

Theoretical Analysis on Modernization of State Governance

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Abstract: The Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed: "The overall goal of deepening the reform comprehensively is to improve and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to promote the modernization of the national governance system and capacity." which plays an important role in the social development of China. It is of great significance to China's political development and the construction of a modern socialist society with Chinese characteristics to take the modernization of the country's governance system and governance capability as the overall goal of deepening reform in an all-round way. The paper mainly analyzes the basic theoretical connotation of the modernization of national governance, so as to effectively spread and promote the important role of the modernization of national governance for China's social development.

1. National Governance

From the perspective of political theory, "governance" is a new concept different from "management". There are mainly five differences between management and governance. First, the authority to apply the power is different. Compared with the "management" which is mainly applied by a single ruler and the state organs, the authority of "governance" consists of many elements, including the ruling party, the state organs, social organizations such as market, communities and the civilian organizations. Second, the nature of power is different. Management is mainly directive. Governance is consultative. Management focuses on instructions as the government issues instructions and the executors need to execute the instructions as required. Whereas, governance pays more attention to the interaction between policy makers and administrators in the process of judging public policies so as to jointly formulate public policies. Third, the sources of power are different. Governance includes not only national laws, the source of power for management, but also various social agreements. Fourth, the two concepts are operated in different modes. Management is from top to bottom, but governance is not only from top to bottom, but also in a horizontal approach. Fifth, the two concepts cover different fields. Management refers mainly to government power, and governance refers to the public power, which is wider than that of management. National governance is the cooperative governance of the owners, supporters, relevant parties, market, society and other governance mechanisms on social and public affairs in a country,

with its main objective to protect public interests and keep social order. The ability to push forward the realization of these two goals and tasks is also the main embodiment of the modernization of national governance.

2. National Governance System

The national governance system is to concretize and systematize the complicated national governance project, which involves multiple fields, centers, subjects and aspects, - to concretize and systematize different fields of national governance, and various governance activities in the same field. Another explanation of the national governance system by domestic academic world is the integration of various structural systems, efficiency systems, rule systems and execution systems that constitute national governance. It is believed that the national governance system is a comprehensive system that organically combines the ruling party, government, market, society, citizens and other governance subjects. Other scholars also believe that the national governance system is a series of rules and procedures to improve the operation of public power and ensure social order, including the country's administrative system, economic system and social system. The government governance system, market governance system and social governance system are the three main components of the modern national governance system. The modernization of the national governance system entails the modernization of the national governance system according to the requirements of modern social construction to meet the needs of modern development in all fields of society. It involves the subject and object of modern national governance and the goal and mode of modern national governance including the modernization of the ruling party, the government, the administrator of public affairs and other government governance subjects and the modernization of the government governance system. It also includes the maintenance and realization of public interests that meet the development standards and needs of the modernization of social governance, the implementation requirements of public affairs and other modern government governance objects, and the modernization of government governance methods such as the government's policy formulation and implementation system.

3. National Governance Capacity

The ability of national governance refers to the ability of governance subject to give full play to governance efficiency, which includes a series of necessary conditions required by governance subject in the governance process. Other scholars believe that the national governance capability is the comprehensive capability of the national governance subject to lead and guide the social members to implement the national governance requirements based on the effective application of the national governance system and the national governance objectives, and to apply the effective national governance process in accordance with the construction objectives of modern national governance so as to realize the modernization of national governance. National governance capability is the overall expression of the ideology, the administrative capability and the actual situation of national governance of the national governance subject, and is also the comprehensive efficiency of the interaction of the behavior system, system rules and value system in the process of national governance. The modernization of the country's governance capability is to enable the country to meet the needs of the development of a modern society, and to enable the country's administrative capability, economic construction capability, social governance capability and other capabilities to meet the needs of the development of a modern society. With the development and construction of a modern society, the content of social modernization has been continuously improved, and the modern national governance capability also needs to be improved and innovated to improve and strengthen its own governance capability. Therefore, the modernization of national

governance is a process of continuous improvement.

