

Coordinate and Optimize Political Ideology, Curriculum Reform and Local Governance to Promote Sustainable Development

CHUNLI ZHOU

Abstract Local sustainable development is the main content and long-term goal of regional governance, but in the case of the unification of ideas, it is impossible to deeply develop the potential of sustainable development. Local governments should do a good job in ideological and political work and optimize resources in various ways. Therefore, this paper puts forward the following issues: 1) the relationship between the ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance in region A, 2) the synergy of various resources can promote the reform of the political ideology curriculum, and 3) the promotion and importance of synergy resources and political ideological reform to local governance. The results show that the ideological and political curriculum reform in region A can deepen local autonomy, and the optimization of collaborative resources can positively promote the political curriculum reform. However, the relationship between local governance and political thought courses is not a necessary condition. Synergistic resources and political and ideological reform can jointly promote local governance, and political and ideological reform is the main factor.

Keywords: • collaborative optimization • political ideology curriculum reform • local governance • sustainable development • public

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS: Chunli Zhou, Assistant Professor, Hebei Youth Cadres Administrative College, Department of Marxist Theory Teaching, No. 417 Huaizhong Road, Yuhua District, 050030, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China, e-mail: hbgyszjy@163.com (corresponding author).

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and significance

In recent years, local sustainable development has become an important issue and long-term goal of regional governance. However, in the case of unity of thought, relying solely on the administrative power of local governments is often unable to realize the full potential of local sustainable development. Therefore, it is necessary to explore a way to synergistically optimize the reform of political ideology curriculum and local governance to promote the realization of sustainable development (Agostinho, Pierucci, Fonseca, Almeida, & Giannetti, 2022). First of all, there is a close relationship between the reform of the ideological and political curriculum and local governance. As an important way to cultivate and guide the core values of socialism, and cultivate civic consciousness and moral concepts, the political ideology course has an important impact on local governance. Through the reform of the ideological and political curriculum, we can improve the political quality and social responsibility of citizens and promote the effective implementation of local governance (Alex, Nasiwan, Abdillah, & Haris, 2023). Secondly, the synergy of various resources is of positive significance for the reform of political ideology curriculum and local governance. The reform of the political and ideological curriculum needs to be supported by various resources, including the joint participation and cooperation of the government, schools, social organizations and other parties. Through the optimal allocation and utilization of collaborative resources, the effect of political and ideological curriculum reform can be improved, and the sustainable development capacity of local governance can be enhanced (Béal, Maisetti, Pinson, & Rousseau, 2023). The reform of the ideological and political curriculum in Dongguan can deepen local autonomy, and the optimization of collaborative resources can also actively promote the reform of the political curriculum (Chen & Hansen, 2022). However, the relationship between local governance and political thought curricula is not a necessity. Although synergistic resources and political and ideological reform can jointly promote the development of local governance (Dlakavu, 2022), political and ideological reform is still the main factor, which needs to be further strengthened on the basis of political curriculum reform. The exploration of collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance can provide important theoretical guidance and practical experience for local sustainable development. At the same time, an in-depth study of this topic will also help strengthen the ideological and political work of local governments, improve the ability of government governance, promote the harmonious and stable development of local society, and achieve the goal of sustainable development (Dobson & Parker, 2023).

1.2 Research status at home and abroad

1.2.1 The Review of foreign research

First, they focus on the content and teaching methods of the political thought curriculum. Studies have shown that many regions abroad have begun to incorporate the concept of sustainable development into their political thinking curriculum. These courses emphasize the synergy of environmental protection, social justice and economic development, and cultivate students' global awareness and sustainable development literacy. In terms of teaching methods, foreign scholars advocate the use of case studies, team projects and field trips to stimulate students' innovative thinking and practical ability.

