

Research on the role of entrepreneurship in the new relationship between government and business

Maorong Li

School of Public Policy and Management, Nanchang University, Nanchang, Jiangxi, 330000, China

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship is an important driving force to promote economic development and social progress, a key factor to cultivate market players and competitive advantages, and an important driving force to promote scientific and technological innovation and transformation and upgrading. Based on this, this paper carries out an in-depth study on the construction strategy of new government-business relationship based on entrepreneurial spirit, including creating a service-oriented government, trying to promote entrepreneurial spirit, regulating government-business interactions, etc., in the hope that it can help the government and enterprises to form a truly open, transparent, equal and honest cooperative relationship.

1. Introduction

With the in-depth development of the market economy and the acceleration of social transformation, the relationship between the government and enterprises is also facing new challenges and opportunities. How to establish a new type of government-business relationship that meets the requirements of the times, adapts to the law of the market, embodies the interests of the state, and satisfies the needs of the society is an important topic of current political economy research. This paper argues that entrepreneurship is the core element and basic condition for building a new type of government-business relationship, and it is also the key path to realise benign interaction and win-win development between the government and enterprises.

2. The role of entrepreneurship in the construction of new government-business relations

2.1 Important driving force for economic development and social progress

Entrepreneurship is a spirit of innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship, which can stimulate market vitality, promote industrial upgrading, enhance social efficiency, increase employment opportunities and improve people's well-being. A new type of government-business relationship requires the establishment of a cooperative relationship of mutual trust, mutual benefit and mutual assistance between the government and enterprises; the government has to provide enterprises with a good institutional environment and service guarantees, while enterprises need to comply with laws

and regulations and social ethics and actively fulfil their social responsibilities. In such a relationship, the entrepreneurial spirit can be given full play and respect, so as to make greater contributions to the country and society ^[1].

2.2 Key factors for cultivating market players and competitive advantages

Market competition is the core and driving force of the market economy, and entrepreneurship can stimulate the innovative consciousness and creative ability of market subjects, so that they can continuously adapt to market changes, open up new market space, and improve their competitiveness and risk resistance. Through the establishment of fair, just and open competition rules between the government and enterprises, in the process of building a new type of government-business relationship, the government can adhere to the law in administration, protect the market order and prevent monopoly and unfair competition, while enterprises can strictly follow the market law, operate in good faith, and reasonably compete, and under the incentive and constraints of entrepreneurial spirit, the healthy development of the market economy will be strongly supported.

2.3 Important driving force for promoting scientific and technological innovation and transformation and upgrading

Science and technology innovation is the first driving force to lead economic development and social progress, and transformation and upgrading is an inevitable choice to achieve high-quality economic development and sustainable social development. Entrepreneurship embodies the spirit of daring to explore, dare to break through and dare to subvert, which can promote market players to invest more resources and energy into the field of scientific and technological innovation, accelerate the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements, achieve the optimisation and adjustment of the industrial structure, and improve the quality and added value of products. In order to build an innovative relationship between the government and enterprises of co-promotion, co-sharing and co-governance, the government needs to increase its support and investment in scientific and technological innovation, improve the policies and mechanisms of scientific and technological innovation, encourage enterprises to participate in scientific and technological programmes and projects, and protect intellectual property rights and innovative achievements, while enterprises need to strengthen their investment in and management of scientific and technological innovation, accelerate the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements, and enhance their independent innovation capability and core competitiveness. Enterprises need to strengthen investment in and management of scientific and technological innovation, accelerate the transformation and application of scientific and technological achievements, and enhance independent innovation capability and core competitiveness. In order to ensure that entrepreneurship can be fully released and cultivated, it can better provide strong motivational support for scientific and technological innovation and transformation and upgrading ^[2].

3. Strategies for building a new type of government-business relationship based on entrepreneurship

3.1 Build a service-oriented government

A service-oriented government is a government that is citizen-centred, aims to provide efficient, convenient, fair and transparent public services, improves people's livelihoods, protects human

rights and promotes social development, is based on the rule of law, is guaranteed by democracy, is guided by the scientific outlook on development, is motivated by innovation, and is guided by integrity. A service-oriented government is an important foundation and guarantee for a new type of government-business relationship based on entrepreneurship, as well as an inevitable requirement for promoting economic restructuring and upgrading, stimulating market vitality and enhancing international competitiveness. In order to deepen the reform of administrative management system and create a service-oriented government, it is necessary to start from the following aspects:

