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ANALYSIS ON THE CONNOTATION AND APPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE  
THEORY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LAW

Muhammad Mustafa<sup>1</sup>, Aditi Chakrovorty<sup>2</sup>, Bouasone Chanthamith<sup>3\*</sup>, Md Rasel<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Business School, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

<sup>3</sup>School of Public Administration, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

<sup>4</sup>Research Institute of Economics and Management, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, Chengdu, China

\*Corresponding author: scholarzone.cn@yahoo.com.

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**ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study is to explore the connotation and application of administrative theory in the perspective of law. Qualitative approach focusing desk review has been done to obtain the research objectives. Secondary data has been extensively used for substantiating the arguments. The study uses a case study on China. This study reveals that administration is the key to the construction of a country ruled by law, however, many researches only summarize the superficial phenomena of administration according to law, and cannot grasp the deep rules effectively, thus make the practice of administration according to law ineffective. Through the analysis of the key concepts and theoretical connotations, this paper holds that “administration by law” is the rational process of means and goals or objectives under the framework of the rules that the community must follow, and that the essential requirements of the administration in accordance with the law in China are embodied in the definition of Marxist-Leninist Chinese Constitution by using rational means to alleviate administrative problems, realize the goal of socialist development in our country, and lay a good foundation for realizing the sustainable development of China’s home and people, the future administrative development of China should include the requirement of “according to law” and “optimization” two levels.

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**Keywords:** Administration, rationalization, optimization, bureaucracy, China

## **INTRODUCTION**

It is necessary to understand the relevant concepts and essential connotations of administration according to law, and to discuss the relevant requirements and trends of administration in practice according to law (Rosenbloom, 2013). Based on the existing literature analysis, the author thinks it is necessary to clarify the confusion on the concept of “law”. The confusion of the concept of “law” shows the simple equivalence of the two, including the explanation of etymology and misunderstanding of Marxist “law”. Many scholars regard the concept of “law” as the subject of “the interpretation of the word”, that is, “Law and Punishment.” It explains the etymology of three kinds of “law”. Through “punishment”, it contains order, exemplary meaning, fair meaning, meaning of righteousness (Kingsbury, 2009). “Law” is the word “law, uniform cloth also”, the cloth is the ancient instrument to regulate the temperament, meaning to standardize people’s behavior, and everyone generally abide by the norms. “Law is a normative system which is formulated, recognized and enforced by the State to guarantee the will of the ruling class, which is determined by the material life conditions of the ruling class,” or “law is the embodiment of the will of the ruling class determined by a certain material life condition (Sarker, 2019b). The synthesis of the rules of conduct (norms), formulated or recognized by the State and guaranteed by the State, is a general definition of law in reality, it is based on the concept of Marxism on the essence and basic characteristics of law, which is “state will theory” or “Class will theory” (Anonymous, 2018).

There are two deficiencies in such a definition: firstly, Marx and Engels have always strictly demonstrated the concepts of “law”. The real meaning is that the law is the class will, the law is the manifestation of the class will, so the law is the form of law. In addition, Marx, Engels himself in the “German ideology” also made clear against the confusion of the two, that is, “because the state is a class of individuals to achieve their common interests in the form of the entire civil society in this era, the form of concentrated expression. It is therefore, possible to conclude that all common regulations are state-mediated and have political forms. This creates an illusion, as if the law is based on will, and is based on free will based on the basis of reality, and, likewise, the law is subsequently reduced to law. Secondly, the concept itself has its drawbacks. The concept of “national will theory” or “class will theory” is unable to explain the law of Primitive Society and the law of communism, nor can it explain international law and church law.