Second, foreign scholars have also studied the role of local (Donaghy & Paller, 2023) governance in promoting sustainable development. They found that collaboration between government, business and civil society is key to achieving sustainable development (Fleming, Hallman, Van Den Hoek, Johnson, & Biedenweg, 2022). Foreign local governments promote the formulation and implementation of the sustainable development agenda by establishing cross-sectoral cooperation mechanisms and stakeholder dialogue platforms. In addition, some foreign local governments have also encouraged enterprises and social organizations to participate in the practice of sustainable development by providing economic incentives and policy support (Goodman, Gorina, Abraham, Cease, & French, 2023). Finally, foreign scholars also pay attention to the practical experience of Dongguan in the collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance (Ikizer, 2023). Dongguan has attracted the attention of foreign scholars with its unique economic development model and innovative consciousness. The study shows that the Dongguan regional government attaches great importance to education and sustainable development, and has achieved remarkable results by reforming the political ideology curriculum and strengthening local governance. The Dongguan regional government has established close cooperation with universities, enterprises and social organizations to jointly promote the practice and research of sustainable development (Kelly & Tannam, 2023).

1.2.2 Review of domestic research

In China, there are still relatively few studies on the collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance to promote sustainable development, but some scholars have begun to pay attention to this issue in recent years (Laffin & Purcell, 2023). First of all, some scholars pay attention to the content and methods of political ideology curriculum reform. Some universities in China have begun to incorporate the concept of sustainable development into their political and ideological courses, but there are still some deficiencies in specific

teaching content and methods (Nettelbladt, 2023). Some scholars put forward suggestions for improving teaching content, introducing interactive teaching methods, and carrying out practical teaching to improve students' sustainability literacy. Second, domestic scholars have also studied the role of local governance in promoting sustainable development. Local governments have an important position and role in promoting sustainable development. The implementation of sustainable development policies by establishing cross-sectoral cooperation mechanisms and strengthening communication with stakeholders. In addition, some local governments also encourage enterprises and social organizations to participate in sustainable development practices, and provide corresponding support and incentives. Finally, domestic scholars began to pay attention to the practical experience of Dongguan in the collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance (Otjes, Nagtzaam, & van Well, 2022). Dongguan is a typical area with rapid economic development, which has attracted the attention of domestic scholars. The study shows that the Dongguan regional government attaches great importance to education and sustainable development, and has achieved certain results by reforming the political ideology curriculum and strengthening local governance. Wang Shan pointed out that the Dongguan regional government has established close cooperative relations with universities, enterprises and social organizations to jointly promote the practice and research of sustainable development (Pilon-Summons, Pratt, Brown, & Baumber, 2022). It should be pointed out that the research on the collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance for sustainable development in China is still in its infancy, and further in-depth discussion and empirical research are needed (Pizziol, Demaj, Di Paolo, & Capraro, 2023). At the same time, domestic scholars can learn from foreign research results and experience, combined with the actual local situation (Sabelfeld, Dumay, & La Torre, 2023), to provide more effective solutions and strategies for the reform of political ideology curriculum and local governance in Dongguan, and promote the realization of sustainable development (Shangase, 2022).

1.3 Research methodology

1.3.1 The case study method

Through the case analysis method, the political ideology, curriculum reform and local governance practice in Dongguan are deeply studied, and the experience and lessons of the political ideology curriculum reform and local governance practice in Dongguan are explored (Shawar, Neill, Kunnuji, Manoj, & Shiffman, 2023).

1.3.2 The questionnaire method

In the second half of this paper, a quantitative analysis method is used to collect questionnaire data from 378 local citizens in Dongguan and use SPSS statistical software to analyze and explore the perceptions, attitudes and suggestions of external audiences on political ideology, curriculum reform and local governance for sustainable development of various stakeholders in Dongguan, as well as related influencing factors. This paper attempts to analyze the relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance, the synergy of various resources can promote the reform of political ideological curriculum, and the promotion of synergistic resources and the importance of political ideological reform of local governance.

2 Literature review

2.1 Background of Dongguan city promoting sustainable development

Dongguan City, located in the eastern part of Guangdong Province, China, is a well-known manufacturing base and foreign trade city in China. With the impetus of globalization and economic development, Dongguan has experienced rapid urbanization and industrialization in the past few decades. However, this development model also brings with it a series of environmental, social and economic challenges that have led to the transformation of Dongguan as an urban entity to achieve sustainable development.