Firstly, simplify government and decentralise power. Efforts should be made to reduce government intervention and control in the market, optimise the administrative approval process, lower the entry threshold and operating costs of enterprises, and stimulate entrepreneurs' sense of innovation and entrepreneurial enthusiasm. Decentralisation is one of the core elements of service-oriented government construction, and is also a key initiative to achieve the effective operation of the market mechanism, promote the optimisation of resource allocation, and improve economic vitality and efficiency, a process that requires adherence to the principle of combining "regulation with service", and strengthening supervision and improving the level of service while decentralising power. Specifically, the simplification of administration and decentralisation of power needs to seek to clean up and standardise administrative approval matters, promote "Internet+Government Services", establish and improve the negative list system for market access, improve the supervision mechanism during and after the event, and then abolish or decentralise the matters that are unnecessary or inappropriate to be approved by the central government, so as to achieve the goals of "one network", "one time to do" and "one time at most". The goal of "one network", "one time completion" and "one time at most" should be achieved. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify which industries, fields and businesses can enter the market and which cannot, and to strengthen the credit evaluation, risk prevention and accountability of market players^[3].

Secondly, transforming functions. By strengthening the Government's regulation of and services to the market, it will improve the public service system, enhance the quality and efficiency of public services and meet the diversified needs of enterprises and citizens. Functional transformation is also at the core of service-oriented government building, and is an important means of achieving social justice, safeguarding people's well-being and promoting social harmony and stability. Functional transformation requires adherence to the principle of "giving priority to fairness" and "taking efficiency into account", guaranteeing the equalisation of basic public services while giving full consideration to the efficiency and effectiveness of public service provision. Specific practices should seek to increase investment in education, health care, pensions, housing and other livelihoods, promote the equalisation of public services, and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, regions and groups. At the same time, it is necessary to seek to promote the diversified and standardised development of public services, establish a unified system of standards for public services, introduce social capital, civil society organisations, professional organisations and other main actors to participate in the provision of public services, and regulate the content, process and quality of public services.

Thirdly, building a smart government. Modern information technology, such as big data, cloud computing and artificial intelligence, should be actively used to enhance the Government's decision-making capacity and execution, and to achieve open government, facilitate the public and enterprises, and accurately implement policies. To promote information technology, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of "data-driven" and "innovation-led", so as to achieve the digitalisation, intelligence and networking of government management on the basis of data and with innovation as the driving force. By accelerating the integration, sharing and opening up of government data, we will build a comprehensive government information platform and realise the interconnection of information between government departments. At the same time, it is necessary to use big data

analysis, artificial intelligence assistance and other means to improve the science and precision of government decision-making ^[4].

Fourthly, collaboration should be strengthened. A governance model involving multiple actors should be actively constructed, giving full play to the role of social organisations, civil society, professional bodies and other non-government actors, and forming a governance pattern that is government-led, market-regulated and socially coordinated. This process must adhere to the principle of "win-win cooperation" and "mutual benefit", and, on the basis of respecting the interests and demands of all parties, achieve the integration and sharing of their resources and advantages. By improving the legal system for social organisations and expanding the areas and scope of their participation in public affairs and services, the threshold and cost of establishing and operating social organisations can be lowered. By establishing an effective communication and coordination mechanism and an incentive and constraint mechanism to enhance trust and cooperation between the government and social organisations, social organisations can be better encouraged to actively fulfil their social responsibilities and regulate their behaviour.

The establishment of an efficient, clean, productive and responsible service-oriented government based on the above measures can create a favourable business environment for entrepreneurs, stimulate their innovative vitality and sense of social responsibility, and promote sustainable and healthy economic and social development.

3.2 Trying to promote entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important driving force to promote economic development and social progress, and a key factor to improve national competitiveness and comprehensive strength, in order to try to promote entrepreneurship, we can start from the following aspects:

Firstly, to cultivate the awareness and ability of innovation. The government should stimulate and cultivate entrepreneurs' awareness and ability to innovate by formulating policies favourable to innovation, providing financial and technical support for innovation, establishing innovation platforms and networks, and encouraging the protection of intellectual property rights. For example, it should implement policies such as tax incentives, financial subsidies and financial loans to encourage enterprises to carry out innovative activities such as R&D investment, technological transformation and product development. Local governments should also actively establish innovation centres, incubators, accelerators and other platforms at different levels to provide enterprises with services such as technical advice, talent training and project matching. In addition, they should also seek to increase the protection of intellectual property rights, improve the system of application, examination, authorisation and supervision of intellectual property rights, crack down on infringement of intellectual property rights, and safeguard entrepreneurs' intellectual property rights gains.