The root cause of the confusion of the concept of “law”, it focuses only on superficial phenomena of law, and not to analyze its essence dynamically and deeply. Legal concepts can be considered to be used in a shorthand way to identify operational tools that are typical of the same or common elements, and the legal concept is complex because it is related to the human need for legal concepts and to the limitations of the use of these concepts. The implication is that the definition of legal concept should consider its own objectivity and subjectivity of the unity of opposites (Sarker et al., 2019). Some scholars have also noted this problem. The concept of a common law is applicable to all classes of opposing societies (usually referred to as three societies based on private ownership). The concept of law is applicable to a particular social form (e.g., capitalist law, socialist law), and specific countries (e.g. Chinese socialist law, Japanese capitalist law). The concept was questionable, because of the existence of laws that transcend class (the law of the communist society), the law of the special case (the Roman law of the trans-social form), and so forth, “the law is determined by a certain material life condition, and the public authority in a certain region is forced to guarantee its execution by force in order to determine the rights and obligations of the subject, to protect and develop the sum of the codes of conduct for specific social relations and social order (Cao et al., 2019).

The above-mentioned concept raises some questions such as what is the public authorities and what is the judicial organ? This is the product of modern society. In the Slave society, the slave owners can directly determine the life and death of slaves is the law, which does not require the public authority to ensure the enforcement of force. For the definition of the concept of “law”, we should pay attention to the following three questions. Firstly, the logic defined by the concept of “law”. What is law and law defined as the “law” concept of two of logic, the preceding is a divergent answer, whose connotations can be understood as to why the form of law, which can be called law, “yes” or “subordination”, the latter being a focused answer, that is, the nature of the law. Secondly, the existence basis of “law”. Because of the different cognition of law, there is no possibility and necessity of existence of law in primitive society. Law is not originated from the hard society, but the latter. All these viewpoints regard “law” as the product of human society, and do not consider “law” beyond human society. Third, the formation process of “law”. Engels ‘analysis summed up the general process produced by the law is “from the habit of evolution to customary law again developed into statutory law, the original legal norms are mostly the evolution

of customary norms.” In this respect, the author disagrees, because, according to Engels, “at some early stage of social development, there is a need for this: to take a common rule of the production, distribution and exchange of products that are repeated daily, and to try to make individuals subject to the general conditions of production and exchange.” The rule first manifests itself as a habit and then becomes law. With the emergence of law, it is necessary to produce the organ which is responsible for upholding the law - the public power, that is, the state. In comparison, another legal philosophy was not intended to make a study of law or law, but to analyze the relationship between law, law, morality, etiquette and culture. It indicates that law is not invented or enacted, but to discover and declare; Secondly, the law or law is of a certain degree of formal rationality, with the existence of “a certain degree of fixation and formalization” in order to follow. Thirdly, the validity of law or law is premised on a certain kind of way of life.

Based on the above three questions, the author thinks that the concept of “law” must be an exploration of the essence of law, not a form generalization; “The central meaning of a concept may be clear and clear, but it tends to become blurred when we leave the center, and that is the nature of the concept.”. Therefore, the concept of “law” should clarify its central meaning, that is, essence. The objective requirement is that we cannot confine our perspective only to the phenomenon of human society, because the “law” of human society itself is the centrifugal derivative of “law”, which is ambiguous. What is the essence of “law”? The “Moral Sutra” provides us with a good analytical framework. “Man, Law, Earth, Heaven, Law, nature.” Its meaning is that the human social activities to the rules for reference, to the rules of the operation of the day as a reference, the rules of the day to run as a reference (Sarker, 2019c). The mountains and rivers of the Earth, the richness of the water plants determine the human life range and habits, the days of rain and snow to determine the landscape, the rules of the operation of the road determines the change of the day, the natural rule is the foundation of the Tao. In this analytic framework, systematic, subjective and objective unity is included, Human, Earth, heaven, Taoism and Nature form a community, and each of them is the independent variable and the dependent variable, and the interdependent bond between the subjects is the rule, which is not subjectively formulated, but because of the change of the dependent variable due to the characteristic of the independent variable itself (Zhu & Xiao, 2015). Therefore, the essence of law is the rule that the community must obey. The specific meaning is: first, the law is objective, rather than subjective, the second,

