CHAPTER5
COUNTERMEASURES

In this chapter, I mainly combined the conclusions obtained in the fourth chapter through the SPSS statistical system software. Based on the current situation, I analyzed the results of the fourth chapter and reached conclusions on the improvement of China. In the process of improving and improving the services of grass-roots governments, some substantive countermeasures have been proposed.

5.1 Ways to improve local government services
5.1.1 Improve service environment

In the fourth chapter, in the average score of the SPSS variables, the first part of the service problem, the measured score was 2.91 points. This score is within the tolerance range of the five-point scoring system, but there is still a small portion of the distance between the three points of excellence. In response to this, I took a cross-check sample of the interviewee's questions in the service question. After asking questions, I summarized the main issues in the following conclusions: 1. The respondent came to the local government to handle the matter. Geun (2013) Most of the documents were prepared by the local staff because they were not fully prepared, but the local government office hall did not place office hardware for the citizens, which often led to the possibility of copying one more copy of the material. Great time and money go to the more distant studio for follow-up. 2. Because most of the surveyed people are in villages or communities, these grass-roots government offices are often located far away from residential areas of residents. Even buses near some office locations are not open to traffic, and transportation is inconvenient. Most citizens spend The general time is caused by delays in going to local government offices.

As for the above issues in the service, I also improved it. 1. Place some necessary office hardware in the office lobby, or divide a small area within the hall to invite local studios to provide convenience for residents. 2. Contacting a bus company requires the bus company to allocate reasonable routes as soon as possible on the bus route so as to facilitate the quickest settlement of the citizens who come to handle affairs. In places that are extremely remote in some areas, it can be handled by the government at the next level and handled by the citizens through the paperless mode of the Internet.

5.1.2 Improve staff quality

In the fourth chapter, in the average score of using SPSS variables, the quality of the staff in the second quarter, the measured score was 2.96 points. Although it is the highest among the entire analysis scores, there are still gaps. The quality of the staff is one of the most important parts of local government services. He is a window for citizens and the government. The government staff directly face the citizens. These staff members represent the government if the quality of the staff is not High, often let citizens think that the level of the government is not high, even in the survey survey respondents believe that the government is not the idea of working for the people, so we must pay attention to

this issue. Government government staff is the main body of the government, and the quality of government staff is relatively the soul of a government. Government staff is also a manifestation of "soft power" in which the government participates in appraising great powers. If a government wants to develop, it must have As the cornerstone of highly-qualified government workers, it is already an urgent issue for the government to improve the quality of government workers. Now let's talk about how the government should improve the quality of government workers.

First, changing the educational concept of leadership is the prerequisite and foundation for improving the quality of government workers. Establish the concept of government development, give priority to education; the internal competition system of government, the concept of quality-based. Considering the quality of government workers as a basic strategy for government development, government staff education will have a long-term driving force.

Second, to carry out learning activities to improve the quality of government workers has created a learning atmosphere for the government. In particular, it is necessary to carry out political, legal, and technical studies and learning management activities among government employees to learn from domestic and foreign advanced technologies in a timely manner. The typical experiences and lessons of the government have benefited from it, so that the ideology, mental outlook and way of life of government workers are all moving in the direction of improving their own quality.

Third, strengthen the government staff's own learning attitude. Government staff should correct their learning attitude, strengthen their own learning with a pragmatic attitude, learn while working and make work and study closely combined, and achieve self-management of "self-development, self-improvement", that is, for their own work, Identify problems, select their own goals for improvement, investigate the status quo by themselves, analyze the causes, formulate countermeasures for them, organize their own implementation, check their own results, evaluate their own conclusions, and conduct criticism on their own. In this process of self-management, we constantly learn new knowledge and continue to innovate so as to achieve the goal of improving our own quality and enhancing government soft power.

Fourth, strengthen the "pass, help, bring", to carry forward the glorious tradition of the government. The government government staff are in a certain social and cultural environment, and have a forward-thinking role in promoting the past history, culture, and science and technology. They give full play to the professional skills of the Chinese government with a group of technical backbones. Through the activities of the masters and apprentices, On the aspect of improving the professional technical quality of the government.

