Power of the People in the Evaluation

Under the pressure-based system, the "one-vote veto" system is reflected in many aspects of the government's administrative activities. Therefore, local governments should adhere to the people-oriented philosophy of governance and break the hazards brought about by the traditional pressure-based system. The main improvement is in the following two aspects: First, we should accelerate the transformation of government functions and establish a government that is equal in power and responsibility, administered in accordance with the law and satisfied by the people [6]. Local governments, in the absence of multifaceted administrative mandates, are prone to act haphazardly or inactively in the face of constantly downward pressure on their work tasks. Local governments should therefore establish a functional system of equal power and responsibility, with higher-level governments specifying the things that local governments need to perform and manage. On the other hand, we should focus on the division of functions

between local governments horizontally to prevent the phenomenon of shifting responsibilities to each other. The legalisation of local government should be strengthened so that all government functions can be carried out in a justifiable manner, so as to effectively deal with possible conflicts between higher and lower levels or with democracy arising from decision-making, and to help build a harmonious and stable administrative system. The reform of government institutions at all levels is to better fulfil the purpose of serving the people, so it is all the more important to listen to the people's views well, to open up channels for their responses and to meet their reasonable demands. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the communication mechanism of local governments from various aspects and promote multi-faceted shared governance. The government's administrative actions should not only be evaluated or decided by the leaders at the higher or local levels, but it should also collect the people's opinions, strengthen the establishment of a pluralistic evaluation mechanism with the people's opinions as an important part, and promote pluralistic governance.

3.2 Closely Integrate with Local Reality and Improve Government Performance Management

In response to the problems of insufficient awareness of the main subjects of local government performance management, difficulties in determining objectives, an inadequate legislative system and an inadequate feedback and evaluation process, improvements should be made in four main areas:

Firstly, a performance evaluation main body system should be constructed with the supervisory departments as the core subjects, as performance evaluation led by the government itself may lack comprehensiveness and objectivity, and its evaluation results cannot effectively play a supervisory role for the government. The government's own performance evaluation may not be comprehensive and objective, and its results may not be effective in monitoring the government, while having the monitoring department at the same level conduct the evaluation is not only conducive to the performance of its duties, but also makes the evaluation results more authoritative and fairer.

Secondly, a scientific performance evaluation system that is in line with local realities should be constructed. Due to the differences in economic and cultural development in different regions, the formulation of performance targets in each region should be based on actual research, public feedback and other specific considerations.

Third, promote the legalisation of performance management. The legalisation of performance management not only helps the scientific and standardisation of performance management, but also facilitates the further implementation of China's rule by law and the rule of law. The state should attach importance to recommending the legalisation of performance management, implementing the role of special laws to safeguard performance appraisal work, and improving relevant supporting systems like accountability for correction of deviations and errors, and protection of the rights and interests of appraisers.

Fourth, build a stable and effective performance assessment process. We should adopt a combination of quantitative and qualitative assessment methods, neither just look at figures nor define them subjectively, and make the data from the assessment public and accept the supervision and suggestions of society. The most important thing is to make

real use of the evaluation results, not only to monitor and discipline the relevant affairs and personnel afterwards, but also to use these experiences to improve the next work.

4 Conclusion

In the context of China's efforts to build a service-oriented government that satisfies the people in the new era, local governments, as the main body of service-oriented government practice, should understand the important role of administrative organizational culture in effectively improving governance capacity and governance level and strengthening the construction of talent teams. However, there are still many shortcomings in the construction of administrative organisation culture in local governments in China, such as imperfect performance management systems and incentive mechanisms, and the lack of enthusiasm of local governments for the construction of administrative organisation culture. In order to better adapt to the current economic and social development situation and continuously improve the level of service to the people.

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