

## **Guidance Research on Public Security Community under the Guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought of Social Governance in the New Era**

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**Keywords:** Guidance of Public Security Community, Xi Jinping's Thought of Social Governance, New Era

**Abstract:** The 19th National Party Congress raised the awareness of social governance to a new height and formed a systematic view and a relatively complete ideological system on comprehensively deepening the overall framework of reform. The Party's Nineteenth Congress report raised higher expectations and requirements for social organizations, reflecting that in the general structure of the state governance system and the modernization of governance capabilities, social organizations, as an indispensable force in China's socialist modernization drive, will play an increasingly important role. In the new era, Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics shall be applied as a guide to build a social governance theory with Chinese characteristics.

### **1. Introduction**

National security and social stability are the preconditions for the survival and development of the country, the foundation for the well-being of the people, and the important guarantee for the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. This is both the earnest aspiration of the broad masses of the people and an important goal of our party's governance of the country. Since the party's 18th National Congress, Xi Jinping has closely followed the Chinese dream of realizing two 100-year goals and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. He has stood at the overall and strategic level and has made a series of important expositions and instructions on safeguarding national security and social stability. A major strategic concept of the overall national security concept was proposed. This is a scientific guide for the maintenance of national security and social stability under our party's new situation. It is an important part of Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

### **2. Xi Jinping's Proposal to Maintain National Security and Social Stability**

Contemporary China is experiencing the most extensive and profound social changes in the history of our country, and it is also undergoing the most ambitious and unique practice innovation in human history. Such unprecedented great practice will certainly provide strong motivation and broad space for theoretical creation and academic prosperity. This is an era that requires theory and must be able to produce theory. This is an era that requires thought and must be able to produce ideas. [1] Xi Jinping's idea of safeguarding national security and social stability is a product of the times and at the same time it has injected new meaning into the times.

On January 7, 2014, Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the Central Political and Legal Work Conference. He said: "We must regard the maintenance of the overall social stability as a basic task, the promotion of social fairness and justice as a core value pursuit, and the protection of people's livelihood and work as the fundamental goal. We must adhere to strict law enforcement and impartial justice, actively deepen reforms, strengthen and improve political and legal work, safeguard the vital interests of the people, and provide strong guarantees for realizing the 'two hundred years' goal and the Chinese dream of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." [2] 147 Xi Jinping's speech, standing on the height of the overall development of the party and the country's undertakings, profoundly expounded the major issues concerning the overall

situation and long-term development of the political and legal work, and put forward a series of new ideas, new ideas, and new requirements [3].

On April 15, 2014, Xi Jinping put forward the first major strategic thinking on the national security concept at the first plenary meeting of the Central National Security Committee. Xi Jinping pointed out: "The decision of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Party Central Committee to establish a National Security Council is an urgent requirement for advancing the modernization of the country's governance system and governance capabilities, realizing the country's long-term stability, and building an overall well-to-do society and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream of the Chinese nation. The purpose of safeguarding is to better adapt to the new situation and tasks faced by our country's national security, establish a centralized, unified, and highly efficient national security system, and strengthen the leadership of national security work." 200 Xi Jinping stressed that "the current state of national security in China the time and space are wider than at any time in history. The internal and external factors are more complex than at any time in history. We must adhere to the overall national security concept and take the national security path with Chinese characteristics. The national security concept must pay attention to both external and internal security, seek internal development, seek change, seek stability, build a safe China, seek peace, seek cooperation, seek win-win results, and build a harmonious world; not only national security, We also attach importance to national security and adhere to the principle of This, people-oriented, adherence to national security, all for the people, all rely on the people, truly consolidate the national security of the mass base; not only pay attention to traditional security, but also pay attention to non-traditional security, build political security, homeland security, military security, economic security, cultural security The national security system that integrates social security, scientific and technological security, information security, ecological security, resource security, and nuclear safety is an integral whole; both emphasis on development issues and safety issues, development is the basis for security, and security is a condition for development, rich countries can be strong. Soldiers and strong soldiers can defend the country; they attach importance to their own security, they also attach importance to common security, build a community of destiny, and encourage all parties to move toward the goal of mutual benefit and common security.