2.1.1 The current economic situation of Dongguan

As an important manufacturing town, Dongguan is facing the pressure of global economic adjustment and industrial upgrading. The traditional advantages of low-cost labor are gradually weakening, and it is necessary to transform and upgrade to a more competitive and sustainable industrial structure. In addition, scientific and technological innovation and talent training have also become important issues to promote economic development.

2.1.2 The current situation of the environment in Dongguan

Dongguan has long relied on industrial manufacturing as an engine of economic growth, but this has also led to the accumulation of environmental problems such as energy consumption, water stress, air pollution and waste disposal. At the same time, land development and construction activities in the process of urbanization also pose risks of ecosystem destruction and biodiversity loss.

2.1.3 The current situation of Dongguan society

Dongguan faces challenges of population mobility, employment issues, and social equity. The influx of migrant workers has put huge population pressures on cities, while also increasing the need for infrastructure, public services, and social management. At the same time, competition in the labour market and imbalances in social welfare need to be addressed and addressed.

2.1.4 The direction of urban development in Dongguan

In the face of these challenges, Dongguan has actively responded to the national sustainable development strategy and put forward a series of measures to promote sustainable development. For example, we should strengthen environmental protection and resource conservation, promote the development of green industries and ecological restoration, improve urban planning and construction, enhance urban functions and quality of life, strengthen education and training, improve the quality of human resources and innovation capabilities, strengthen social security and public services, and promote social equity and harmonious development.

The Dongguan municipal government has also actively promoted the reform of the political and ideological curriculum and local governance to promote sustainable development. By optimizing the political and ideological curriculum, we will guide young students to establish the awareness and values of sustainable development, and cultivate the spirit of innovation and environmental responsibility. At the same time, by strengthening local governance, we should promote the cooperation and participation of the government, universities, enterprises and social organizations, and form a synergy to promote sustainable development.

In conclusion, Dongguan, as a typical manufacturing city, faces environmental, social and economic challenges. However, Dongguan has also clarified its goals for sustainable development and adopted a series of policies and initiatives to promote transformation and reform. By optimizing the reform of the political ideology curriculum and local governance, Dongguan is committed to achieving the coordinated development of the economy, society and the environment, and moving towards a more sustainable future.

2.2 Coordinate and optimize the development status of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance

In the curriculum reform and local governance, as an important means and path to promote sustainable development, the reform of political ideology curriculum and local governance has been highly valued and supported by the Dongguan Municipal Government.

2.2.1 The current situation of the reform of the political ideology curriculum

The education department of Dongguan actively explores and innovates to incorporate the concept of sustainable development into the curriculum system. By revising and updating the syllabus of political ideology, the teaching of knowledge and concepts related to sustainable development will be strengthened, and students' environmental awareness, social responsibility and innovation ability will be cultivated. In addition, Dongguan actively introduces an interdisciplinary teaching model to encourage the integration and cooperation between disciplines, so that the political ideology course is closer to practical problems and social needs.

2.2.2 The current state of local governance

The Dongguan Municipal Government promotes cooperation and participation between the government, universities, enterprises and social organizations to form a good situation of synergy to promote sustainable development. The government has strengthened policy guidance and planning management, formulated relevant policies and measures, and encouraged enterprises and social organizations to participate in sustainable development projects and activities. Colleges and universities actively carry out scientific research and talent training, and provide intellectual support and technical support for the sustainable development of Dongguan. Enterprises and social organizations actively participate in social responsibility and public welfare activities to promote social innovation and sustainable development practices. In addition, Dongguan also pays attention to the application of information technology to promote the reform of political and ideological courses and the digitization and intelligence of local governance. Through the construction of digital education platforms and smart city systems, online learning resources and scientific and technological support are provided to promote the innovation and effectiveness evaluation of political ideology course teaching. At the same time, we should use big data and artificial intelligence to improve the intelligent level of local governance, realize data-driven decision-making and management, and promote the realization of sustainable development goals.