the law is invisible, not visual, the third, the performance of the law is multi-level, many forms. In the human society manifested as the class will, in the nature of the law of the jungle, as well as laws, customs, habits and so on. The law is compulsory. If the law is not obeyed, it must be punished or eliminated.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Qualitative approach has been adopted in this study. Secondary materials such as journal articles, book, book chapters, various government reports, and monographs have been extensively used to substantiate the argument. Mainly desk review have been done to obtain latest data. Arguments have been placed in the light of the knowledge of interdisciplinary nature of public management. All the data have been collected carefully to authenticate the findings and meaningful presentation.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **THE CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATION**

Administration (administrative) originated from the ancient English Adminstracioun, from the Latin adminitrartio, is the Administer noun form. Administer as a verb, the root of which lies in ancient English and ancient French and Latin, meaning there are four solutions, first, serve, serve, serve the righteousness, second, the implementation of the minister's duties; But his view of "administration" as the whole activity of a State exercising its political power (government) is a modern understanding that is debatable (Sarker, 2019c). Because from its etymology explanation, the administrative application scope is broad, may be a private domain, also may be the religious domain, itself is not limited to the national domain, the government verb exercise governance obviously means the government domain management or the governance (Sarker et al., 2018).

Administration refers to the executive activities of the State administrative organs in order to realize the national objectives and the interests of the ruling class, and to administer the State administration and social affairs in accordance with law. The administration is the state administrative organ and the legally authorized organization, organizes and manages the state and social affairs according to law (Sarker, 2019a). Administration is the administrative function of the State administration, which includes five elements: planning, directing, organizing, handling and supervising. Administration, also known as national Criminal investigation management or

administration, refers to the management of State affairs. Public administration is the use of administrative, political, legal and judicial processes to comply with government orders in the legislative, law enforcement and justice sectors to perform the functions of planning, managing and providing services to society as a whole and its various sectors (Sarker et al., 2017). Public administration generally refers to the state organs that enjoy administrative power according to law, and carry out effective management activities on State affairs and Social Public Affairs. Public administration refers to activities under the leadership and supervision of the Government aimed at maintaining public order, satisfying the overall interests of the community, or referring to all natural and legal persons exercising administrative functions. Public administration includes five aspects: first, public administration is an effort to work together in the public environment, and secondly, to include all three sectors-executive, legislative and judicial, and their interactions-and thirdly, to have an important role in policy-making and therefore an important component of the political process; Distinct from private administration, and, in all aspects of the provision of social services, is closely linked to many private groups and businesses.

The existing concept of “administrative” basically contains the following characteristics: First, the administrative concept is applied to the national government; Secondly, the administrative concept follows the model of “who (the subject) in what way (the scope)”; third, the concept of administration is shared with the concept of management. Based on the above literature, the authors think that the administrative phenomenon must be earlier than the concept of “administration”, and the existing administrative concept is subject to the objective cognition and the subjective need of people to the administrative concept, so it is difficult to grasp the essence of the administrative concept between concrete and abstraction. As an implementation activity, the administration itself is meaningless, and only when it is connected with the aim or goal can the function and significance of the administration be manifested. Therefore, the essence of administration is to take the means to achieve the purpose of the activities, in other words, the means and objectives or goals of the matching activities. So what is management? Management is the sublimation of administration, that is, the rational process between goal and means. Because the administration has both effective administration and ineffective administration, effective administration is divided into low efficiency administration, middle efficiency administration and high efficiency administration, and its efficiency depends on the level of rationality (Sarker, 2019a). On this basis, we can clarify

the following ambiguities: First, the concept of “administration” derived therefrom should be viewed in half, namely, administration and administration. Administrative management is to take the administration as the object of being managed, to carry out the administration with the management angle of view, carries on the rational administration. Administrative administration is the management itself as an activity, and implementation. Therefore, the concept of “administration” in the field of public science is more administrative management rather than administrative management, which often occurs in practical practice. Second, public administration and public administration are embedded in the framework of the allocation and operation of public power, the different public administrations adopt the concept of low-level administration and the concept of “administrative administration”, the realization of more goals or objectives, less attention to efficiency, and the “result theory”, so it is more used in the realistic level. While the public management is to adopt the higher level administrative concept (management) and “The Administrative management”, pay attention to the optimized disposition between the goal and the method, not only pays attention to the result, but also pays attention to the efficiency, takes place in the theoretical discussion level.

