A Summary of the Research on the Reform of "Delegating Powers, Improving Regulation and Optimizing of Services" in China from 2015 to 2020

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Abstract
Since the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, domestic researchers have carried out in-depth research on the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" and achieved some landmark results. Through bibliometric and content analysis of significant papers published in CSSCI journals from 2015 to 2020, it is found that the number of academic papers published on this topic has shown a blowout growth after 2016; researchers mainly come from Administration in colleges and universities, State Administration and other disciplines; researches mainly focus on the relationship between simplification and decentralization of government and reform of the administrative examination and approval system, and how to optimize the business environment better and speed up the construction of service-oriented government under the background of the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services"; qualitative research is the main research method, the content of the study is mainly from the theoretical basis, connotation, practice mode, existing problems, improvement ideas other aspects of the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services". Finally, this paper summarizes and prospects the existing research results from the research team, research method, research content and other dimensions.

Keywords
The Reform of "Delegating Powers; Improving Regulation and Optimizing of Services"; The Eighteenth National Congress of the CPC; Bibliometric Analysis; Content Analysis.

1. Introduction
The reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" is an important starting point for promoting high-quality economic development and optimizing the regional business environment. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that "we must deepen the streamlining of administration and decentralization, innovate regulatory methods, enhance government credibility and execution, and build a service-oriented government that satisfies the people." This is the continuation of my country’s reform path for the present and future Development points the way. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, governments at all levels have strengthened the reform of the administrative examination and approval system, and within two years or so, the State Council has basically achieved the goal of reducing administrative examination and approval items by one third. An important step has been taken in the area of “decentralization and integration”. Then in 2015, the central government proposed to include "optimization of services" into the scope of reform, and the three-pronged approach of "decentralization", "management" and "services" has formed a new situation in the implementation of the current "decentralization, management, and service" reforms. From a
theoretical perspective, after the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was held, especially since Premier Li Keqiang first proposed “decentralization, decentralization, service” in the national teleconference on promoting streamlining, decentralization, decentralization, and functional transformation in 2015. "Reform research continues to arouse the enthusiasm and widespread attention of the academic community. In the past three years since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was successfully held, academia has made a number of landmark achievements in the field of "delegation, management, and service", but there is currently a lack of systematic review and summary of these results, pointing out the direction and path for future research. In view of this, this research mainly focuses on academic papers published in CSSCI source journals in China since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (especially after 2015), with the theme of “delegation, management and service" reform. The representative results of the “Government and Service” reform research are systematically sorted, focusing on the research team, research hotspots and research content, in order to better grasp the overall outlook and future development trends of the “Delegation of Control and Service” reform research.

2. Data sources and research methods

The journal database of China Knowledge Network (CNKI) was used as the search source for this data, the search scope was limited to the Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) database, the search time was limited to December 31, 2020, and the search subject term was "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services ", the results found more than 210 related documents. In terms of research methods, this article mainly focuses on content analysis, supplemented by bibliometric analysis to conduct an in-depth analysis of more than 210 documents. Bibliometric Analysis (Bibliometric Analysis) refers to the use of mathematical or statistical means and methods to analyze the characteristics and quantity of the required literature scientific method; and content analysis (Content Analysis) is a qualitative research method, it is research The main body analyzes the content of the research object and explores the scientific method from the surface to the deep. This article mainly focuses on the number of articles, research team, distribution characteristics of hot topics, etc., to provide a comprehensive overview of the selected literature, and further on the basis of classification and combing of representative research literature content, and finally condenses the characteristics of current research and the future Outlook and so on.

