

# A Leap-forward Study on Promoting Self-reliance to Self-consistency in Social Governance Work in China

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**Abstract.** Social governance is the key link to achieve the overall goal of deepening reform and the headquarters. The correct understanding of the meaning of social governance, to find the advantage of this way of governance and to fully rational in the governance of the country in the overall strategy to a proper extent play its role is an important part in promoting the innovation of national governance structure and mode. In this paper, based on the basic theory of governance and the basic national conditions, the author analyzes the connotation of social governance. And social governance culture as a booster to promote social governance this way of governance can be more extensive and deeper social problems to provide effective solutions.

**Key words:** social governance, self-reliance, self-consistency, governance methods, innovation.

## 1. Overall Overview of Social Governance Issues

In our country, social governance refers to the governance activities of public affairs under the leadership of the ruling party, which are led by government organizations, involving the participation of various governance subjects such as social organizations. The core of the governance activities is to realize and safeguard the rights of the masses, play the role of multiple subjects, improve social welfare, guarantee and improve people's livelihood, and resolve social contradictions, aiming at the social problems in state governance. Promote social equity and promote the orderly and harmonious development of society. [1] (P24) In fact, the early literature of using the term "social governance" in China can be traced back to Sun Huimin's "Cultural Psychological Mechanism and Social Governance of Gambling" in the fourth issue of Social Sciences in 1990. Zheng Jiewen also put forward the idea of "governing society" in the first issue of Dongyue Lun Cong in 1993. But after reading the whole article, we will find that the so-called "social governance" they emphasize is actually based on management, control and rectification, which is different in essence from the "social governance" we are going to talk about. If we read the whole article of Decision carefully, we will find that the word "governance" has been mentioned 24 times.

The current interpretation of "social governance" in China is neither a mechanical copy of the western governance model nor a simple packaging of the traditional "social governance" in the domestic academic circles. The Decision puts forward that innovative social governance must focus on safeguarding the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, maximizing the factors of harmony, enhancing the vitality of social development, improving the level of social governance, comprehensively promoting the construction of a peaceful China, safeguarding national security, and ensuring people's safe living, happy work and social stability and order. In the report on government work made by Premier Li Keqiang of the State Council at the Fifth Session of the Twelfth National People's Congress, it was also pointed out that we should further promote innovation in social governance, emphasizing that we should fully mobilize positive factors from all aspects of society and jointly participate in solving and coordinating social problems.

## 2. Our Country's Social Governance is Still in the Stage of Self-Action with the Government as the Main Body.

To promote innovation in social governance, we should first analyze these dimensions. Social governance operation subject, governance object, governance mode, operation guarantee mechanism, social environment assessment, remedial filing, theoretical innovation think tank construction, etc.

Due to the infinite expansion of social information and the ever-increasing complexity of the pluralism of social group thoughts, a phenomenon is directly caused by the self-differentiation of social groups, the increasing number of social strata, and the trend of refinement, specialization and fine division of labor is becoming more and more obvious. One obvious direction is that more and more people will stand in their respective professional fields and give different social evaluation to the same social phenomenon. When Michelle Croce wrote *The Law Can't Change Society*, he once said, "Compared with the past, every one of us communicates and interacts with others much more frequently. Whether in the choice of objects or in the nature of communication, this kind of interaction is much freer than before. Not only is it easy to gain an amazing amount of experience, but it is also easy to change partners." therefore, the derivative of such a situation is that today's social problems will become more acute and complex, and people's demands will become more diversified and specific.

For a long time, our government has often played the role of the traditional "Chinese parents" in the social management, which can not only reflect the superiority of our system as a socialist country to the greatest extent, but also ensure the execution of policies to the greatest extent in the process of social operation. It can be said that in the past. Over the past decades, we have made indelible contributions to our social and economic construction. But since the beginning of the 21st century, due to the process of social diversification, or simply relying on this mode of governance, want to "nothing big or small", the result is often "beyond the whip". In the past, our government positioned itself as a "managerial" government, with excessive centralization of power and "timely management" and "affairs management" of social problems. Although the central government has repeatedly stressed the need to change the functions of the government, some local governments are still unable to achieve a "gorgeous turn" due to various factors.