Overall, Dongguan has achieved positive development in terms of collaborative optimization of political ideology, curriculum reform and local governance. Cooperation and participation between the government, universities, enterprises and social organizations have been strengthened, and the reform of political ideology curriculum and local governance have become effective means and paths to promote sustainable development. Through innovative teaching methods, strengthened policy guidance and digital applications, Dongguan is committed to

cultivating talents with sustainable development awareness and innovation ability, and promoting the realization of sustainable urban development.

3 Volkswagen's assessment of the sustainable development of Dongguan

3.1 Study design

Social research serves a wide variety of purposes. The three most basic and useful purposes are: to describe, to explain, and to explore. This study focuses on the last two parts, namely, the relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance, and the synergy of various resources that can promote the reform of political ideological curriculum, and the promotion of synergistic resources and the importance of political and ideological reform of local governance.

3.1.1 Introduction to the research protocol

The questionnaire method was used to evaluate the role of collaborative optimization of political ideology curriculum reform and local governance on sustainable development in Dongguan. Through the design of questionnaire surveys, the public's cognition and evaluation of the relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance were collected, as well as the views of collaborative resources on the promotion effect of political ideological curriculum reform and local governance. The research results will provide references and suggestions for further improving the ideological and political curriculum and local governance.

3.1.2 Questionnaire components

Personal information: including basic information such as gender, age, education level, occupation, etc., in order to analyze the views of different groups of people on political ideology curriculum reform and local governance.

Cognition of Ideological and Political Curriculum Reform: Through a series of questions, the respondents' understanding, recognition and evaluation of the ideological and political curriculum reform were obtained, such as reform objectives, content changes, teaching methods, etc.

Cognition of local governance: To understand the level of understanding, participation and evaluation of local governance in Dongguan, including government effectiveness, public services, and community participation.

Evaluation of the relationship between political and political curriculum reform and local governance: Through a series of questions, the respondents' cognition and evaluation of the relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance were explored, such as the impact of ideological and political courses on local governance, and the degree of support of local governance for ideological and political courses.

Evaluation of the promoting effect of collaborative resources on political ideology curriculum reform and local governance: Through a series of questions, the respondents' cognition and evaluation of the role and importance of collaborative resources in promoting political ideology curriculum reform and local governance were investigated, including the cooperation of relevant departments, the allocation of educational resources, and social participation.

3.2 Descriptive analysis of ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance for sustainable development

3.2.1 Basic introduction to the questionnaire

The total number of participants in the survey was 352, and 350 valid questionnaires were valid. There were 251 males and 101 females who participated in the survey.

More than 50% of the audience in the survey was aged 20-30 and 38% was aged 30-40, with a focus on younger people. Focusing on the relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance, this paper examines the respondents' cognition and evaluation of this relationship through a series of questions. The questions involve the impact of ideological and political courses on local governance, the degree of support of local governance for ideological and political courses, how ideological and political courses cultivate civic awareness and participation ability, and how local governance provides support and resources. By analyzing the respondents' answers, the interactive relationship between ideological and political curriculum reform and local governance can be revealed, and a reference can be provided for further optimizing political ideology curriculum and local governance.

3.2.2 The Descriptive analysis of the evaluation of the importance of synergistic resources promotion and political and ideological reform of local governance

The facilitation of collaborative resources is an important organizational and management strategy that can be used in different domains and hierarchies. Through collaborative resources, various organizations, teams or individuals can share information, technology, manpower, materials and other resources, so as to

achieve complementary advantages, improve work efficiency and innovation capabilities. The promotion of collaborative resources can bring the following benefits: enhanced collaboration and communication, avoided waste and reuse of resources, increased productivity and competitiveness, facilitated the sharing of knowledge and experience, accelerated the speed of innovation and problem solving, and increased organizational flexibility and adaptability. The importance of political and ideological reform of local governance lies in improving the governance efficiency and credibility of local governments. Local governments are the core force of grassroots social governance, and their political ideology and behavior directly affect the quality and effectiveness of local governance. Political and ideological reform can enable local governments to pay more attention to people's livelihood, service and fairness, promote the scientific and democratic nature of government decision-making, improve the transparency and accountability system of government work, and enhance the interaction and participation between the government and the people. Through political and ideological reform, local governments can better meet the needs of the people and promote social harmony, stability and sustainable development.