3. Overview of the overall status of the research

3.1. Trends in the number of posts

Judging from the total number of articles published by CNKI, in the initial stage (2015), there were relatively few related research results in academia. However, after 2016, the number of academic papers published in this field has shown a spurt of growth, from 75 in 2016 to 595 in 2018, and then to 679 in 2020. Furthermore, judging from the number of articles published by CSSCI source journals, the trend is the same as that of the overall amount of articles. The number of articles issued in the initial stage of the reform of decentralization, regulation and service has been increasing slowly, but has progressed rapidly after 2016. The number of articles from 2 articles rose to 46 articles in 2018, and then to 70 articles in 2020 (see Figure 1). However, the number of CSSCIs issued is relatively small, which also reflects the lack of more high-quality research results in the current academic field in the field of "delegation, management, and service" reform. In short, the changing trend of the number of publications shows that since the “delegation of control and service” was first proposed in 2015, the academic community has been continuously heating up its research. As a self-reform, the reform of "delegation, control and service" emphasizes the need to reduce the power in hand,
cut off the interests of the department, and use the government to reduce power and innovate regulatory reforms to enhance market vitality and social creativity. In this context, based on the country’s major policies and policy needs, the current research results of the academic community provide important theoretical support for the practical promotion of the "delegation, management, and service" reform.

3.2. Main research team

By comparing the number of citations and downloads of papers, we can find that the top scholars in terms of downloads are: Song Linlin, He Chengxiang, Zhao Hongwei, Li Junpeng, Gao Xuedong, Li Kunxuan, Shen Ronghua, Zhao Guangyong, Xin Sitong, Luo Liangbo, etc.; Scholars with the highest number of citations include: Song Linlin, Zhao Hongwei, Gao Xuedong, Li Kunxuan, Li Junpeng, He Chengxiang, Shen Ronghua, Li Jian, Honor and so on. It can be seen from this that in the field of "delegation, control, and service" reform research, the number of paper downloads and the number of citations show a positive correlation. Most of the top scholars come from the administration of universities and national administration, Major disciplines such as economic system reform, Chinese politics and international politics. From the perspective of the author’s institution, party schools and colleges and universities have paid more attention to the reform of "delegation, control, and service". Among them, the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China accounts for a larger proportion. The theoretical research of this school has long been centered on the central work of the Party Central Committee and the country, which is closely related to the characteristics of the school. Among the universities involved, Tianjin Normal University ranks higher, and some scholars in the School of Political Science and Administration of this school have been paying attention to the research on the reform of "delegation, administration, and service" recently. In addition, the Chinese Society of Administration is also ranked relatively high, which is mainly reflected in the in-depth theoretical analysis of the reform field of "delegation, management, and service" by scholars represented by Shen Ronghua and Gao Xiaoping, focusing on exploring the connotation, role, and effectiveness of the reform. And the relationship with government performance management.

3.3. Distribution of hot topics

Table 1 shows the top 20 hot topics in the research field of "delegation, management, and service" reform. It can be seen from Table 1 that the top priority is the reform of
decentralization, management, and service, which is also the central theme of this research. Scholars have different perspectives and focus on the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services". On this basis, terms such as streamlining administration and delegating power, business environment, service-oriented government, government services, and administrative approval system reforms appear more frequently. These subject terms can indirectly reflect the current academic reforms in "delegating power and delegating power". The degree of research interest in the field, that is: scholars mainly focus on the relationship between streamlining administration and delegating powers and the reform of the administrative approval system, and how to better optimize the business environment and speed up the construction of a service-oriented government in the context of the "delegation, administration, and service" reform discuss in depth. In short, the distribution of hot topics in the research on the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" fully reflects the focus of current scholars' research. Although the country has achieved certain results in implementing the reform of delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services in recent years, scholars have achieved results in this research. It is also increasing, but the academic community is still in the stage of exploring and advancing this research field, and there is still much room for development and improvement.

Table 1. Distribution of hot topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Subject headings</th>
<th>Word frequency</th>
<th>proportion</th>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Subject headings</th>
<th>Word frequency</th>
<th>proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Decentralization, control and service&quot; reform Streamline administration and delegate power</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>34.78%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chinese Society of Administration</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;Decentralization, control and service&quot;</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9.07%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Modernization of state governance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Decentralization, control and service</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.40%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Combination of decentralization and service</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Decentralization, control and service Business environment</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.18%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>State Council</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government service Business environment</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Service-oriented government Internet + government service</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Decentralization and service reform Transformation of Government Functions</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.02%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Optimize service</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Decentralization and service reform Transformation of Government Functions</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.59%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>High-quality development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Video conference</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.73%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Business environment optimization</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reform of the approval system</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>research funding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Analysis of the main content of the research