#### **THE CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATION BY LAW**

The scholars of China have abundant achievements on the concept of “administration by law”, but the law of administration according to law: still exists controversy. On the one hand, some scholars believe that the law of “administration by law” generally does not mean the constitution but the law, the administrative organ should be according to the specific rules of the law rather than directly according to the principle of the Constitution, which is the demand of democracy, decentralization and rule of law system. At the same time, the “law” of “administration by law” also includes administrative regulations and departmental regulations, but “administrative regulations should be formulated for the execution of laws within the scope of their administration, which is a refinement of the rules of law, rather than the creation of rules.

On the other hand, some scholars believe that, in practice, China’s legal administration is often caught in the paradox of restricting power and exceeding authority, and administrative law enforcement has become “lawful infringement”. The reason for this is that the “Law of Administration by law” is a broad law, including laws, regulations and regulations, and the original

meaning of “law” and the experience of various countries, and the principle of administration according to law declares “Constraint administration can only rely on the laws of the national representative organs and not the self-discipline of the law of Government. Therefore, in order to solve the dilemma of administration by law, we need to distinguish the “law” from the law of administrative principle and the source of administrative law. At the same time, the “law” of the principle of administration by law should be limited to “laws enacted by the NPC and its Standing Committee”.

At the same time, some scholars believe that the law of “Administration by law” includes not only the specific legal provisions of administrative law, but also the spirit and principles of law embodied in the legal provisions. The spirit of law refers to the aim of legislation and the pursuit of value, and the basic principles of administrative law include the principle of administrative legality, the principle of administrative rationality, the principle of good faith, the principle of due process, and the principle of efficient and convenient service. The spirit and principle of law are more general and stable than the specific legal provisions. Its function is to guide people according to the spirit of the law, accurately understand the specific provisions, the correct interpretation and application of the provisions of the law, and in certain matters in the absence of corresponding specific provisions of the law, the spirit of the law and the principle of discretion and resolution, so as to make up for the limitations of specific (Sarker & Wu, 2019). The authors think that it is the most basic concept of “law” is disputed, which leads to the difficulty of grasping the essence of “administration by law”, and many researches just summarize the superficial phenomena of administration by law, and cannot grasp the deep rules of law effectively, thus make the practice of administration according to law ineffective. Based on the definition of the concept of “law” and “administration”, this paper holds that “administration by law” is the rational process of means and goals or objectives under the framework of the rules that the community must follow.

### **THEORETICAL CONNOTATION**

On the macroscopic view, the administration by law is an important link in the smooth progress of the country’s comprehensive development and legalization construction. The bourgeois jurist advocates that the executive power be conferred by legislation, and “No law means no administration”. Some scholars believe that the theoretical basis of the administration according to

law originates from the “rational Law” theory and the “contract theory”, which are put forward by the Western modern Enlightenment thinkers Hobbes and Locke, and the separation form of regime which prevails in capitalist countries has become the political foundation of administration by law. In our country, administration by law is an important part of the rule of law, and it should be an important link in the construction of law-governed country with complete legislation, ruling by law and administration by law, which is one of the important requirements of rational public administration. In view, the main body of administration according to law should be the government with administrative power and various administrative organizations. In the specific administrative process, the main body of administration according to law is the administrative personnel in various administrative organizations (Howlett, 2004).