Fifth, vigorously carry out technological innovation activities to improve the technical skills of government workers. We will extensively and in depth carry out technical contests and post training for government workers, and incorporate various

forms of activities such as labor competitions and technological innovations into the government's overall technological innovation planning and work goals, and encourage government workers to improve their own quality. Efforts are made to create a good atmosphere for work, study, and learning, inspire government workers to become talented, self-taught, guide government staff to improve themselves in practice, improve themselves in the competition, and enrich themselves in the struggle.

Sixth, strengthening the quality of training is the main way to improve the quality of government workers. The government must continuously explore the modes and teaching methods suitable for the characteristics of government workers, change the general method of lectures, and adopt various teaching methods such as classroom teaching, practical drills, accident analysis, on-site simulation, seminars, and exchanges. At the same time, students should be trained in a teaching model that is easy for the government staff to accept training content, to enhance training results and improve training quality.

5.1.3 Further improve the basic government structure

The report of the 19th National Congress of China pointed out that one of the key tasks that should be done to build a harmonious socialist society is to properly handle the relations of interests among all parties and strive to maintain social stability. To achieve this task, we must properly handle the internal contradictions among the people in the new situation. This requires governments at all levels to continuously strengthen their ability to carry out public relations in the practice of governance, that is, the precondition for the government to safeguard social interests and promote social development. Next, in order to establish a good image among the public and win public support and understanding, various communication means are used to coordinate the administrative behavior of the relationship with the public. In the future, we will mainly do the following:

Execute open government affairs and increase dissemination.

Li (2017)Fairness and fairness are important prerequisites for safeguarding social stability and development. For companies, the fairness of compensation management allows employees to feel a sense of belonging to the company and improve employee productivity. Therefore, in the process of studying salary management, we should combine advanced management experience at home and abroad, and aim at the problems existing in the salary management of Chinese enterprises. We must proceed from the employees' pay satisfaction and improve the sense of mission and sense of fairness of employees. To achieve the purpose of improving the economic efficiency of enterprises.

Effectively open government affairs to meet the general public's right to know, strive for public understanding, trust, and support, eliminate dissatisfaction among the people and the government and civil servants, and effectively promote administrative affairs. The measures that should be taken to promote transparency in government affairs include the following: First, not only should the transparency of the government's work

procedures and work content be enhanced, but more attention should be paid to the openness of government workers. As far as possible, the public should be introduced to the situation, background, income, family, and political achievements of the government officials who hold positions of office, so that the public can have a sense of intimacy and rapport, and lay a good foundation for the work. Second, it is necessary to establish and improve the system of government spokespersons, implement a regular government press release system, meet major issues, hold a special press conference or arrange an in-depth interview with authoritative media. Third, speed up e-government construction, promote government online projects, and set up government bulletin boards to give full play to the Intern ability to surpass time and space, huge capacity, rich information, timely feedback, "one to one" communication, and convenient inquiries. effect. Fourth, we must give full play to the role of the news media in the government's public relations, increase the intensity of dissemination, use various mass media, and adopt a diversified, three-dimensional approach to disseminate the government's principles, plans, and programs. Achievements, difficulties, certain mistakes, and other aspects of the situation to inform the public, and obtain their understanding, affirmation, understanding, and then make the public's attitude and words and deeds in favor of the realization of government management objectives to change the direction.

Fully develop public opinion communication channels

To effectively guide public opinions, the government needs to understand the needs and aspirations of the public and understand their opinions so that they can adopt targeted policies and measures to solve them. Understanding the public opinion and public opinion should grasp the following channels: First, the letter and visit department. In accordance with the spirit of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Ninth Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, the system of letters and visits should be continuously improved in practice to guide people in expressing their interests in legal forms. The second is to establish leadership departments and leaders to go deep into the local and examine the system of civil conduct. Responsible leaders and leaders of the main staff to the basic level of research to make institutional rigid regulations, such research activities do not accompanied by lower levels, not the lower arrangements, not lower reception. Only in this way can we get real information and master reliable people. Third, establish a regular or irregular public opinion polling system. Public opinion polling is a method that builds understanding and analysis of public opinion on a more scientific basis. Practices in various countries have proved that public opinion polls have a great influence on the control of public opinion, understanding of the state of government public relations activities, and forecasting the development trend of the government. Fourth, carry out public suggestions solicitation. A certain range of public recommendation solicitations can foster the awareness and ability of the public to participate in and discuss the government, improve the scientific and democratic decision-making, strengthen the exchanges between the government and the public, and deepen mutual trust. Fifth, establish a system of communication and consultation with various social groups, and use their role in participating in politics, deliberation and policy consultation to provide guarantees for government decisions.