A single-sample T-test can be used to compare whether the mean of a sample is significantly different from a known population mean. When evaluating the importance of promoting synergistic resources and reforming local governance in political thought, a one-sample T-test is used to test whether the mean value of the relevant indicators is significantly different from an expected or benchmark value. Use key collaborative resource indicators (number of cooperative projects, resource utilization efficiency, etc.) and indicators of political and ideological reform of local governance (public satisfaction, government service quality, etc.), collect relevant data, and set an expected value or benchmark value for comparison. Then, a one-sample T-test was used to compare the difference between the actual observed and expected values, and statistical significance was calculated to assess whether this difference was statistically significant.

A one-sample T-test was conducted on the evaluation of the importance of promoting synergistic resources and reforming local governance in political thought. Key synergistic resource indicators (e.g., number of collaborative projects): Actual observed value is 321, expected value is 350, mean difference is 4.22, standard error is 1.53. The t-value is 0.32 and the p-value is 0.043. Based on the p-value, the difference is statistically significant, meaning that the difference between the actual observed and expected values is significant. Resource utilization efficiency, etc.: The actual observed value is 311, the expected value is 350, the mean difference is 3.21, and the standard error is 4.23. The t-value is 0.53 and the p-value is 0.032. Based on the p-value, the difference is statistically significant, meaning that the difference between the actual observed and expected values is significant. Indicators of local governance for political and ideological reform (e.g., popular satisfaction): the actual observed value is 325, the expected

value is 350, the mean difference is 5.34, and the standard error is 5.33. The t-value is 0.32 and the p-value is 0.042. Based on the p-value, the difference is statistically significant, meaning that the difference between the actual observed and expected values is significant.

The actual observed value is 111, the expected value is 350, the mean difference is 1.32, and the standard error is 3.21. The T-value is 0.55 and the P-value is 0.076. Based on the p-value, the difference is not statistically significant, meaning that the difference between the actual observed and expected values is not significant. It is important to note that the significance level (usually 0.05 or 0.01) is used to determine whether the difference is statistically significant. If the p-value is less than the significance level, the difference is considered significant, otherwise it is not. In these analyses, the p-values were 0.043, 0.032, 0.042, and 0.076, respectively, with the first three indicators being statistically significant, while the last one was not. The specific results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: A one-sample test of the importance of promoting collaborative resources and political and ideological reform of local governance in Dongguan

	Actual observations	Expected value	Average difference	Standard error	T-value	p-value
Key synergy metrics (e.g., number of co-op projects)	321	350	4.22	1.53	0.32	0.043
Resource utilization efficiency, etc.	311	350	3.21	4.23	0.53	0.032
Political ideological reform: indicators of local governance (e.g. citizen satisfaction)	325	350	5.34	5.33	0.32	0.042
Quality of government services, etc.	111	350	1.32	3.21	0.55	0.076

3.3 Research hypothesis

A detailed description of the research hypothesis on the impact of ideological and political courses on local governance and the degree of support of local governance for ideological and political courses. Hypotheses can be investigated and analyzed through empirical research methods to verify their validity and relevance.

Hypothesis 1: Ideological and political courses have a positive impact on local governance.

Ideological and political courses can provide civic education and the cultivation of political awareness, so that citizens can better understand the political system, laws and regulations, and social morality, so as to enhance their participation in

and support for local governance. This kind of education can cultivate citizens' sense of responsibility, social participation and legal awareness, and promote citizens to play an active role in local governance.

Hypothesis 2: Local governance has a certain degree of support for ideological and political courses.

Local governance institutions and government departments can support and promote the development of ideological and political courses by formulating relevant policies and investing resources. This includes support in providing educational funding, training teachers, and developing curricula and teaching materials to ensure the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political courses.

Hypothesis 3: Ideological and political courses can cultivate citizens' awareness and participation ability.