The theoretical connotation of the administrative subject in the administration of law should be embodied in the administrative organization and administrative personnel exercising administrative power according to the spirit and requirements of the community, fulfilling their obligations and screening and correcting the irregularities in accordance with their spirit and requirements. Do not deprive citizens of their rights, do not increase the specific obligations of citizens, violate the constitution and the legal provisions of the exercise of authority must bear legal responsibility (Waldt, 2017).

In the preceding article, the basis of administration by law—“law” has been explained in detail, and in the process of state governance, since the law is “the rules that the community must follow”, then for any type, any size of the community should have universal applicability, that is, all levels. The general norms and spirits followed by each type of law should be basically consistent, and the requirements of specific constitutions and laws and regulations should not deviate from each other (macroscopic, meso-and micro-consistency). The theoretical connotation of the legal basis of administration according to law should be embodied in the reality that the community must follow the rules, and in the case of incomplete expression (Oliver Kasdan, 2018). It should be based on the spiritual requirements of the rules and the specific discretion of the community. There are two prerequisites, one is the complete agreement of the Constitution law and all kinds of laws and regulations, the other is that the administrative organization and the administrative personnel must follow the rule spirit completely and standardize the application of the community (Sarker et al.,

2019). The lack of these two premises is also an important cause of various problems and obstacles in the administration of law.

The key of administration according to law lies in “line” and “law” is the limitation of the way of “line”, and “politics” is the criterion of the purpose and content of “line”. On the macroscopic view, the exercise of administrative power should be more inclined to the effective operation of the administrative power system, that is, how to make the administrative power of the whole country smooth and smoothly exert the administrative function, in this view, the administration by law is the normative and fluent of the whole administrative power operation by means of legalization. But in the sense of the “line” is more through the rational use of political, economic and other means to solve the actual administrative problems, according to law is to standardize the use of these methods and the use of the degree. From the specific administrative process, according to law, administration is to use the rules of the community to standardize and measure the administrative problems, and on this basis the rational use of administrative discretion to achieve the solution of administrative problems (Sonne, 2018).

In the traditional sense, the purpose of administrative theory is to control the operation of administrative power and prevent it from infringing on the lawful rights and interests of citizens, legal persons and other organizations. In fact, the administration itself has effective administrative and ineffective administration, effective administration has low efficiency administration, middle efficiency administration and high efficiency administration, and the efficiency depends on the level of rationality, and the level of administrative efficiency directly affects the realization degree of administrative objective or administrative aim. Therefore, it is not enough to consider the control of administrative power simply, and the significance of the further exertion of administrative power should be considered (Sarker et al., 2019). In China, the influence of the relationship between the administrative efficiency and the degree of administrative problems, and then affect the public administration can meet the “optimal management” of the requirements, to achieve “harmonious” management objectives, the realization of the country and the people continue to progress in a comprehensive development. Simply speaking, the most basic of the administration according to law is to fully solve all kinds of specific administrative problems in development (Mbalamula et al., 2017). The aim of this view is to realize the effective promotion of administrative efficiency, that is, to solve not only the current administrative phenomena but also the possible administrative

problems in the future. In the long run, the macroscopic aim of administration according to law should be to provide perfect political conditions for the sustainable and optimal development of the country and the people, that is to eliminate the possibility of various administrative problems and phenomena.

What we need to discuss here is that the administration of law in China and the emergence of the corresponding level of administrative efficiency requirements. According to the author, compliance and law can be said to emphasize that the Community must follow the rules, then it is a means and a way to quell the contradictions and settle the disputes, that is, a basic principle and spirit, and the development course of human society is the development on the basis of “peace” which solves the contradictory dispute, and is the process of making full use of resources to obtain progress (Reis et al., 2016). Therefore, there is reason to believe that the administration of law in our country, in fact, it is the requirement content of the ineffective administration to the low efficiency administrative development, the essence is still the affirmation and the emphasis of the rule spirit, it still needs further promotion and optimization, that is, to the most effective use of administrative power, maximize the use of administrative resources, the most fundamental solution to administrative problems administrative development (Sarker et al., 2018).