Guang'an City, Sichuan Province, has just released a survey report, which is a representative survey of people's satisfaction with government work in 2018.

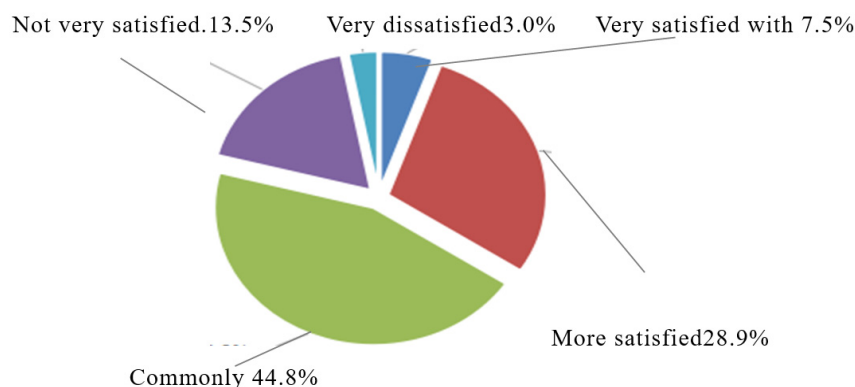


Figure 1. Respondents' Satisfaction Evaluation on the Construction of Supporting Public Facilities

Therefore, at present, some local governments in China need to pay more attention to the people's demands. In order to put an end to the subjective "paternalistic" urban planning, the government, as a unity of power and responsibility, needs to clarify the dialectical relationship between the two. Only to see that the maintenance of power lacks responsibility is the key to deepen the reform of administrative system. A difficult problem. If these problems can not be correctly faced, then we can not first of all be realistic, objective and impartial in accordance with the laws of social development and economic operation to govern the state, government and society, which can easily lead to overconfidence of the government itself, lack of sense of responsibility, low administrative efficiency, social contradictions can not be correctly and effectively dealt with, corruption breeding and other issues; Secondly, social citizens tend to have psychological dependence on the government. They think that everything should be looked for by the government. They are passive and lazy. They neglect their subjective initiative. People's social subjective consciousness is weakened. There is a "Matthew effect" between administrative subjects and social citizens. As Fox and Miller said, "In the field of public administration, the actual result is the government." Unable to act in accordance with the public will. The government has become a destructive department, unable to protect the public interest from

the conflict of powerful private interests. Without a sincere public discourse, one should not expect to satisfy the public interest and act on it."

At present, China's social governance, especially local social governance, is still in a self-acting stage with the government as the main body. Subjectively, our government wants to make the society orderly and prosperous, the people happy and healthy through its own efforts, and does not quantify its daily work in terms of economic interests, which is similar to the government of Western capitalist society. Essentially different.

### **3. Pushing Forward the Work of Social Governance and Social Development in a More Self-Consistent Way in the New Historical Period**

#### **3.1 Forming a Strong Guarantee for Social Governance at the Institutional Level**

General Secretary Xi Jinping said at the second plenary session of the 18th Central Discipline Commission: "We should strengthen the restriction and supervision of the operation of power, and keep power in the cage of the system." This sentence has far-reaching guiding significance for the further improvement of social governance work. The system itself can cover as large as state organs, social organizations, industries and systems, as small as units, departments and teams. It is the concretization of national laws, decrees and policies, and the criterion and basis for people's action.