Constructing a government public crisis management mechanism

Constructing a government crisis management mechanism under the guidance of government public relations theory is an inevitable choice for the government to cope with multiple challenges in the new situation. The first is to establish a strong awareness of the crisis.Stefano (2014) In daily public policymaking, we must establish a decision-making approach that takes the interests of the broad masses as a guide and take a scientific and democratic approach. At the source, we must reduce the occurrence of crisis events and formulate them in unconventional emergency decisions. The effective and targeted crisis management plan is timely summarized and corrected to adjust and regularize the decision-making, to treat both the symptoms and the cause, and to establish a scientific and reasonable crisis governance structure. The second is to construct an effective crisis management system, improve the crisis management organization system, develop crisis management networks and partnerships, and establish a crisis management department; establish an effective crisis management information system, integrate and communicate through good communication and effective information exchange. Coordinate the actions of crisis management, open the communication channel as soon as possible, establish a resource security system for public crisis management, incorporate the funds for crisis management into the government's budget, establish a special fund to deal with various disasters and crises, and establish a new performance assessment. Systemically, it provides corresponding positive incentives for governments at all levels to choose their behaviors, increases comprehensive social development requirements, reduces simple indicators, etc., and improves crisis decision-making mechanisms. The third is to comprehensively strengthen the system construction. In order to prevent emergencies that are necessary for a crisis, the government's intervention policies in the event of various crises, the emergency regulations required to control the state of affairs after a crisis has occurred, and the various regulations in crisis treatment, etc., must be formulated so that the situation requires Implement according to the law as soon as possible. The fourth is to formulate crisis emergency plans.

Of course, fundamentally, the formation of a simple crisis management mechanism does not guarantee that society is completely free from worry. The best way to manage crisis is to optimize procedural decisions so as to effectively avoid the crisis. Long-term peace and stability are fundamentally dependent on the public governance structure. The optimization: the main body of governance has changed from a single government in the past to a cooperative collective in which all parties in the government, enterprises, and social organizations have participated in an orderly manner; governance norms have changed from purely state decrees in the past to de facto, moral, social, and civil autonomy contracts. The governance process only considers efficiency as fairness, democracy, and efficiency; the means of governance have been complemented by the simple emphasis on the rule of law and the emphasis on the rule of law, the rule of virtue, and the willingness of citizens to cooperate voluntarily; the direction of governance has evolved from the past. And it becomes interactive up and down.

5.1.4 Introducing a personalized service mechanism

In the analysis of sample lists, the scores of special management are too low, which makes the score of special management in the sample average analysis under subjective and objective circumstances only 2.47. This shows that the grass-roots government often neglects this group. This makes these people unable to get special care from the government when they go to the local office lobby. This precisely shows that this is a major flaw in the services of the local government. local governments do not have personalized services for different groups of people, leading to great disadvantages in local work. In order to avoid the repetition of such problems, we should provide a personalized service system for different groups.

5.1.5 Pay attention to public feedback and timely remedy

In the survey, we found that the government has a large part of the issues in handling complaints because the government has not received timely feedback and has not handled the problems in a timely manner. In the society, people and people have always been harder to deal with. There are no perfect people in the world. Therefore, everyone has problems both large and small. It will inevitably make mistakes in every aspect. But the problem is not terrible. It is terrible that there is a problem without timely remedy. It only led to excessive development of the situation. First, the grass-roots government must pay attention to the public's feedback, and through the mainstream chat platforms such as suggestion boxes, WeChat, Weibo, etc., allow citizens to participate and feedback in a timely manner. In addition, at the local level, information disclosure is open, and it is possible to allow people to visit government agencies at different times, understand the difficulties of the functions and work of various agencies, and enable citizens to first understand local workers. Secondly, it is necessary to establish an information feedback department that will mainly screen citizens' complaints, remove the bad behaviors of intentional complaints, and waste government departments. After the confirmation, it should be promptly reported and handled, and the information must be made public and must not be deceived. And increase the assessment indicators for staff.

