

Research on the Risk and Path Innovation of Group Events in Academia from the Perspective of Rule of Law

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Abstract: with the Development of Reform and Opening Up, Mass Incidents Have Become an Important Factor Affecting Social Stability in Our Country. It is Very Necessary to Study the Governance Strategy of Mass Incidents from the Perspective of the Rule of Law. as a Specific Group Behavior Caused by Various Social Contradictions, Mass Incidents Are the Objective Existence of Chinese Social Transformation, and the Traditional Thinking Mode of Defining Mass Incidents as Political Incidents or Criminal Incidents Should Be Abandoned. This Article Sorts out the Definition, Characteristics, Causes of Outbreak, Principles, Policies and Measures to Deal with Mass Incidents. on the One Hand, It Can Provide Data Accumulation for Follow-Up Research. on the Other Hand, It Can Also Provide Reference for Relevant Departments in Dealing with Mass Incidents.

1. Introduction

Since the 21st Century, China Has Entered a New Historical Period of Reform and Opening Up and Building a Well-Off Society in an All-Round Way. While the Economy and Society Have Achieved Great Development. Chinese Society Also Presents a Situation in Which Interest Subjects Are Diversified, Interest Sources Are Diversified, Interest Differences Are Widened, Interest Relations Are Complicated, Interest Expressions Are Made Public, and Interest Conflicts Are Sharpened [1]. Group Events Refer to Events That Involve Many People, Aim At Satisfying Certain Interests, and Interfere with Public Order, Endanger Social Security and Have Certain Impacts on Government Management and Social Stability by Means of Expanding State of Affairs and Furniture Conflicts [2]. Group Events, as Specific Group Behaviors Caused by Various Social Contradictions, Are the Objective Products of Social Development. Mass Incidents Have Become an Important Factor Affecting the Social Stability of Our Country and a Great Resistance to the Construction of a Harmonious Society. in the Face of Mass Incidents, It is an Objective Demonstration and Confidence of the Rule of Law to Analyze and Study from the Dimension of Rule of Law and Then Adopt Corresponding Legal Means to Solve Problems on the Track of Rule of Law. Today, When the General Plan of Ruling the Country by Law is Comprehensively Promoted, It is Very Necessary to Study the Governance Strategy of Mass Incidents from the Perspective of the Rule of Law.

2. Definition of Connotation of Mass Events

Due to the differences in understanding, the definition of “mass incidents” in academic circles is also controversial at present. Some researchers point out from the perspective of sociology of law that mass incidents are not only a social phenomenon caused by contradictions among the people, but also a group deviant behavior relative to the group behavior under the restriction of established social norms [3]. The conflicts caused by the friction between the old and new systems and the imperfection of laws and regulations are often collective and involve the vital interests of a group of people or even a class of people. From the perspective of interests, it is considered that mass incidents refer to the pressure exerted on the party and government organs by the masses or individual groups or organizations whose interests are the same or similar, when their interests are damaged or cannot be satisfied, after being instigated and brewing, they finally take the forms of

sit-in, assembly, procession, petition, strike, strike, strike, etc. Fierce contradictions highlight the signs of collision, and problems left over from history and rights protection actions may induce mass incidents. In terms of disposal results, different governments will have different disposal methods and disposal results for mass incidents of the same nature and performance [4]. Even in judicial institutions, there is also a “group litigation emergency mechanism”. Whether a court case is accepted and how it is tried are not based on the current laws and regulations, but on the “effect of case handling” [5]. Group events refer to events that are triggered by social group contradictions, are not bound by established social norms, have a certain scale, cause certain social impacts, and interfere with the normal social order.

3. An Analysis of Legal Factors in Mass Events

3.1 Legislative Factors

Legislation should keep pace with the development of the times and complement each other with objective facts. Otherwise, it will leave legislative gaps and create legal blind spots, which will make a certain field or a certain type of problems in practice lack legal basis, then lose legal protection, and then lead to disorder at the legal level. Studying mass incidents from the perspective of rule of law has its own advantages. The unity of the rule of law requires us to achieve the same results under the same circumstances when dealing with and resolving contradictions, and there must be no excessive deviation. This may lead to the situation that relevant departments shirk their responsibilities and shirk their responsibilities, or because of different understanding of the nature of mass incidents, conflicts arise in the disposal work and cannot form joint work force, leading to the failure of timely disposal of mass incidents and deterioration and escalation. This basic right of citizens should be refined on the basis of national conditions, so that citizens can have channels to express their demands and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests when exercising this right [6]. In fact, many mass incidents, especially in their initial or initial stages, often do not have these political or criminal factors before they are intensified by certain factors. The rule of law requires our judicial system to effectively solve all kinds of group disputes within the framework of the principle of judicial rule of law, so as to achieve the unity of legal effect and social effect, to really settle the case, and to play its due service function for the development of society.