From the above analysis, China’s future administration according to law, should be based on the high efficiency of public power allocation and application background, according to the community must follow the spirit of the rules and requirements, the use of rational administrative means to solve the administrative problems in order to achieve sustained and comprehensive progress of the country and people, should include the “law” and “optimization” The two-level requirements, in which the sustained and comprehensive progress of the country and the people mainly manifested in the sustainable development of social productivity, the realization of political civilization and political freedom, the transcendence of spiritual culture, and the formation and development of the consciousness system of human spiritual civilization (Nadrifar et al., 2013).

## **APPLICATION PROBLEMS AND ANALYSIS**

Through the analysis of the connotation of the administrative theory according to law, the essence, requirements and purposes of the administration of law are further clarified, and there still exist many noticeable problems in the practical implementation and perfection of the essential requirements of administration by law.

## **MAJOR ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADMINISTRATION**

### **ADVANCED THEORY OF ADMINISTRATION BY LAW**

One is the progress of research theory and research perspective. The development of theoretical research is an important reason to promote the progress of practice, and the realization of the goal of administrative practice requires effective guidance from the theory of administration according to law. Fundamentally speaking, according to law, administration is the basic requirement of the effective application of the State administrative power, the research on the relevant theory of law should pay attention to the benign interaction between the administrative theory and the realistic development requirement, and improve the research on the administration according to law from the perspective of development and the dynamic angle (Charbonneau et al., 2019). The specific development conditions and the actual development of the reality of the three-dimensional perspective of theoretical research to amend.

The second is the perfection of the research content. By virtue of its own development characteristics and the diversification of its basic elements, the administration of law including from the legal system to the human capacity of all aspects of the thinking and research on the administration of law, not only to include the theoretical study of the administration itself, that is, the degree of “basis”, the concept of “law”, “administrative” means of the study. The “administration by law” should also be considered as a whole, considering the scope of application of administration by law, recognizing the realistic operating conditions of administration according to law, clarifying the status and stage of administration by law in the overall development of the state society, and perfecting the research and development of “administration by law” with the overall and strategic.

### **COMPLETE AND PERFECT OF LEGAL SYSTEM**

“Law” is an important basis for administration according to law, the paper also expounds that most contradictions and problems in the current administration according to law are different from the definition of the key concept and scope of “law”, in fact, “law”, as the general rule of the community, should be consistent with its basic spirit and revised and perfected according to the realistic demand (Sarker & Jie, 2017). Therefore, it is an important prerequisite for the “law” to be stable and complete in reality that the administration of law can play its role effectively in reality and achieve the ideal goal. First of all, the spirit of “law” is consistent not only on the basis of the same community division, but also on the consensus of the Basic principles of common rules in different stages of development, including in the same development period, different regions and different levels of consistency (Keping, 2018). It can be said that the most fundamental norms and requirements of a country’s constitutional law should be consistent with the specific laws, regulations and regulations of the country at all levels and in different fields. Secondly, the need for a complete legal system, not only the perfection of the content of laws and regulations, but also the community to formulate and amend the laws and regulations needed to complete the mechanism, in order to avoid the existing legal provisions and the development of the practice of disconnection brought about by the administration of law problems.

### **APPROPRIATE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS**

Administration by law is an important link and basic requirement in the process of national social development, therefore, in reality, effective practice of administration according to law requires a suitable breeding and development environment, the appropriate state of the environment should be formed by three basic elements: first, the stability of political structure, only in a certain degree of political compulsion. On the basis of stable political structure, we can adjust the way of administrative power operation and play a role. The second is the stability and development of society, in the context of social contradictions and social order stability, the role of space and soil can be in accordance with the rules of the community to clarify social contradictions and administrative problems, and then to resolve (Hossin et al., 2018). The third is the popularization and progress of the idea of “law”. This is the necessary ideological basis for administration according to law, only the acceptance and approval of the thought of “law” by the society can adopt

“according to law” to standardize the administrative behavior in the modern society (Sarker et al., 2018). It is manifested as the recognition and understanding of the rule of law, the constitution and various laws to standardize the basic spirit and requirements of identification and understanding.