In recent years, with the continuous and in-depth advancement of the research on the reform of "delegation, management and service" in the academic circle, more and more representative research results have been presented. Through in-depth combing and interpretation of existing important journal documents, it is found that scholars mainly use qualitative research methods, from the theoretical basis and connotation of the "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" reform, practical models, existing problems and improvement ideas, etc. In general, a detailed discussion was carried out on the relevant content of the research topic.
4.1. Theoretical basis and connotation

From the perspective of theoretical basis, first of all, the "delegation" in the "delegation of control and service" reform includes two dimensions of "simplification of administration" and "delegation of power." "Simplified administration" is very similar to "reduce red tape" in foreign countries. Red tape is an important research topic in the field of public management. It refers to redundant administrative rules, regulations, and procedures that are relatively harmful to the goals of the plan. A considerable part of it is reflected in the government. In terms of communication with the people or enterprises, in order to improve the administrative efficiency of the government, it is necessary to break the red tape. "Delegation of powers" is manifested in the autonomy of enterprises, which means that the daily operating activities of enterprises should not be excessively interfered by external government departments as much as possible, because existing research shows that the government can promote enterprise innovation performance by means of "simplification of administration and delegation of powers".

Secondly, the "management" in the reform of "delegation, management and service" mainly comes from the relevant arguments of government regulation theory. Generally speaking, government regulation is to solve a series of unfairness or low efficiency caused by market failure. Among the early scholars, Marshall (1890) discussed the phenomena of "market failure" such as natural monopoly and externalities in his book "Principles of Economics". This book is considered to be the logical starting point for government regulation and related theories. Subsequently, because scholars have different understandings of the concept of government regulation, they explained it from different fields and perspectives.

Third, the "service" in the "decentralization, management, and service" reform is to optimize services, which mainly refers to various public services provided to government service targets (people, enterprises, etc.). The new public service theory proposed by Robert Denhardt and Jeanne Denhardt of Arizona State University in the United States has laid an important theoretical foundation for the reform activities of governments around the world and the construction of China's service-oriented government. Professor Wang Puhuo believes that in modern society, the so-called public services refer to the various services provided by government agencies to citizens and institutions by using public power or public resources. The main contents include science, culture, education, health, safety and other "software". Products" also include "hardware products" such as roads, transportation, water and electricity. After clarifying the theoretical basis of the "delegation, control, and service" reform, domestic scholars have also clearly defined its connotation. Specifically, Li Mingzheng proposed that "delegation" includes the decentralization of power by higher-level organs to lower-level organs, or the market and society, and the market and society exercise their power on their own. "Management" means to effectively supervise the market while "releasing", and to better play the role of the government. "Service" refers to the provision of high-quality public services by governments and departments at all levels to the society and the market. Similarly, Li Kunxuan believes that "delegation" means that the government simplifies administrative affairs and decentralizes power; "management" means that after power is decentralized, continue to strengthen supervision and promote close integration of decentralization; "comfort" means that the government should increase Government service intensity, continuously optimize and improve the quality of government service. Mao Shouloung and others believe that "releasing" refers to the reduction or even cancellation of administrative approval power by the central government without legal basis and legal authorization; "Guan" emphasizes that the government should innovate in public management, strengthen supervision functions and institutional innovation; "Service" refers to the transformation of government functions, giving play to the decisive role of the market, and reducing unnecessary government intervention in the market.
4.2. Typical practice model

Since the implementation of the “delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services” reform, various localities have carried out policy trials. Looking at the current implementation models of the “delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services” reform in various regions, the specific practices of Anhui, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang have received extensive attention from scholars, especially Zhejiang. The reform model of China has been publicized and promoted as a national model.