Xi Jinping's proposal for an overall national security concept and his new perspective on social stability are a major innovation of our party's theory on national security and social stability. It is part of Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era and enriches and develops socialism with Chinese characteristics. The theoretical system reveals the essence and connotation of national security and social stability, and scientifically answers the basic questions of how a developing socialist country like China maintains and shapes national security and social stability. This symbolizes our party's security and social stability. The understanding of the basic laws has reached a new height [4].

### **3. The Systematic View of Social Governance**

Strengthening and innovating social governance is one of the important measures for the central government to deepen reforms since the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. The Party's report on the Nineteenth Congress (hereinafter referred to as the "Report"), which Xi Jinping represented on behalf of the Party Central Committee, not only reiterated this important measure, but also made comprehensive deployments in terms of structure, system, system, level, mechanism, and policies. This raises the awareness of social governance to a new height and forms a systematic view and a relatively complete ideological system on social governance in an overall framework for deepening reform.

Specifically, in the report, as many as a dozen of different aspects of social governance were discussed, and important points of at least the following six aspects were put forward:

First, it is clear that improving security and improving people's livelihood is the fundamental goal and guiding ideology for strengthening and innovating social governance. The most inspiring part of the "Report" is the announcement of the contradiction between the growing contradiction between the people's ever-growing needs for good living and the unbalanced and inadequate

development in declaring that the main social contradictions in our country have been clearly declared that the Chinese Communist Party will always regard the people's longing for a better life as a struggle. Corresponding to this general goal, the "Report" puts forward: To increase security and improve people's livelihood is the fundamental goal of strengthening and innovating social governance. "We must always put the interests of the people in a supreme position, and let reform and development be more and more fair." We will benefit all people and make progress towards realizing the common prosperity of all people." In the eighth part of the "Report," this important guiding ideology and its major policy measures are discussed in detail. The core of this thinking lies in: "Persevere in the responsibility of everyone, Everyone enjoys, adheres to the bottom line, highlights key points, perfects the system, guides expectations, improves the public service system, protects the basic livelihood of the people, continuously meets the people's growing needs for a better life, continuously promotes social fairness and justice, and forms effective social governance and good Social order will make the people's sense of well-being, sense of well-being, and security more fulfilling, more secure, and more sustainable." The "Report" specifically gives priority to the development of education, the improvement of employment quality, the people's income level, and the strengthening of the social security system. Win the fight against poverty, implement a healthy China strategy, build Built rule by shared social governance structure, effective safeguard national security seven aspects were elaborated to improve the livelihood of the people to protect and improve the level of strategic measures and policies.

Second, it is emphasized that the basic pattern of social governance lies in the common building of shared governance. The "Report" will build a social governance structure for joint governance, sharing and sharing, as one of the seven strategic measures for strengthening and innovating social governance. It highlights that the basic pattern of social governance lies in the establishment of common governance and sharing. Co-building emphasizes joint ventures and joint ventures, co-governance emphasizes co-operation between intellectuals, and sharing emphasizes mutual benefit and win-win results. The focus is on a "common" word, highlighting the public nature, diversity, cross-border negotiation and symbiosis of social governance. The public nature of social governance lies in its attributes of public management and public services. It requires the leadership of the party committee and the government, and requires the input of public resources and the intervention of public power. The diversity of social governance lies in its diversity, open process, and extensive fields. Such multiple characteristics require extensive participation from multiple entities such as government, market, and society; the cross-border negotiation of social governance is that the problems it faces are often not resolved by a single system, but must overcome the limitations of a single system. Using cross-border thinking and cross-border methods to negotiate dialogues and co-governance, the symbiosis of social governance lies in the symbiosis and indivisibility of the whole process and its systems. Governance will ultimately achieve in-depth consultations, cooperation, and integration between co-construction and sharing between multiple entities.