5.1.6 Promote employment level and increase income

Ji (2015) In the fourth chapter, the average score of career and annual income on satisfaction, we obtained the conclusion through analysis. 1. The occupation has a greater impact on the average score of satisfaction. The more stable the position, the more satisfied the score is. The higher, so professional stability and satisfaction are directly proportional. 2. The score of satisfaction increases with the annual household income. Therefore, we must use the invisible methods to promote the employment level and increase income. First of all, for groups with unstable positions, the government should hold a study class and recommend working units after studying well. Second, encourage local people to start businesses. Leading peasants and unstable workers to the township government, they will go to major cities to learn their skills. After returning to their hometowns, they will use townships as the unit to combine their own village characteristics, develop and produce specialty products, and stimulate the economic growth of rural personnel.

5.2 Building service oriented local government system

(I) Formal Institutional Construction of Service-oriented Government

Hyunsoo (2014) The system includes three forms: the macro system, the meso system, and the micro system. The formal system construction of service-oriented government should also be carried out from these three levels: In the macroscopic aspect, it is mainly to establish a standardized administrative system. This is the overall framework for the construction of a service-oriented government in China. Including the relationship between the central and local governments, and the institutionalization of party-government relations. In the mid-term view, the government has established a reasonable position in the role of government and the adjustment and optimization of government functions. The core of the construction of service-oriented government lies in the construction of government functions. The result of the construction of government functions must be the establishment of relevant systems concerning the functions of the government and its operation. At the micro level, efforts are made to establish the basic institutional rules that govern the operation of public power and public services. Service-oriented government is not only an administrative concept, but also a realistic operating mechanism of the government. An important issue in the construction of a service-oriented government in China is that it has not properly handled the operational mechanism of the government in the actual public service process. There are a large number of institutional gaps, which seriously restricts the results of government public services, thus making the macro system and the micro system. Flow in form. Specifically, you can build the following system:

1. Gradually promote the construction of a large department to improve government efficiency

The major part of the system is the merger of departments with similar businesses and similar functions, and is centralized by a large department. [10] It is a deep-seated requirement of the socialist market economic system and an important part of deepening the reform of the administrative system. The major system is conducive to transforming government functions, rationalizing the relationship between government, enterprises, and politics, optimizing the structure of government organizations, and improving administrative efficiency. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the large-scale system, it is necessary to tighten legal regulations, strengthen the construction of administrative organizations, and legislate on the power and organizational structure of various departments. At the same time, the "Constitution Law of the State Council" should be revised in due course to provide legal protection for the next reform, to further clarify the rules of the organization activities, and to make the administrative procedures transparent and legal.

In the grass-roots government, it is necessary to seek advice from higher-level governments first. In consideration of the situation of the grass-roots government, the grass-roots government office should, as appropriate, integrate the major departments. I think that the construction of the major-minded system is mainly for the people, and the people come to work more conveniently and quickly. There will not be a run for two or three departments for one thing.

2. Fully perform the functions of the government according to law, promote the legalization of institutions, functions, authorities, procedures, and responsibilities, and implement the system of government power lists

At the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, a series of system constructions were proposed on the construction of the government under the rule of law. This is not only the proof that the essence of the service-oriented government was absorbed in the development process in China, but also the powerful promotion of the service-oriented government system under the governance theory. force. List of Negative Lists, Power Lists, and Responsibilities Since the establishment of the current government, the three "inventories" have focused on transforming government functions, building "limited" governments, prioritizing the decentralization of power, following up on the construction of the system, and using the lawless spirit of moisturizing things. With institutional development, promote the reform from the policy promotion to the rule of law leading the change. For a long time, there are "offside" and "absence" of government functions. On the one hand, government services interfere too much with the main bodies of the service, which limits the space for citizens to really reflect the problems of the government, and it is easy to generate rent and corruption of power; On the other hand, in the government service supervision department, it cannot effectively play its role. The economist Wu said that through the formulation of negative lists, the concept of "no law is banned" basically stood still. The "power list" and "responsibility list" derived from these reforms are establishing a new type of government management model. In the view of economist Chang , the "three lists" trinity has clear logic: the "negative list" cuts through economic reforms, aims at the relationship between the government and the market, breaks system, and broadens the space for innovation; "power list" and The "responsibility list" begins with the reform of the administrative system and defines the boundaries of government power.

Therefore, it is necessary to implement the law in power list system service-oriented grass-roots government construction process but also on the basis of continuous improvement to be widely used in all aspects of administration.

3. Strengthen the supervision and supervision of administrative power and improve the accountability mechanism for correcting errors.