Liu Shuangliang and Qin Yuying believe that Anhui Province’s “two single tables and three supporting” model (the “two singles” refers to a list of powers and a list of responsibilities) is a relatively innovative approach. Break through, coordinate and cooperate, and jointly advance reforms. This model emphasizes the need to do a good job in the distribution of powers and responsibilities within the government, and the four-level governments of provinces, cities, counties and townships should work together to make the government's powers accurately positioned, and the awareness of rights and responsibilities of public servants has been generally improved. In the process of implementing the "two single tables and three supporting facilities", the Anhui Provincial Government is also constantly making various breakthroughs and attempts, actively responding to national policies, implementing simplified administration and delegating power through the reform of the administrative examination and approval system, and carrying out market supervision system reform and innovation supervision. Way to reform the public resource management system and transform government functions.

Li Junpeng said that Jiangsu Province's practice model of no approval (service) reform was proposed in response to the "efficiency dilemma" that has always existed in my country's current implementation of the "decentralization, management, and service" reform. There are four main measures of this model: First, through the "Internet + government services" approach, the implementation of non-personal approval matters, effectively reducing the problems of multiple approvals, repeated approvals, and procrastination. Second, Jiangsu Province implements the "Credit Commitment" system. This system is firstly established on the basis of enterprise application project access conditions and standards. Secondly, it is organically integrated with government departments for joint inspection and acceptance. Finally, government departments will always strengthen supervision during and after the event, Which effectively solved the problems of "no access to business" and "lagging in supervision and management". Third, Jiangsu Province has implemented reforms such as "one-window acceptance and integrated services" to ensure that the relevant procedures for real estate can be completed within 5 working days; by simplifyin procedures, the construction industry can obtain construction permits as soon as possible.

Zhao Guangyong, Xin Sitong, and Luo Liangbo proposed that Zhejiang’s “maximum run once” reform is based on the government service network, which not only facilitates the people, but also fully proves the reform's effect. "An overall advancement of reform. Zhejiang Province has undergone three major reforms in general, from the "1.0 version" of the approval system reform to the "2.0 version" of the "four lists and one network" to today's "3.0 version" of the "maximum run once" reform, every reform It is the deepening and progress of the previous time. In terms of service efficiency and service quality, the "run once at most" reform is to use the most direct public experience and evaluation to force the transformation of government functions, the allocation of powers and responsibilities, and the improvement of efficiency. In addition, on the basis of the reform of "Four Lists and One Network", the Internet and big data technology have been used to realize the real-time sharing of information and data, develop e-government platforms, integrate administrative resources, change service methods, improve work efficiency, and build the public government affairs and service platform satisfying the people.
4.3. Existing problems and improvement ideas

The reform of "decentralization, control and service" is a tough battle, starting from long-term interests, it can have a far-reaching positive impact on the government, society and the people. With the continuous development of reforms, the obstacles encountered are getting bigger and bigger. Government departments must persevere and continue to push the reforms in depth. Sorting out the existing literature, summarizing the general problems and improvement ideas that the academic circle believes currently exists in the reform of "delegation, management and service", including the following aspects.

4.3.1. Never abandon "plus", strengthen supervision

At present, my country's regulatory "shortcomings" still exist. The academic circles are concerned about energy, medical advertising, and regulatory self-conditions. Han Jian and Sun Fei believe that the local undertaking capacity and follow-up supervision and docking mechanism in the energy sector need to be improved, and the lag in the revision of relevant laws and regulations also makes the follow-up supervision and protection work unable to operate normally. Liu Taigang and Wang Lianwei proposed that my country currently implements an "eight-standard" supervision method in medical advertising. This method only supervises but does not provide services. This reflects the phenomenon that departmental personnel hold power but are lazy. There are also flaws in its legislative basis.

In response to the above problems, scholars have proposed corresponding improvement ideas. For example, Qin Changjiang believes that the concept of "big supervision" should be implemented, which mainly includes three aspects: one is to innovate supervision concepts and methods, use new media and other tools to increase public participation, and actively encourage new types of enterprises; the second is to improve the supervision mechanism, which mainly includes random inspections. Mechanisms, key supervision mechanisms and credit supervision mechanisms, etc.; the third is to improve the understanding of grassroots people's supervision and strengthen the power of grassroots supervision. Gaodian Glass believes that the market legal system should be improved to provide a basis for market supervision.