Only with a reasonable national governance system can an effective national governance capability be formed. Similarly, only by improving the national governance capability can the functions and functions of a modern national governance system be reflected. Reasonable national governance system is a prerequisite for improving national governance capability. Effective national governance capability is the basic guarantee for building a modern national governance system. Promoting the modernization of the national governance system and the national governance capability is actually a dynamic process of keeping pace with the times and reform and innovation. Without the ability to reform and innovate, it is impossible to effectively build a modern national governance system and national governance capability. Reform and innovation need to sum up the effective experience of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, draw lessons from the beneficial results of human civilization development, and take reasonable and effective actions as the driving force to realize the modernization of the national governance system and governance capability. Through innovative theories, systems and practices, we will continue to reform and innovate the system and mechanism, accelerate the orderly and reasonable development of social economy, and thus promote the modernization of the national governance system and the national governance capability. The role of government in economic and social construction is to strengthen the function of market in resource allocation and the construction and improvement of society, just as Feng points out in "Market Economy Should Be Restored in Accordance with the Badger City".

With the deepening of globalization, Chinese economy gains great changes which has taken place in economic development. In our country whose development of regional economy has entered a new normal, it is vital to boost the economic development and promote people's life. The article is based on the background of China's economic development in the new age, analyzing the background of China's economy and the relations between the new economic norm and China's fiscal reform. Furthermore, it stresses the key point of China's finance and taxation reform, to put forward the path of China's fiscal and taxation policy reform. All countries in the world have adopted a comprehensive way to adjust their economic structure. As entering the economic development of our country, China's economy is driving the global economy forward. The main force of economic development is in such a situation. The challenge is severe. In May 2014 when President Xi Jinping visited Henan, he pointed out that China is still in an important economic battle for a certain time. Economic development must conform to China's economic requirements, to adapt to the new background. We must be soberly aware that the new situation is also filled with new problems and new challenges. The fiscal reform is comprehensive, and has far-reaching influence on other reforms. Therefore, under the new normal economic situation, China's fiscal and taxation reform must be strict, scientific, and reasonable.

The Socialist market economy system should follow the market to allocate resources. The general rule to design the market economic system has been constantly refined. We should improve the market system to distribute social resources to promote actively market reform according to market rules, prices and competition. The emphasis on the function to enhance efficiencies in resource allocation means to gradually weaken the authority of the government. The main responsibility of the government is to maintain social macroeconomic stability, to improve the public service of the whole society for market competition in whatever cases. It promotes the reasonable and effective development of social economy for the public. Effective government management of economic and social development is the basic guarantee for the construction of socialist market economic system with Chinese characteristics to promote the modernization of national governance system and national governance capacity, with the goal to promote the effective development of society. National development can provide effective guarantee for the modernization of national governance. Because we need to promote economy, politics, society,

culture and life in an all-round way to boost national development, rules and stipulations should be followed strictly. To develop in an all-around way required us to follow the China's Communist Party to build a socialist modernized society with Chinese characteristics. China is now a developing country with many economic and social problems, and the solutions rely on the rapid growth of its economy. Through the new economic reform, we endeavor to change the traditional extensive growth pattern, and construct the economic system with healthy, efficient and rapid growth rate.

A comprehensive reflection of remarkable achievements can promote further emancipation of social productive forces, and the public living condition has been improved greatly, which can improve the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way. Therefore, in this new period, we should promote the Party in an all-round way with strong determination and innovation to fulfill this great project, so as to raise the Party's proficiency to a higher level. With modernizing the national governance system and capabilities, we should follow the leadership of our Party to improve national governance. The design of Governance subject, mechanism and process require the institutional and practical innovations. To improve the institutional mechanisms, great efforts should be made to develop the socialism with Chinese characteristics, with its market system allocating resources naturally to ensure social economy. All countries in the world have adopted a comprehensive way to adjust their economic structure. As China enters the new economic age, our economy is driving the global economy, for which national governance system reformation will provide the great engine.

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