## **BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATION**

### **THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM SYSTEM**

In the modern society, the administration according to law can be realized effectively, need to complete the system, need to meet the essential requirements of the basic system of administration according to law to ensure the operation of the administration according to law. The content of this system should include defining the main body of administration according to law, clarifying the legal basis of administration according to law, standardizing the execution mode of administration according to law, emphasizing the political aim of administration according to law, and the relevant administrative mechanism should include smooth running procedure, rule requirement, complete supervision mechanism, punishment mechanism and adjustment mechanism From the institutional system to ensure the realization of the administration according to law and the achievement of its purpose (Sarker et al., 2018).

### **THE COMPLETE ADMINISTRATIVE SUBJECT**

Embodied in the Government, including the basic administrative capacity of various administrative organizations, the promotion of administrative efficiency. According to law, administration can operate in reality, need a sense of administration according to law, understand the essence of administration according to law, have the ability of normative and flexible administration, and can carry out cooperative cooperation, to implement the practical significance of administration by law in all basic social life, deal with non-standard practice and unexpected events. At the same time, it is necessary to establish an effective and pluralistic administrative supervision subject, and to guarantee the practice of administration by law through the operation of supervision and punishment mechanism.

### **KEY ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADMINISTRATION**

Administrative organization is composed of administrative personnel, the legal consciousness of administrative organization and the formation of rule of law can be said to depend on the

ideological consciousness and ability of administrative organization personnel. Therefore, the exertion of the effective use of public power will be influenced by the cognition of administrative personnel. It is becoming an important factor to promote or hinder the practice of administration by law, and to raise the awareness of administrative staff on the thought and purpose of administration according to law, and to strengthen the ability and technology of administrative personnel to deal with administrative problems. According to law, it is necessary to emphasize the compliance and flexibility of administrative personnel on the basis of administration that is the key action to be implemented by law.

### **PROMOTION OF LEGAL AWARENESS OF CITIZENS**

The administrative personnel itself belongs to the citizen, besides, the citizen's understanding and understanding of the national laws and regulations is also the important guarantee factor of the successful application of the theory connotation of the administration according to law in reality. The role of the citizen in the process of administration according to law is the supervision function, the citizen's understanding of the essence of administration according to law will help the citizen to judge the illegal Administrative act, and make a rational judgment and feedback on the execution of the administration according to law and the effect of the administration according to law, so as to promote the continuous improvement and progress of the administration by law (Sossin, 1993).

### **REFLECTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BY LAW IN CHINA**

From the perspective of dynamic development, at present, the essential requirements of administrative law in China are embodied in the definition of Marxist-Leninist Chinese Constitution and legal spirit, the use of rational means to alleviate administrative problems, the realization of China's socialist development goals, in order to achieve the overall sustainable development of our home and people laid a good foundation. The future of China according to law administration should include "according to law" and "optimization" two levels of requirements. In other words, in order to realize the sustainable development of social productive forces in the future, the realization of political civilization and political freedom, the transcendence of spiritual culture (Sarker, Hossin, Hua, Anusara, et al., 2018) and the progress of the consciousness system of human spirit civilization, according to law administration. It is one of effective measures in China

at present stage, but it cannot completely become the fundamental countermeasure (Guimaraes et al., 2018).