Secondly, to create a favourable environment for the rule of law. The rule of law is the basis for safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of entrepreneurs, regulating political and business behaviour, and maintaining market order. Through measures such as improving laws and regulations, strengthening law enforcement supervision, guaranteeing judicial justice, and cracking down on lawlessness, a fair, transparent, and stable rule of law environment will be created, so that entrepreneurs can invest with peace of mind, start their own businesses, and compete freely on the premise of operating in accordance with the law. Specific practice requires the formulation and revision of various laws and regulations compatible with a market economy, such as the Civil and Commercial Code, the Anti-Monopoly Law, the Anti-Unfair Competition Law, etc., to provide entrepreneurs with clear legal guidelines and constraints. At the same time, supervision and accountability of administrative organs and public officials need to be strengthened to prevent abuse

of power, favouritism, corruption and bribery, and to protect entrepreneurs from unreasonable interference and improper solicitation. In addition, a sound judicial remedy mechanism should be actively established to ensure judicial independence and impartiality and to provide timely and effective litigation services and protection for entrepreneurs.

Thirdly, the shaping of a favourable social climate. By strengthening publicity and education, setting up exemplary models, honouring and rewarding the advanced, punishing and exposing the undesirable and other measures, shaping the social atmosphere of respecting knowledge, advocating innovation, daring to take up responsibility, and striving to be active, entrepreneurs can feel the recognition and support of the society. Specific practice should be flexible to use a variety of media and channels, widely publicised entrepreneurs' innovative achievements and social contributions, to establish a number of influential entrepreneurs typical, such as Ren Zhengfei, Lei Jun, Wang Chuanfu, etc., to inspire more people to learn from their spirit of innovation and style of practical work. In addition, the government also needs to set up various awards and honours, set up various awards and honours, and at the same time punish and expose entrepreneurs who violate the law, damage the social public welfare, and corrupt the social atmosphere, warning them to abide by the business ethics and social responsibility, and better help entrepreneurial spirit cultivation and the construction of a new type of political and business relations.

3.3 Regulate government-business interactions and serious law and discipline

Government-business interaction is an important way of communication, coordination and cooperation between the government and enterprises, and an effective way for the government to promote economic development, social stability and improvement of people's livelihood. However, there are some problems and risks in government-business interactions, which can easily damage the credibility and image of the government and affect fair competition in the market and social justice. Therefore, to regulate government-business interactions, serious law and discipline, is based on the entrepreneurial spirit of the construction of a new type of government-business relationship focus, specifically from the following aspects

Firstly, the principles and objectives of government-business relations should be clarified. Political and business interactions should follow the principles of openness, transparency, equality and honesty, respecting the autonomy of enterprises and the law of the market, while safeguarding the interests of the state and social order. Government-business interactions are to promote economic growth, innovative development and social harmony, not to satisfy the private interests of individuals or groups. These principles and objectives should build consensus between the government and businesses, and be observed and enforced in practice. For example, Governments should select partners through open tendering and competitive negotiations, and enterprises should win market share by providing quality products and services.

Secondly, systems and norms should be established for political and business interactions. There should be clear procedures and scopes for government-business interactions to avoid arbitrariness and secrecy. Government departments and officials should conduct government-business interactions in accordance with legal duties and authorities, in accordance with the law, without overstepping their authority and boundaries, and disclose the content and results of government-business interactions in a timely manner, so as to be subject to social supervision. At the same time, enterprises should also comply with laws and regulations, operate in good faith, and not obtain benefits or influence policy formulation through improper means. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to establish a set of comprehensive systems and norms, including the subjects, objects, methods, contents, frequency, places and records of political and business interactions. For example, a special institution or department can be set up to organise and coordinate the activities

of political and business interactions, and carry out procedures such as approving, recording and publicising them. Codes of conduct or norms of etiquette can be formulated to stipulate the behaviours or matters that should be avoided or prohibited in government-business interactions, such as gift-giving, invitations to guests and travel.

Thirdly, supervision and accountability of political and business interactions should be strengthened. Government-business interactions should be subject to supervision and constraints in many areas, including internal party supervision, administrative supervision, judicial supervision and public opinion supervision. Any violation of rules or laws and regulations on government-business interactions should be promptly investigated and severely punished, regardless of who is involved and regardless of position. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the incentives and protection of entrepreneurship, and encourage entrepreneurs to legally and reasonably participate in social affairs and public decision-making, and contribute to the state and society. This paper suggests the establishment of a set of effective supervision and accountability mechanisms, including information disclosure, complaint and reporting, auditing and supervision, disciplinary action and legal prosecution of political and business interactions. It is also possible to establish an information platform for government-business interactions, publish relevant data and situations of government-business interactions, and accept the supervision and evaluation from all walks of life, so as to better realise benign interactions and win-win development between the government and enterprises, and to provide a strong impetus for economic and social development.

4. Conclusions

In summary, entrepreneurship plays an important role in economic and social development, which can promote economic growth, cultivate market players, and promote scientific and technological innovation. In order to better contribute to the construction of new government-business relations, it is necessary to strengthen the importance of entrepreneurship, while focusing on the definition and measurement of entrepreneurship, evaluation and supervision of new government-business relations, so as to better contribute to economic and social development.

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