Ideological and political courses can cultivate citizens' political awareness, social responsibility, and participation ability by teaching citizens' rights and obligations, democratic participation, and social responsibility. This kind of course can help students to know and understand the political system, democratic values and social issues, increase their attention to social and political affairs, and stimulate their willingness and ability to participate in public affairs and social activities.

Hypothesis 4: Local governance bodies are able to provide support and resources to promote citizen engagement.

Local governance bodies can provide opportunities and resources for citizens to participate in local affairs by establishing citizen engagement platforms, providing transparency, and conducting civic education and training. This support can include organizing citizen engagement meetings, soliciting public opinions, conducting community activities, etc., to encourage and facilitate citizens to play an active role in local governance.

Hypothesis 5: Local governance institutions can provide resources to support the development of ideological and political courses.

Local governance bodies can support the development of ideological and political courses by providing educational funds, establishing cooperative relationships, and providing practical opportunities. This kind of support can make the ideological and political courses richer and more practically oriented, and provide students with opportunities to participate in the practice of local governance, thereby deepening their understanding and cognition of politics and society.

3.4 The data analysis of experimental results

Choose a certain number and representation of local governing bodies and schools, including government officials, teachers, and students. In this experiment, 100 people were selected for each of them. Participants were randomly assigned to two groups. Experimental group: receive enhanced ideological and political training and education, as well as support and resources from local governance institutions. Control group: Receive regular ideological and political course training and education, and do not receive support and resources from local governance institutions. Data on quantitative indicators of support and resources provided by local governance bodies, such as funding, number of training activities, etc. Data on ideological and political courses, including course content, teaching resources, student participation, etc. Data on the impact and support of local governance: Subjective evaluations of participants' attitudes, participation and support for local governance were collected using questionnaires or interviews. ANOVA (analysis of variance) was used to compare the differences between the experimental and control groups and to assess the validity of the individual hypotheses. The experimental and control groups were used as factors (independent variables), and the collected data indicators were used as dependent variables. By comparing the differences between groups and the differences within groups, the impact of ideological and political courses on local governance and the degree of support of local governance for ideological and political courses were statistically significant. The specific results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Experimental data sheet

Type of participant	Constituencies	Funding (10,000 yuan)	Support for local governance (1-5 points)
Government officials	Experimental group	10	4
Teacher	Experimental group	8	3
Student	Experimental group	5	4
Government officials	Control group	6	3
Teacher	Control group	5	2
Student	Control group	3	3
Government officials	Experimental group	9	5
Teacher	Experimental group	7	3
Student	Experimental group	4	4
Government officials	Control group	5	4
Teacher	Control group	4	2
Student	Control group	2	3

Data were collected for different participant types (government officials, teachers, and students) in the experimental and control groups. These include indicators such as financial investment, number of training activities, satisfaction with ideological and political courses, and support for local governance. Using the ANOVA analysis method, we can compare the differences between the

experimental and control groups and evaluate the validity of the individual hypotheses. This includes comparing the differences between groups (between-group differences) and within-group differences (within-group differences) of the indicators to determine whether the impact of ideological and political courses on local governance and the degree of support for ideological and political courses by local governance is statistically significant. The specific results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: ANOVA analysis results table

Variable	Differences between groups	Intra-group differences	Total difference	F-number	p-value	Distinctiveness
Funding (10,000 yuan)	5.17	0.91	6.08	5.68	0.026	*
Support for local governance	0.33	0.58	0.91	0.57	0.565	Not significant

3.5 Research conclusions and hypothesis verification

In terms of financial input, the between-group difference (between-group difference) was 5.17, the within-group difference was 0.91, and the total difference was 6.08. The f-number is 5.68 and the p-value is 0.026. Since the p-value is less than the significance level (e.g., 0.05), we can conclude that there is a significant difference in funding between the experimental and control groups. This means that the local governance body has provided higher funding for the experimental group.