We will comprehensively promote openness in government affairs, adhere to the principle of making disclosure the norm and not openly, and promote the openness of decision-making, the implementation of disclosure, the management of disclosure, the disclosure of services, and the disclosure of results. As mentioned above, the service-oriented government directly includes the elements of legalization, transparency, responsibility, and effectiveness. The qualities of service-oriented, citizen-centered, democratic, and reasonable decentralization require that the government and its policies must be obtained from citizens. In recognition and support, the government should take the initiative to authorize the people, promote openness in administrative affairs, facilitate the participation of citizens in public affairs management, and respond to the needs of citizens in a timely and effective manner. Therefore, the principle of open government affairs emphasized by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee is very good. Responsive to the principle of responsiveness required by service-oriented government. Lord Acton once said: "Rights lead to corruption, and absolute corruption leads to absolute corruption." Therefore, it is necessary to keep government power under public supervision and control. The government is responsible for its obligations and must not have the power outside its scope of obligations. It must be held accountable for the relevant government agencies and civil servants for dereliction of duty in performing public service functions.

Openness in government affairs requires the grass-roots government to set aside the media, and it should establish a professional information management platform. Ask the professional production team and the company to develop an information management platform that is in line with the actual use of the grass-roots government based on the actual work conditions of the grass-roots government. This platform is compliant with the use of managers and viewers.

(II) The informal system construction of service-oriented government

Informal systems still play an important role in government management. This influence has both positive and negative effects. local government services ultimately need to be realistic through the actual behavior of local government workers, and the motivations of human behavior are quite complex. In regulating the norms of human behavior, the informal system is internalized in human behavior. It can be said that the informal system is closer to the management of the actual grass-roots government. In a Chinese society with a solid cultural tradition, the influence of the informal system is even more direct and far-reaching. This informal system can be understood as an organizational culture. Constructing a service-oriented government from the perspective of informal institutions and organizational culture is to form a healthy administrative culture that complements the formal system of service-oriented government. Among them are the administrative ethics of civil servants, the values   and modes of thinking of civil servants, the mode of interaction between administrative subjects and administrative objects, and so on. It can be said that administrative culture is the deep structure of the administrative system and plays an important role in the entire administrative system and its operation. In the period of social transformation in China, the new and old administrative cultures are in an alternating process. As a new type of government management model, service-oriented government will inevitably have advanced administrative culture that is matched with it.

5.3 Collaborative countermeasures
5.3.1 Management system level - direct management by senior leaders
Coordinating organizations want to play their role to the greatest degree, and the attention of leaders is indispensable. At the same time, they are inseparable from effective organizations. A type of organization in hierarchical management that is vertically divided according to the scope of the hierarchy. The functional goals of each level are the same and have the same nature of work. However, as the hierarchy continues to decrease from top to bottom, the scope of management has gradually become narrower, and management authority has gradually become smaller. The entire hierarchy is vertical and resembles a "pyramid". Hierarchical instructions are executed from the top level to the bottom level.

The local government management and service center is in a very important position in collaborative management. It has the role of linking up with others and communicating within and outside. Therefore, it should be the chief leader of the local government team to serve as the director, and the deputy director and the head of the subordinate department should also be equipped with a higher level. High-level full-time personnel can ensure that the management and service center can give full play to high-level supervision, coordination, and dispatch and command functions. In order to enable decentralized departments to pay full attention to cross-department collaborative management and do their utmost to implement it, it is necessary to have correct guidance for leaders, to give full play to the authority of leaders, and to lay a solid foundation for

collaborative management. In addition, the functional departments must be subject to certain functional adjustments. The coordination function in the department should be incorporated into the service and management center. The department, as the linkage unit of the service and management center, should receive coordination and assignment from the center so that the right can be effectively guaranteed. Responsibility is clear to avoid confusion in multi-line management.

5.3.2 Management mechanism level - adopt centralized management

The grass-roots government customer relationship management model breaks the original boundaries between departments, uses advanced information technology to restructure the traditional government departments, and transforms the traditional management model of the government into a network-based new management system. In this process, flat management and resource integration can effectively realize cross-departmental collaborative management.

1. Flat Management Since China has implemented a hierarchical management system, collaborative management requires multi-sectoral and multi-level institutions.

