

Humble Opinion on the Conflict Characteristics of Rule of Law Discourse in the Administration of Grassroots Letters and Visits based on the Background of Rule of Law

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Abstract. China's economic momentum has developed rapidly in recent years, and the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered into a new stage, the main social contradictions are continuously changing, the political and economic work are continuously promoting with the focus of changing growth momentum and development strategies, moreover, social conflicts also have many problems. This paper discusses from the conflict characteristics of rule of law discourse in grassroots letters and visits, and the strategies of resolving conflict of rule of law discourse in administration of grassroots letters and visits two aspects, in order to dig up the deep problems, make clear the handling direction, and provide references and basis for the development of related work.

Keywords: rule of law; administration of grassroots letters and visits; rule of law discourse; conflict characteristics.

1. Introduction

The National Conference of Letters and visits Director, which was held in Beijing on January 2018, it was proposed that it should be actively and comprehensively connected with the practice of rule of law, in the administration of grassroots letters and visits, it is necessary to rely on the rule of law thinking and the rule of law way to achieve the goal of bringing letters and visits to the path of rule of law[1]. Discourse is based on language, and the system which takes working language and institutional text as the expression form and is established around letters and visits, and it is a local administration model to respond to interest expression[1]. The conflicts of rule of law discourse are common problems in the administration of grassroots letters and visits, which are caused by the position and action antagonism between the petitioner and the grassroots government. Paying attention to exploring the conflicts of the rule of law discourse in the administration of grassroots letters and visits under the background of rule of law, making clear the reasons, and formulating corresponding reform strategies are the keys to achieving administration goals, integrating various elements, and relying on the rule of law to meet public demands [2].

2. Conflict Characteristics of Rule of Law Discourse in Administration of Grassroots Letters and Visits

2.1 The Conflicts between the Grassroots Government and the Petitioners' Discourses in the Expression of their Core Demands

By investigating the fighting status of grassroots society at this stage, this paper has a more in-depth study on the characteristics of grassroots people's "maintaining rights by law". As far as grass-roots village visits are concerned, petitioners can use mainstream discourses in law, policies, and even the spirit of the central government to play a protective role in their legitimate rights and interests[3-4]. For example, teachers working at a school run by the local people list the documents of the General Office of the State Council during letters and visits, and appeal to implement the

treatment of teachers working at a school run by the local people, facing this historical problem, the Bureau of Letters and Visits prevaricated with "complex situation", "lack of policy basis" and other reasons. The petitioners use the "rule of law" creatively apply in the claims, and achieve the goal of "maintaining rights" and occupy the advantages of discourse in the macroscopic context of "rule of law". But moreover, some grass-roots governments, considering "maintaining stability" pressure or regional interests, show stereotypes and delays when facing petition, often take the form of violent suppression or material appeasement to solve. Through the analysis of this phenomenon, it shows that the grass-roots government also has the "rule of law" rhetoric phenomenon when dealing with cases of letters and visits, by actively mobilizing the discourse tools of "rule of law", finally, the petitioner and the grass-roots government form their own different expression systems and logical thinking, and the events are the same, but their views conflict with each other. For example, the "conforming to policies" and "responsible big country" discourse of petitioners have become the "conforming to rules" and "limited responsibilities" discourse at grass-roots government [5].

2.2 The Conflicts between the Grassroots Government and the Petitioners' Rule of Law Discourse in National Policy Signals

When the grassroots government establishes the letters and visits system, it is based on listening to the grassroots voice, and aims to achieve the people's goal of participating in the administration and discussion of state affairs. Under the current management system, the general guidance of the state's policies is to encourage the political participation and criticism of the grass roots, and ensure the establishment of diversified expression channels, and actively promulgate the standardized documents, leaders undertake visiting or answer hotlines and various forms to improve the right relief function. This kind of guidance has urged the grassroots, especially some groups with petition appeals, use the central spirit of "serving groups" in the process of appealing, and as a basis for advancing the relevant work. They believe that the grassroots government needs to be responsible for the implementation of the central spirit, and then hope to solve their own problems. In addition, local governments in order to alleviate the pressure of such letters and visits, especially the "abnormal petitions", such as large-scale collective continuous petitions and above petitions, etc., the state has continuously formulated normative documents, guide the petitioners realize the right relief claims in order and step by step, and play a role in solving local social conflicts on the spot[6]. In this process, the grassroots governments more perceive the orientation of the central policy than the petitioners; the grassroots government and the petitioners have different roles in the rule of law discourse, as far as petitioners are concerned, they are vulnerable group, if they fail to protect their rights and interests according to law, which is related to the inaction and delay of the grass-roots government. As far as the grassroots governments are concerned, they believe that they have made concessions and compromises when responding to "entangled petitions" and "excessive and unreasonable" petitioners. These conflicts of rule of law discourse are reflected in the resolution of national policy signals [7].

3. Strategies for Resolving Conflicts of Rule of Law Discourse in Administration of Grassroots Letters and Visits

3.1 Focus on the Interests of the Grassroots Masses and Really Solve the Demands

Xi Jinping has repeatedly proposed that when grassroots carrying out letters and visits work, it is necessary to unite the people, understand the people, maintain people's interests, and keep hearts close to the people. Only on the basis of the principle of putting the people's interests first can the legitimate rights and interests and dominant position of the people groups be maintained, only by implementing and dissolving the accumulated cases one by one can the group's trust in the government be deepened, rely on the government, and then improve their happiness, sense of gain, sense of security, and avoid the behaviors that lead to the conflicts of rule of law discourse from the source. Some large-scale petitions and above petitions of the grassroots masses are a kind of "weak

petition" in resignation state, they do not violate national laws from the nature, the grassroots government needs to make judgment on this form of petition, guide over petitions, make petitions comply with petition regulations, and in dialogue, understand each other and eliminate differences, so that the demands of the grassroots groups can be resolved, and conform to the central policy guidance [8-9].

3.2 Take Resolving the Conflicts and Disputes of Letters and Visits as the Main Body, and Effectively Innovate the Mechanism

In today's society, when building the administration arrangements, it shows the situation of co-construction, co-governance and sharing, In order to solve the contradiction of letters and visits and the conflicts of rule of law discourse, strategies are needed, and all parties must cooperate and create the system and mechanism. First of all, psychological adjustment mechanism can be established, such as social work associations, social psychological service stations, etc., and conduct psychological counseling for people with abnormal behaviors [10]. Secondly, various departments cooperate, coordinate and integrate the contradiction of letters and visits, and improve the current status of fragmented treatment of letters and visits. Thirdly, the problems can be actively resolved through public discussions, open questions, talk about policies, build platforms for multi-party participation, conduct equal dialogues, and play the role of stopping petition and resolving conflicts. In addition, social resources can be tapped to play the role of jointly safeguarding the rights of petitioners and solving appeals under the joint action of multiple parties, and finally achieve the goal of resolving conflicts of the rule of law and treating the group[11]. In addition, social resources can be tapped, under the joint effect of multiple forces, playing the role of jointly maintaining the rights and interests of petitioners and solving their demands, eventually, the goal of resolving conflicts in the rule of law discourse and treating the group are achieved [11].

4. Conclusion

Under the background of rule of law, letters and visits are an important way for the grassroots to express their own demands, it is necessary to formulate modern administration measures based on the dual policy orientation formulated by the country for grassroots administration. On the one hand, providing services and rescue functions for petition group, on the one hand, it is also necessary to restrict and standardize the groups improper petition works, effectively evade the conflict of rule of law discourse between the grassroots government and the petitioners, and promote social harmony and development.

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