First of all, we should give strong guarantee to social governance at the institutional (legal) level. Under the leadership of the Party and under the leadership of the government, all kinds of legitimate social organizations at all levels should be given clear legal status and standards of conduct to form a strong complement to social management and improve the well-being of the people, and be organized and managed in a standardized process. At the same time, a perfect legal guarantee system should be established to carry out their work, clear responsibility subjects and reduce the number of participants in social organizations. In the process of fulfilling the task, we should avoid the "game mentality" of "rescuing first or taking pictures first" when we encounter such problems as falling down of the elderly. Promote social governance work to proceed reasonably and effectively.

Secondly, we should use the form of system to form an effective restriction and supervision mechanism for the operation of social organizations. Huang Zongxi, a great thinker in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties, creatively proposed that the traditional Confucianism should focus on the cultivation of people's inner self-cultivation and turn to the restriction of political power outside the system, which had a far-reaching impact on a series of political changes at that time and after, and even on the social life of the people. At present, China's social governance work is still in the initial exploratory stage. Since the 18th National Congress, remarkable achievements have been made in the construction of the restrictive and supervisory system at the inner-party level and the government level. A relatively perfect restrictive and supervisory mechanism has been initially established, which has made the political ecology of the inner-party preliminarily purified.

Thirdly, we should attach importance to the stability of the social governance work system and ensure strong execution. Institution is a good tool for governing the country. It can also be said that it is an indispensable heavy weapon after the development and growth of the country. Institution itself is a good thing, but it also needs us to cultivate it with a kind of care attitude. In fact, to understand the function of the system at another level is to prevent more dissident classes from becoming active and rising, which also includes the qualitative change of the original opposing class group and the later benign group (the former is not the latter because of some factors turning to the opposing class). The purpose of all our institutional arrangements for social governance includes curbing the growth and development of opposing class communities, protecting the healthy and orderly development of benign communities, preventing the qualitative change of benign communities' behavior, and guiding the neutral and beneficial communities into a benign track.

### **3.2 The Leading Role of Government Should be Reflected in Efforts to Create a Stable and Orderly Environment for Mobilizing Social Forces to Participate in Social Governance.**

From the macro objective of social governance, one of the aims of social governance is to serve the socialist economic construction. Of course, in this respect, social governance and the government's own functions are interlinked, which shows that it is impossible to separate from the government's participation in social governance. Just like the capitalist economic world from the mid-19th century to the 1930s, the laissez-faire and independent operation of society can only mean that there are deeper and more complex crises hidden behind the flashy appearance, resulting in the failure of social governance, and even more extreme forces may lead to the phenomenon of splitting up.

Of course, all the contents discussed above are at the level of means and ways, that is, the "fuel" of the whole society governing the car, while the engine is the effect of the economic construction of government organizations, whether it has the ability to continuously improve the welfare of social groups and ensure the normal operation of social governance work, whether it can reduce the outbreak of potential social crises and social contradictions on the community. Crisis and so on are particularly determined. In recent years, China's economic operation has maintained a stable and healthy stage of medium and high-speed growth, but the current income distribution structure is still in the "pyramid" state, and there is still a gap from the ideal "elliptical" state. We must not neglect the potential harm of this income structure to social governance work, because in the field of social governance, this "pyramid" is actually loose, and the larger the base, the greater the potential social crisis hidden danger. We should not ignore the power of the key minorities, nor the negative effects of the "poor majority". The goal of improving the distribution structure in the future is to raise the level of "low" and promote the level of "middle". All the political system reform goes deep into the social level. The most intuitive touch of the public is whether it can bring the most beneficial and realistic impact on the improvement of their quality of life. From the management point of view, "reason" is greater than "management". Of course, the governance level is also "reason" is greater than "governance". "The warehouse knows the etiquette, the food and clothing are enough to know the honor and disgrace." Social problems must have social and psychological motivation, and the generation of social and psychological motivation will inevitably have certain social and psychological motivation. At present, the study of any typical social contradictions is essentially closely related to economic issues such as fair distribution, income, social welfare, resource utilization and so on.

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