Study on the Risk Solution of Group Events in Social Transformation

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ABSTRACT: The continuous transformation of society contributes to improving social structure, perfecting social function and releasing social vitality, but highlights some contradictions and problems of social classes, cultural concepts, benefit distribution and economic development, thus leading to great increase in the risk of group events. Based on the status and characteristics of social transformation, this paper explores the social origin that induces group events, to predict the risk in group events, and puts forward reasonable suggestions to solve the risk.

KEYWORDS: Social transformation; Group events; Risk

1 CONNOTATION OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The term “social transformation” originates from Western Sociology. As a social change mode with profound meaning and clear target, social transformation means that the society gradually abandons backward traditional social mode and takes the modern civilization paradigm based on the spirit of civilized value, supported by the systems of market economy and democratic politics and guaranteed by legal order. In term of form, social transformation refers to the transformation from “traditional” society to “modern” society; in term of content, social transformation mainly includes structural transformation, mechanism transition, interests adjustment and idea conversion. Social transformation means the transformation of people’s social production mode, lifestyles, psychological structure and values change, that is, a comprehensive and continuous change about social deconstruction and reconstruction, and a great combined action in key social areas, and therefore the society is always in an “unstable” state in transformation period.

To be specific, China’s social transformation mainly includes the following aspects. First, the economic system should change from planned economy to market economy. In the development process of market economy, the market itself should change from the “fundamental role in resource allocation” to “decisive role in resource allocation”; second, social structure changes from “unification” to “diversification”, social life of social individual changes from “line type” to “net type”, and the relationships among social classes, social groups and social organizations become increasingly complex; third, social governance should change from “big government, small society” to “small government, big society” under the premise of the rule of law, and social rules gradually develop to “political legalization” and “human feelings legalization”; fourth, social consciousness changes from “collective” to “individual”, from “object” to “subject”, and social culture presents the development trend of conflict and fusion.

2 PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

From a global perspective, social transformation is a phase that each country or region must go through in the modernization process. Currently, the developed countries that we have noted all have experienced the historical process of social transformation, while many developing countries are going through this process. The powerful driving force of reform and opening up promotes the continuous advance of China’s social transformation, and in the transformation process, social structure becomes rational, social function becomes perfect, social vitality is released and social consensus is cognized, however, social transformation also leads to a series of problems.

2.1 Widening gap of wealth

Income gap is the inevitable result of the operation of market mechanism. However, because interest balance system in social transformation process is lacking, and social security fails to give full play to
interest readjusting effect, the widening gap of wealth between different classes, urban and rural areas, different industries and different regions is widespread, causing discontent of the public, especially vulnerable groups. This not only eliminates the social identity of the people, causes social and psychological imbalance, but also increasingly intensifies social contradictions and conflicts.

2.2 Increasing problems in corruption of power

Under the condition of market economy, the abuse and corruption of public power are prominent, thus resulting in the declining allocation ability of public power’s adjusting interest between different groups. In some cases, problems like vested interests, interests curing and interest liquidity decrease arise. Thus, the interest contradiction between social powerful group and vulnerable group is continuously intensified.

2.3 Alienation of social culture

Diversification breaks the original cultural orientation of “grand unification”, and social culture is undergoing deconstruction and reconstruction process. The mainstream culture has not been fully established, and various subcultures are profoundly affecting corresponding social groups. Clash of various cultures has also led to conflict between social groups.

2.4 Lagging social governance

From the perspective of social construction, the key to effectively deal with social change, resolve social conflicts and promote social harmony lies in making full use of social governance at current stage. However, the role of social governance currently has not been fully played out, and the main reasons are that non-governmental social governance is lacking, rules system of social governance is not perfect, and effectiveness evaluation and issues feedback of social governance are distorted and diversified.

2.5 Missing of legal order

Legal order is the prerequisite and guarantee for the stable development of modern society, and social transformation is often accompanied by legal disorder, chaos caused by lack of laws, overemphasis on instrumental role and complete change of law into a means, or emphasis on the entity of rule of law and ignorance in procedural rule of law.

3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL ISSUES AND GROUP EVENTS

Various social problems intertwine and interact with each other, eliminating the specialization and cooperation between social groups and highlighting the contradiction and interests among various social groups, and social groups change from confrontation to conflict, ultimately forming group events. The so-called group events refer to various events resulting in significant impact on social order and social stabilization, which caused by social conflicts of interest, that is, a particular group or groups in the form of non-specific coupling express interests proposition, safeguard their own interests and show discontent through varying degrees of illegal activities, in the form of contradictions among the people.

According to statistics, various types of group events in one year increase rapidly in recent years in China. More than one hundred thousand group events occur annually in recent years, mainly in fields of land acquisition, house demolition, migrant workers’ ask for salary, immigrants’ resettlement compensation, state-owned enterprises’ restructuring, environmental pollution, labor disputes, disasters and accidents, religious beliefs, campus emergencies, law enforcement misconduct and the like, showing the development trend of diversification of main components, expansion of event scale, complexity of content object and intensification of expression mode. It is foreseeable that if the gap between rich and poor, the abuse of power, loss of culture, governance lag and the rule of law emptiness cannot be properly resolved, the number of group events will continue to grow, and the way to resolve group events has something in common with the above-mentioned problems.

4 SOLUTION OF GROUP EVENTS

It is certain that the key to solving the problem of group events lies in good rule of law. By promoting advanced legal culture, building just legal model, balancing interest relationship, resolving conflicts of interest, releasing social pressure, curing social ills, consolidating social order and achieving social consensus, effective solution of group events can ultimately be realized.

4.1 Promoting advanced legal culture

Freedom, democracy, human rights, equality and justice together give birth to the rule of law. The rule of law, as the dominant force, organically combines with customs, morality and belief, and they together build multivariate order models of modern society. Spiritual attitude and public expression of the continuous awareness, understanding, summarization and reflection of legal order undoubtedly construct the legal culture in eternal development status. In other words, that legal culture gets wide recognition and deep belief is the basis for the realization of legal order, and also
determines the spontaneous generation of legal order.

As value judgment on legal status and function, legal culture promotes people’s identification and obedience of the legality of social behavior and institutional system based on the judgment on the reasonableness of the rule of law, thus laying a solid foundation for legal belief and constituting a internal support for legal order. Therefore, only promoting legal culture, constructing people’s legal awareness and citizenship character and realizing the integration of legal belief and moral belief can effectively internalize the legal system and legal norms into people’s value choice, ethical beliefs and behavior requirements, so that people can consciously abide by the law, thus achieving the spontaneous generation of legal order and then solving group events in spiritual, cultural and concept levels.

4.2 Building just legal model

Just legal model emphasizes fair distribution of social interests, that is, social groups obtain corresponding interests according to population characteristics and labor, and it should include two aspects. First, interest demands and interests pursuit are legitimate, social groups get benefits in ways approved by social consensus, this approval should rise to legal regulations, and such activities pursuing benefits should be consistent with the legal order; second, flow channels of social groups are smooth, the gap between different groups leads to interests curing, and interests curing results in that weak and strong trends among groups are difficult to change. Important aspects to solve group events, namely, opening up the interest flow channels between groups and building inter-group demands expression platform, change exchange between groups from “confrontation” to “negotiations”, creating necessary objective conditions for tolerance among groups.

REFERENCES