Third, it further improved the "five in one" social governance system and put forward the task of strengthening the construction of a social governance system. Based on the 18th CPC National Congress and the 3rd Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, the "Report" further emphasized the "five-in-one" mentality of party committee leadership, government responsibility, social coordination, public participation, and the protection of the rule of law, and explicitly specified its requirements. Compared with the Party's report on the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, although the difference is only one word, the focus shifts from the public "management" function undertaken by the party and government to the negotiation and common "governance" function of jointly building governance. On this basis, the "Report" further puts forward the requirement of "Strengthening the construction of a social governance system." It emphasizes that the important principles, rules and laws in the practice of social governance innovation should be institutionalized and even legalized in a timely manner so as to prevent people from being ruled and gradually Legalization of social governance.

Fourth, the requirements for improving the "four modernizations" of social governance are

proposed. The "Report" clearly requires that social governance, rule of law, intelligence, and professionalism be improved. This requirement is summarized as a requirement for improving the "four modernization" level of social governance. This is a milestone formulation. The socialization of social governance echoes the above-mentioned basic pattern of "co-construction, sharing, and sharing", and emphasizes the reliance on social forces to achieve social governance; the rule of law is as stated above, emphasizing the rule of avoiding social governance and moving toward the rule of law; intelligence emphasizes the importance of society. Governance should make full use of modern scientific and technological progress, especially big data, mobile Internet, and artificial intelligence, and rely on science and technology to achieve social governance. Specialization emphasizes the need to improve the professionalization of social governance, train professionals, and build professional teams. Use professional knowledge, skills and art to achieve social governance.

Fifth, the task of building social governance mechanisms in at least seven areas was deployed. A careful study of the "Report" will find that around the innovation of social governance in different fields and at different levels, the "Report" proposes a task of building a more concrete and more systematic social governance mechanism, including at least the following seven aspects: (1) Strengthening prevention and We must resolve the social contradictory mechanism and correctly handle the internal conflicts among the people. (2) Improve the public safety system, improve the safety production responsibility system, and resolutely curb heavy accidents and improve disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities. (3) Accelerate the construction of a public security prevention and control system, combat and punish illegal criminal activities such as gambling, gambling, and blackmail in accordance with the law, and protect people's personal rights, property rights, and personality rights. (4) Strengthen the construction of social psychological service system and foster a social attitude of self-confidence, self-confidence, rational peace, and positiveness. (5) Build an environmental governance system that is government-led, enterprise-based, social organizations, and the public involved. (6) Strengthen the construction of community governance system, promote the focus of social governance to the basic level, play a role in social organizations, and achieve positive interaction between government governance, social regulation, and residents' autonomy. (7) Strengthen basic rural basic work and improve the rural governance system that combines self-government, rule by law, and rule by virtue.

Sixth, it is in line with the strategic objectives of socialist modernization and puts forward the strategic goal of basically forming the governance structure of modern society. From a more long-term strategic orientation, the "Report" combines the overall goal of socialist modernization with the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics and proposes a strategic goal of "basically forming a modern social governance structure" by 2035. The basic features of the modern social governance pattern are: the basic establishment of the rule of law society, the basic realization of the modernization of the governance system and governance capacity, a new height of social civilization, a more affluent life, a vibrant and harmonious society, and a fundamental improvement in the ecological environment, the goal of a beautiful Chinese goal is basically achieved [5].

In short, from the above six perspectives, the report's discussion of social governance closely integrates the transformation of China's major social contradictions and the fundamental requirements for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics in a new era, and builds a guiding ideology, basic structure, and institutional system. The relatively complete ideological system, including the development level, the specific institutional tasks in the seven aspects, and the strategic objectives, has raised the awareness of strengthening and innovating social governance to a new height.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Xi Jinping's idea of safeguarding national security and social stability is an important part of Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era. The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core has made major innovations in national security and social stability theory, which has sublimated our party to the country. The understanding of the

laws of safety and social stability is a powerful ideological weapon for shaping the security of China's big country and safeguarding China's social stability under the new situation. It is a strategic wisdom and mission for our party to strive to open up a new phase of national security work and innovate in a new direction of social stability, it has great significance in the times, theoretical significance, practical significance and world significance.

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