4.3.2. Continue to "decrease", streamline administration and delegate power

At present, the state of "discipline and decentralization" still exists, and there are still loopholes in some areas and links in streamlining administration and delegating power. Han Jian and Sun Fei pointed out that in the energy field, there is still the problem of "clearly granting and receiving" some administrative approval powers, which makes the market players' "sense of gain" not strong. Qin Changjiang believes that there is still room for improvement in the current "reduction of certificates" action, and the effectiveness of decentralization needs to be improved. In addition, some departmental inactions have occurred from time to time. For example, the reforms of "separation of licenses and licenses" and "integration of multiple certificates" have been implemented, but there are still high thresholds, time-consuming and labor-consuming phenomena in corporate affairs, and there is a phenomenon of interest barriers, and the degree of decentralization is not enough.

Therefore, in response to the above-mentioned problems, the decentralization of power should be implemented in place, and all levels of departments should make overall plans and coordinate development, so as to truly play the role of streamlining administration and decentralization. Gaodian Bo proposed to reduce project review, promote the reform of administrative institutions, and give local governments a certain degree of autonomy. Qin Changjiang further emphasized to continue to deepen the reform of the examination and approval system and the commercial system, and at the same time strengthen the reform of fees, and clean up and standardize various fees. Sun Ying believes that streamlining administration and delegating power not only depends on quantity growth, but also on quality.
and benefit. It should focus on overcoming key issues in reform, and secondly, improve the ability to undertake power issues and strengthen the evaluation of reform effects.

### 4.3.3. Innovate and create "excellent", optimize service

At present, there are common problems in optimizing public services, such as information asymmetry, insufficient innovation methods, and weak social organizations. Li Kunxuan believes that although "Internet + government affairs" is actively promoted and used by government departments, government service work needs to be optimized, for example, the interconnection of information and data is not in place; government service standardization is low; intermediary services are not standardized, and other issues need to be improved. Liu Yonglin and Zhou Haitao pointed out that the service consciousness of some relevant government departments and their staff is not strong, the service level is not high, and the service targets are still troubled by many cumbersome procedures.

Scholars also gave relevant countermeasures and suggestions on how to innovate public service methods and optimize public service models. Qin Changjiang emphasized the need to focus on improving the government service network to provide more efficient public services. First, the difficulties reported by the masses or enterprises should be put first, and continue to carry out the activities of "reducing certificates to facilitate the people"; secondly, we should accelerate the development of "Internet + government services" to solve the problem of information islands; finally, we should further improve the construction of government service halls at all levels. Promote the integration of online and offline office. Han Jian and Sun Fei proposed that the transition to a service-oriented government should be accelerated and the quality of public services should be improved.

### 5. Conclusion

Through the in-depth analysis and combing of more than 210 important documents published in domestic CSSCI source journals since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (especially after 2015), the overall overview and core content of the current domestic "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" reform research are comprehensively reviewed. Grasp, here are the conclusions and prospects in the following aspects: (1) In the research theme team, At present, some well-known scholars in the discipline of politics and administration in China have become important representatives of the reform research of "delegation, administration, and service". However, the research on the reform of "delegation, administration, and service" involves multiple disciplines, although interdisciplinary scholars have also begun to dabble in this research. But the research ideas are not yet perfect. Therefore, in the future research process, it is necessary to strengthen communication and learning between different disciplines to jointly promote development. (2) In terms of research methods, the existing research is mainly based on qualitative research methods, However, quantitative research methods are also necessary in research. At the same time, mixed research methods are becoming more and more common in modern research. They neutralize the subjectivity of qualitative research methods and the objectivity of quantitative research methods, and provide a strong guarantee for the authenticity of research results. Therefore, continuous improvement and innovation of research methods can provide support for the subsequent implementation of the "delegation, management, and service" reform. (3) In terms of research content, according to the existing results, the academic circle focuses on the theory and connotation, model, problems of the "delegation, management and service" reform, especially focusing on the connotation and existing problems. There is a lack of tracing the reasons for the implementation of the "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" reform. Therefore, in future research, a comprehensive investigation and combing
of the reform of "delegating powers, improving regulation and optimizing of services" should be carried out, and we should not just stick to the existing results.

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