

The transformation direction of the formation mode of contemporary Chinese public policy based on sociology

Qian He

NUS National University of Singapore

E0920471@u.nus.edu

Abstract

After the reform and opening up, with the change of state-society relationship structure in China, the formation mode of public policy in China is shifting from state-led to state-led and limited interaction between state and society. This transformation with modern value orientation shows that after the reform and opening up, China has begun the cooperation and interaction between the state and society, and the value concept of social fairness and justice has been paid more attention and manifested. The ultimate realization of the modern transformation of China's public policy formation mode depends on the establishment and improvement of the state-society cooperation and coordination mechanism, and the realization of positive interaction between the state and society, so that it can ultimately promote the development of democratic politics and social progress.

Keywords

Sociological perspective; Contemporary Chinese public policy; Transformation direction.

1. Basic theory of public policy planning

1.1. Main body of policy planning

Whether it is the government or other planning subjects in the planning process, from the pursuit of truth should be equal. Of course, in the actual policy planning process, the government may not only play a dominant role in planning organization and management, but also often play a dominant role in the planning scheme entering the selection stage. It is common in China that the main body of policy planning is mostly the government, and diversified policy planning models are ignored, which need to be corrected in the future public policy decision-making process.[1-3]

1.2. Characteristics of policy planning

From the main body of policy planning, diversification and government dominance coexist. The subjects involved in policy planning are usually diverse, but the government often plays the role of initiating planning, organizing planning, helping planning, etc. Obviously, the government plays a leading role. From the perspective of time process, policy planning mainly exists between the determination of policy objectives and policy choices. Policy planning of advisory bodies may not be limited to this stage. In the actual policy process, corrective planning of policies may also exist in the process of policy implementation. However, policy planning, as a government decision-making process, mainly exists in the stage between the

determination of policy objectives and policy choices.

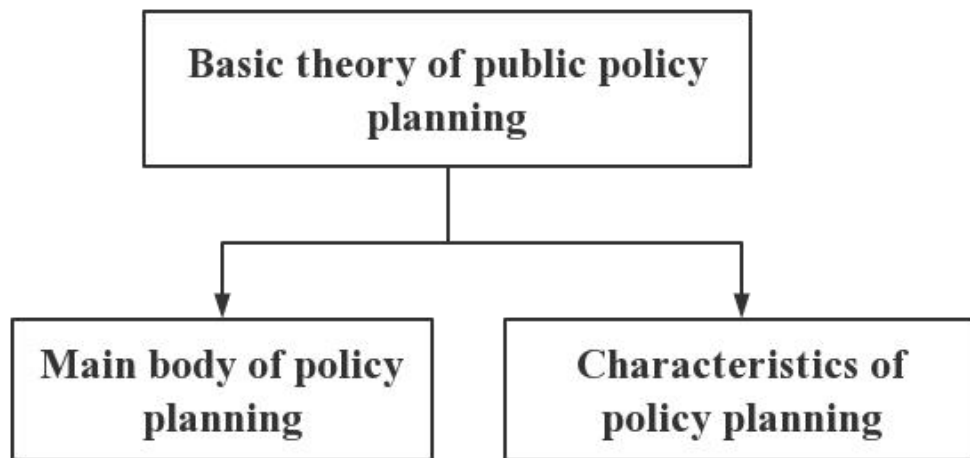


Figure 1 Basic theory of public policy planning

2. Forming basic principles of public policy

2.1. Seek truth from facts

Seeking truth from facts is the work and ideological line our Party has always adhered to, and it is also the fundamental principle for our Party to formulate policies. Seeking truth from facts means that we must constantly study the laws of things that exist objectively. We must always take objective facts as the starting point for policy formulation, combine theory with practice, combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of China's revolution and construction, and formulate correct policies that suit China's national conditions[4.5].

2.2. Insist on field investigation

In the process of government policy making, adhering to the fine style of investigation and research is another principle requirement of the policy making process with Chinese characteristics. Adhering to the fine style of investigation and research is an important guarantee for formulating correct policies.

2.3. Proceed from the interests of the people

Proceeding from the interests of the people is the fundamental purpose of policy making and a basic feature of the Chinese government's policy making process. The Party's general policies in all historical periods are determined in accordance with the interests of the people, and the formulation of every specific policy by Party organizations and leading organs of governments at all levels must also adhere to the fundamental principle of proceeding from the interests of the people.

2.4. Adhere to democratic centralism

Democratic centralism is the basic organizational principle of the Communist Party of China and governments at all levels. It is a highly unified system of democracy and centralism, that is,

a system combining centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralized guidance. The leading organs of the Communist Party of China and the people's government always adhere to the organizational principle of democratic centralism in the process of policy formulation, which is the organizational guarantee for the formulation of correct policies.

2.5. Expand civic participation

According to the tradition of our policy formulation, all public policies must come from the masses, go to the masses, reflect the interests of the masses, and ultimately serve the people. The fundamental source of our Party and state policies should be the voices, demands and suggestions of the people, and on this basis, analysis, investigation, research and synthesis should be carried out to finally form policies.

Table 2 Basic principles of public policy formation

Serial number	Basic principle
1	Insist on seeking truth from facts
2	Adhere to field investigation
3	Proceed from the interests of the people
4	Adhere to democratic centralism
5	We will continue to expand citizen participation

3. The influence of social forces on the formation of public policies and the limits of evaluation significance

In China, the Communist Party of China, as the center of political power, has an unchallenged position and a variety of authorities in politics, organization, consciousness and culture, and the way of social reform is gradual from the beginning, so the growth of social forces is also a slow process, and the demands for public policies are also slowly released. Representative democracy is the basic form of political system in modern countries. It can overcome the difficulties that direct democracy is difficult to implement in modern countries due to the large population and vast territory, and can properly filter the demands of diverse interests in society and input them into the political system. China's people's congress system and the CPPCC system are a specific form of representative democracy. However, under the social structure of China's state and society, which were highly overlapping before the reform and opening up, the integration of social interests by the two systems of the NPC and CPPCC was realized not through the direction of the society towards the state, but through the superior state bending down to collect voices from the society. The mechanism of the Chinese People's Congress and the CPPCC system is contrary to the modern theory of representative democracy[6].

4. Conclusion

Since the reform and opening up, the formation mode of China's public policy has achieved a preliminary transformation under the background of the initial differentiation between the state and society in China. This transformation is based on the profound adjustment of the state-society relationship and reflects a strong orientation of modernization, thus providing a

good institutional basis for public policy to reflect justice and fairness in the era of social interest differentiation. It also reflects the initial cooperation and interaction between the state and society, and its follow-up process and final results are worth looking forward to. Finally, it will promote the modern transformation of public policy formation mode, promote public policy to realize social fairness and justice, and promote the progress of social democratic politics.

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