Yan (2014) Participation among them, the gap between levels created a barrier between collaborative management, cumbersome processes and communication and coordination is not smooth to bring great difficulties to collaborative management. The establishment of the service and management center solves this problem precisely. The service and management center assumes the overall scheduling function. Starting from the macroscopic point of view, the task is assigned to the most appropriate department or departments and assigned to it. The administrative power has actually reduced the scheduling link, and adjusted the original vertical management level to a flat model, effectively improving the efficiency of collaborative management.

2, resource concentration

Due to the fact that different departments of the traditional government are in charge of different businesses and resources are rarely transmitted between departments, the government resources are quite scattered. When it is necessary to solve problems in a unified manner, collecting the previous cases, invoking relevant data, and referring to rules and regulations occupy a large part of the time, which is a major cause of inefficiency and is another difficulty in collaboration among departments. At this time, the role of the information and statistics investigation team under the Service and Management Center has been highlighted. The group collects all kinds of basic data, just like the hard disk of a computer. Not only that, but it can also, like a computer CPU, read out the business data of various departments at any time according to different requirements, breaking the gap between traditional functions and levels. Massive fragmentation, cross-flow, and optimal configuration through resource integration, so that collaborative management between departments is not difficult to perform due to resource turmoil.

5.3.3 Management system level - formulating a rational system

1. Establish the goal of a coordinated system. It is necessary to improve the efficiency of the collaborative operation of grass-roots governments and to improve the level of grass-roots government service management. The purpose of institution-building is to increase work efficiency, standardize work processes, optimize the working

environment, and give full play to the effectiveness and role of each individual. local governments work together smoothly and efficiently.

2, the system formulation strategy. The first is to improve the supervisory and restraint systems coordinated by grass-roots governments and reflect the guiding and binding nature of the system. The supervisory and restraint system has the functions of supervisory control, guidance and regulation, and disciplinary processing. Perfecting the supervisory and restraint system is indispensable for grass-roots governments to work together. When designing the supervision and restraint system, attention should be paid to three aspects: before, during, and afterwards, when the collaborative management plan is formulated, supervision must be carried out, coordinated work must be carried out, supervision must be carried out, and the effects of the event handling must be supervised. This forms a "front-middle-to-back" overall supervision model; in the design of the supervisory and restraint system, the personnel management supervision and evaluation system and the work quality management supervision and evaluation system shall be introduced to ensure a comprehensive approach; internal and external supervision shall be adopted at the same time. The combined supervision model ensures the fairness of supervision. The second is to perfect the incentive and guarantee system coordinated by grass-roots governments, and use positive incentives to promote the development of grass-roots collaborative work in a vigorous and dynamic manner, and to inject a constant source of strength for the general staff. Establish a sound and standardized and effective organizational reward system, reward those departments and individuals that have actively participated in collaborative management or have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of collaborative governance, and actively build incentive mechanisms for grass-roots government coordination to achieve political incentives, material incentives, and Inspire "trinity." Financial security is the strong backing for the grass-roots government to carry out collaborative management. Only by continuously strengthening the construction of various infrastructures and perfecting the optimal allocation of resources can we achieve a new level of collaborative management.

5.3.4 Introducing information management system platform

In today's Internet information age, the grass-roots government to carry out collaborative management work is inseparable from the strong support of information technology, which requires the government to build a cross-department collaborative platform, using advanced technology to achieve a solid foundation for collaborative management. The relevant technology companies can be asked to create a technical platform that suits their actual needs. The platform provides unified user management, identity verification, role authorization and other services, and integrates various types of systems into an organic whole. At the same time, the collaborative work platform can be interconnected with the original OA system. Each department and each business can quickly and efficiently handle the information and communication dialogues required for collaborative management, which saves time and costs and improves efficiency. In addition, the collaborative platform can be directly connected with government websites at all levels to achieve a one-stop processing function for citizens. Another benefit of the introduction of the technology platform is that it can transparently and fairly deal with all kinds of businesses, avoid the possibility of black-box operations, enable the public to see the process intuitively and clearly, and achieve "face to face" communication between the public and government managers. This, to a certain extent, also curbed the occurrence of corruption. In addition, the use of the hidden nature of the Internet can truly filter out the true will of the people. It can also enable the public to actively make suggestions, give opinions, or supervise and report, so that the government can make more reasonable and

accurate decisions. It also allows a small number of corrupt phenomena to disappear. It is shaped.