### **REASONS FOR THE NEED FOR ADMINISTRATION BY LAW**

The first is to establish the needs of China's regular society. Due to the special historical development stage of our country, after a long period of feudal society, the development of agricultural civilization left behind the rule of the social structure of the status quo, although to a certain extent, this kind of condensed social structure can help China in the war period or other homogeneous development of the rapid formation of resultant force, But for the modern society, democracy, freedom, fairness and so on become the core value idea. The interest diversification value pursue also unceasingly clear, to the rule national governance and the Social governance request unceasingly promotes. Therefore, the rule of law should be the main principle of administrative problems in China (Sarker et al., 2018). The second is to deal with the change of the existing social and political authority in China. China is a Marxist-Leninist country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, democracy and the rule of law are the basic principles of China's development, however, due to the complex stage of social development, the existing political authority has changed in some aspects, which is a kind of perfect and adjustment to the original system in a great extent. But also to some extent, there has been a decay-the abuse of political and administrative power. On this level, it is an inevitable and important countermeasure to deal with the political administrative power from authority to corruption in China.

The third lies in the realization of the fundamental interests of the vast majority of our people. In the previous article, we can know that the essence of administration is the matching activity between means and aim or target, which is embodied in how to use administrative power to solve administrative problems and realize the national political, social and human development goals. At present, the goal of social development in China is to realize the fundamental interests of the vast majority of people, and to achieve this goal (Sarker et al., 2018). It is necessary to use administrative means rationally, and because of the reality of the development of social productive forces and the national attributes of the Leninism countries, the fundamental interests of the majority of the people are confronted with the requirements of China's constitution and legal norms

to deal with these contradictions. The exercise of administrative power has become an effective choice of administrative organizations in China at present.

#### **WAYS AND THOUGHTS ON THE REALIZATION OF THE ESSENTIAL PURPOSE OF ADMINISTRATION BY LAW**

#### **CONSTITUTION AND LAW-IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY'S ADHERENCE TO THE RULES**

The administration of law ultimately cannot be separated from the norms and perfection of "law", in our country, the imperfection of legal system and the lag and passivity of legislation directly affect the concrete implementation link of administration according to law, and the essence of China's law administration is defined by the relationship between Constitution and laws and regulations and the policies and regulations of the governmental normative system at all levels, It will influence the effect of administration according to law in our country. Therefore, to achieve the administration according to law, and for the "optimization" of the administration to lay a good foundation for the community to follow the rules of perfection-that is, our Constitution and legal system is the perfect and standard is the inevitable choice, reflected in the legislative process and system of perfection, legal norms and realistic needs of the agreement, the rationality of laws and regulations and other aspects (Sarker et al., 2018).

#### **EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PARTICIPATING SUBJECTS OF ADMINISTRATION**

At the present stage, in order to realize the expected effect of administration according to law, it is necessary for the effective cooperation of all the participating subjects in accordance with the law, including the effective enforcement of administrative organizations, the effective supervision of the subject, the acceptance and feedback of citizens to the administration (Coccia, 2009). To provide a realistic basis for the implementation of administration according to law, the people's Congress of China earnestly fulfills the legislative function, and the administrative organizations at all levels comprehend and strictly implement the essential connotation and requirements of the administration according to law, the Government's internal supervision organization, the public and the media public opinion play a supervisory role and jointly promote the realization of administration by law in China.

## **CONCLUSION**

At the present stage, administration by law is one of the effective measures to improve the administrative level and efficiency of China and to alleviate the problem of administrative development in the present stage, but in the long run, administration by law cannot be the fundamental countermeasure to realize China's development goal. The fundamental aim of China's national and social development is the sustained and all-round development of the socialist country with Chinese characteristics, the sustained and all-round development of the Chinese people, the continuous development of social productive forces, the realization of political civilization and political freedom, the transcendence of spiritual culture, and the formation and development of the consciousness system of human spiritual civilization. How to configure and use administrative power in the framework of the application of public power to serve this purpose is the key to the development of our administrative management, administration according to law should be said to be the key link of how to realize the inefficient administration in our country, but from low efficiency administration to middle efficiency administration and even efficient administrative change, On the basis of administration according to law, it is necessary to use administrative power more rationally, to realize a state of optimal allocation and application of power and resources, and to serve the better for the continuous and all-round development.

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