Study on the Modernization of Supervision System and Governance Ability of the Road Transportation Service Industry Based on Five Elements

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Abstract. In order to improve the modernization level of the supervision system and governance capacity of the road transport service industry and to meet the requirements of the modernization of national governance capacity, the problems existing in China’s current road transport service industry supervision system was systematically analyzed from the five elements of the supervision system’s value, rules, execution, objects, and performance evaluation. Based on five factors, problems in the supervision system of transportation services were analyzed. And the implementation path of the regulatory system and governance capacity was proposed referring to the experience of American government performance evaluation.

Introduction

Under the new situation in which the concept of deepening all-round reforms, advancing governance systems, and modernizing governance capabilities has flourished, the development of the road transport industry has ushered in new opportunities and challenges. Therefore, it is very important to carry out researches on the modernization of the supervision system and governance capacity of the road transport industry. Based on five factors, problems in the supervision system of transportation services were analyzed. And the implementation path of the regulatory system and governance capacity was proposed referring to the experience of American government performance evaluation.

Problems in the Supervision System of Transportation Services

Theoretical Review

This section consist of three parts: five elements of the supervision system, connotation of modernization of governance capacity and the relationship between supervision system and governance capacity.

In all kinds of supervision systems, values, rules, execution, objects, and performance evaluation are the five most important factors. Among them, value refers to the basic administrative values in industry supervision and governance. Rules refer to various laws and regulations in regulatory governance. Execution refers to the formation of an execution system for industry supervision and governance under the rules and guidance of rules. The objects refer to the choice of regulatory and governance objectives in the rules and execution system. Performance evaluation refers to the assessment of the final effects of regulatory governance.

The modernization of transport service industry governance refers to an efficient industry governance model with modernization features. It forms in the context of deepening all-round reforms and accelerating the development of the socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics. In the formation process, the use of the rule of law, the continuous improvement of the legal system of the industry, and the advanced governance concepts and methods are all substantial factors.
The governance system includes a supervision system which reflects governance capacity. Whether or not the supervision system has efficiency is an important manifestation of the governance capacity. With the deepening of the reform of decentralization and deregulation, the capacity of the supervision agencies is particularly important. This not only directly affects the efficiency of supervision, but also has a direct impact on the improvement of governance capacity[1-2].

**Analysis of the Problems in the Supervision System of Transportation Services Based on the Five Elements**

Problems in the supervision system of transportation services are analyzed as follows based on five factors[3].

1. Inadequate implementation of regulatory administrative values. Relevant departments of the transport services industry have insufficient efforts to implement administrative values. For example, the ways to play the role of government is mostly limited to implementing the requirements of “distribution of the service” and have not done comprehensive analysis and reform in light of the actual needs of industry supervision.

2. The lack of the higher-level law for supervision and the incomplete of laws system. Although there are a total of 8 laws in the transportation sector, there is a lack of laws on road transport management. The road transport industry is the most comprehensive transportation system with the widest range of services, the largest volume of transport, the largest number of employees, the most inclusive, and the most connected. However, the legislation of the transport system is only a blank, which is not in line with the dominant position of road transport in the whole transport system. It can be said that the management standard of the road transport service industry has always lacked the top-level design at the legal level for a long time.

3. Although the supervisory function is clear, there are many difficulties in implementation. After the reform of major departments, the new functions of the road transport management department are divided into two levels. The first is to assign the urban passenger transport management function to the transport authorities. The second is to implement new functions within the department of transportation which is relatively slow. All provinces have not defined the division of responsibilities between the transportation administration department and the provincial transport agencies. At the city and county levels, the subjects, management agencies and personnel and specific management responsibilities in new functions have not been implemented.

4. Coverage of regulatory objects is relatively complete but precise supervision faces challenges. Supervision resources are expensive, and excessive supervision costs will lead to low efficiency. The reasons for the excessive supervision costs generally include: misidentification of the regulatory objects, the behavioral characteristics of the regulatory need not be supervised but supervised and regulatory behavior characteristics identify errors.

5. The development of performance evaluation is lagging behind and the assessment system needs to be improved. There are no unified assessment standards, index systems and evaluation methods for road transportation management department across the country. Even for provincial transport agencies, the country does not have a standardized performance appraisal management approach. However, as a leader of the province's road transport management agencies, the lack of assessment for provincial transport agencies will inevitably affect the standardization and the sustainable development of the road transport authorities.

**Performance Evaluation Methods in America**

**Performance Evaluation Structure of the American Government**

The evaluation subjects of the American government include administrative authorities, people, experts, and others. The evaluation object closely focuses on three aspects: economic performance, social performance, and political performance. And the evaluation procedures include gathering
information, clearing assessing goals, formulating assessment plans, establishing performance standards, determining the subject of the assessment, training the assessment staff, conducting assessment work and providing feedback on the assessment results[4-5].

**Evaluation Methods of the American Government**

The performance evaluation of American government mainly adopts qualitative and quantitative methods to establish assessment models. The final score is obtained after determining the indicators system and weights of the index reasonably. From the implementation aspect, the American government's performance measurement is the evaluation of economic measurement, efficiency measurement and effectiveness measurement.

(1) Economic Measurement

The purpose of economic measurement is to establish a strong sense of reducing costs, saving money, and spending less to do more. It includes the following steps: determination of the ratio of cost and input; determination of the ratio of administrative expenses and business expenses; determination of per capita expenditure; determination of unit cost; determination of room for economic improvement.

(2) Efficiency Measurement

Efficiency assessment measures the ratio of output and input. The description of efficiency measured by efficiency is quantitative rather than qualitative, reflecting overall rather than individual conditions. It includes the following steps: application of efficiency indication, work load analysis, factors analysis and output evaluation.

(3) Benefit Measurement

The American government has assessed increasing emphasis on government administrative effectiveness. In the era of results-based and customer-oriented, profitability measurement is undoubtedly the most important content in performance evaluation. It includes the following steps: measurement of government output quality; determination of government social effectiveness; direct measurement of customer satisfaction; and indirect determination of customer satisfaction.

**Summary**

The implementation paths for the modernization of supervision system and governance capacity are as follows:

A modern administrative values is based on fairness, efficiency, democracy, people's livelihood, service, responsibility, and the rule of law. And a responsible government is the foundation of it.

With the goal of formulating laws, the top-level design will improve the supervision and governance of the road transport services industry.

Focusing on market allocation, to optimize the main structure of multiple governance subjects, clarify the responsibilities of each departments, develop information governance methods, and improve the industry supervision governance system.

Promote the modernization and standardization of freight transportation. Transform passenger transport to refinement and precision, and transform maintenance into a chain and specialization. Improve the accuracy of the selection of regulatory objects rely on industry transformation.

With the goal of supervising efficiency, establish government performance evaluation system. Continuously optimize the supervision and governance performance evaluation system according to the economic and social development.

**References**