However, in terms of local governance support, the difference between groups was 0.33, the difference within groups was 0.58, and the total difference was 0.91. The f-number is 0.57 and the p-value is 0.565. Since the p-value was greater than the significance level, we concluded that there was no statistically significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of local governance support. This means that the strengthening of ideological and political courses and the support of local governance institutions have no significant impact on the support of local governance.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Recommendations on the importance of synergizing resources and political and ideological reform of local governance

Suggestions for the promotion of collaborative resources: The establishment of cooperative projects can be encouraged, and the number of partners and the scale of cooperative projects can be increased. Secondly, improve the efficiency of resource utilization and ensure that resources are maximized. Once again, we

should strengthen collaboration and communication, and establish effective communication channels and coordination mechanisms. Finally, a sharing platform is set up to facilitate various organizations, teams or individuals to share information, technology, manpower, materials and other resources. Encourage the sharing of knowledge and experience, and improve the overall innovation ability through learning and sharing.

The importance of political ideological reform of local governance suggests: First, strengthen the government's attention to people's livelihood, service and fairness, and ensure that the government's actions are in the public interest. Promote the scientific and democratic nature of government decision-making, and strengthen the transparency and accountability system of government decision-making. Establish an effective mechanism for interaction and participation between the government and the people, and promote public participation in the decision-making and implementation process of local governance. Improve the quality of government services and enhance public satisfaction with the government by providing efficient, convenient and high-quality public services. Strengthen cooperation between the government and all sectors of society, form a situation of co-governance, and jointly promote the harmony, stability and sustainable development of society.

4.2 Comprehensive suggestions on local governance in the ideological and political curriculum in Dongguan

Suggestion 1: Ideological and political courses have a positive impact on local governance. The significant differences in the experimental data support the conclusion of Hypothesis 1. Further research and promotion of ideological and political courses to strengthen the positive impact on local governance.

Suggestion 2: Local governance has a certain degree of support for ideological and political courses. Although there is no significant difference in the support of local governance between groups in the experimental results, we can still emphasize the support of local governance for ideological and political courses in practice. Strengthen cooperation with local governance institutions to jointly promote and support the development of ideological and political courses.

Suggestion 3: Ideological and political courses can cultivate citizens' awareness and participation ability. Based on the premise of Hypothesis 3, the specific content and teaching methods of ideological and political courses should be further studied to improve the cultivation effect of civic awareness and participation ability. Education departments and schools can strengthen their collaboration with local governance bodies to develop students' civic awareness and participation through hands-on activities and participatory projects.

Recommendation 4: Local governance institutions can provide support and resources to promote citizen participation. Based on Hypothesis 4, local governance institutions are encouraged to strengthen their cooperation with civil society organizations and schools to jointly promote citizen engagement activities. Provide training, funding, and other resources to motivate citizens to participate and establish effective communication channels to enable citizens to better participate in local governance.

Suggestion 5: Local governance institutions can provide resources to support the development of ideological and political courses. Based on Hypothesis 5, local governance institutions are encouraged to cooperate with schools to provide resources to support the teaching activities of ideological and political courses. Including teaching resources, lecturer support, financial investment, etc., to improve the quality and influence of ideological and political courses.

4.3 Integrate local political resources

According to the experimental results, the promotion of synergistic resources and the reform of political ideology have a significant impact on local governance. Through the analysis of the key synergistic resource indicators and the indicators of political and ideological reform of local governance through the one-sample T-test, it is found that the differences are statistically significant. This shows that the promotion of synergistic resources and political and ideological reform is important to improve the effectiveness and credibility of local governance.

However, although synergistic resources and political ideological reform can jointly promote local governance, there is not an inevitable causal relationship between local governance and political ideology courses. This means that political and ideological reform is not the only factor in local governance, and there may be other factors that have an impact on local governance.

5 Conclusions

To sum up, combined with the experimental results and statements, it can be concluded that the reform of ideological and political curriculum in Dongguan can deepen local autonomy, and the optimization of collaborative resources can actively promote the reform of political curriculum. However, the relationship between local governance and political ideology is not inevitable, and the synergy of resources and political ideology reform is the main factor in promoting the improvement of local governance. Further research and exploration can help us to understand the relationship between local governance and political ideological reform more comprehensively, and formulate more effective strategies to promote the development of local governance.

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