3.2 Law Enforcement Factors

In the process of comprehensively promoting the rule of law, the construction effect of a government ruled by law is related to the construction level of a country ruled by law and the formation level of a society ruled by law. The construction of a government ruled by law has an important fulcrum, that is, how to implement the law. The most fundamental causes are the long-standing hidden interest imbalance in the process of Chinese rural social development and the sharp contradictions caused by the apparent interest imbalance in the social transformation of contemporary China [7]. After the law is formulated, it must be universally obeyed and implemented by the whole society, which requires the government to act strictly in accordance with the law, and to perform its social governance function in accordance with the authority conferred by the law and legal procedures. In terms of disposal strategies and methods, people generally suffer from “inappropriateness”, “inaccurate positioning and improper disposal” have become the norm for local disposal of group conflicts. Different people are ruled by people and continue to use dictatorship thinking. The law has become a tool of dictatorship. Group incidents have been “pan-politicized” or characterized as criminal cases to be rigidly suppressed. Even though laws and regulations clearly stipulate the protection of citizens' legitimate rights and interests, politics, policies and leadership authority threaten the rule of law, resulting in people unable to safeguard their rights and interests through legal means. At the same time, the occurrence of mass incidents is also directly related to the work mistakes of some government departments. Some government departments themselves are often one of the factors leading to the incidents. Therefore, we should abandon the revolutionary party's dictatorship thinking and rationally see mass incidents from the

perspective of the rule of law from the standpoint of the ruling party.

3.3 Compliance Factor

Consciousness determines external behavior, and any kind of consciousness has any kind of behavior. All kinds of external behaviors are the results under the guidance of certain consciousness [8]. The connotation and extension of consciousness are extensive, which is manifested in political consciousness, cultural consciousness, legal consciousness, etc. under the objective situation. The root causes of mass incidents: adjustment, differentiation and combination of interest patterns during the social transformation period. Cultural factors: People's democratic consciousness is continuously increasing, but their political participation ability is relatively weak and their legal concept is relatively weak. Judging from the situation of public resistance in these fields, no matter what forms of resistance the interest subjects take, no matter what social class they belong to, and whether they have "ulterior motives", the legitimacy of their own interests and the legitimacy of their demands cannot be denied. It is a basic project to cultivate and establish a solid legal awareness among the whole people. The whole people have a solid legal awareness, which is conducive to the observance and enforcement of laws, the formation of a society ruled by law, the promotion of strict law enforcement by the government outside, and the formation of citizens' habit of safeguarding their rights according to law. In particular, some vulnerable groups lack corresponding organizational forms to express their interests, which is easy to accumulate and intensify contradictions. As there are too few legal ways to express public opinion, some people have turned to illegal ways to vent their dissatisfaction, resulting in an increasing number of mass incidents such as illegal assemblies, processions and demonstrations in recent years. The channels for citizens to express their interests through legal forms are blocked, and they have to adopt extreme ways such as "collective petition" and "self-immolation" to express their interests. Social conflicts are escalating and deteriorating, thus triggering mass incidents.

4. The Innovation of Rule of Law Path to Deal with Mass Incidents

4.1 Perfect Legislation

Properly and effectively handling mass incidents and improving relevant legislation are an important prerequisite and an important fulcrum for resolving mass incidents. Establish a neutral supervision mechanism. It is believed that in real life, it is difficult for the government, enterprises and farmers to maintain a neutral and impartial stand on the issue of interests. It reflects that the existing society has suffered from certain diseases, and the cluster incident is just an action for people to express their opinions, vent their dissatisfaction and seek solutions to social problems. This basic right of citizens should be refined on the basis of national conditions, so that citizens can not only have channels to express their demands and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests, but also carry out it on the track of the rule of law. As far as possible, they should not appear in the form of mass incidents, thus achieving a win-win situation for the country and individuals. To cultivate the people's modern awareness of the rule of law, that is, the government's constitutional awareness and the awareness of administration according to law, so that the operation conforms to the rational choice of law being supreme and law being superior to power. Citizens are good at expressing their own interests through legal means and using legal means to safeguard their own rights and interests. To actively promote intra-party democracy and grass-roots democracy as the main means to strengthen the responsibility and responsiveness of local governments. To establish a belief in the law, and then consciously abide by the law, through legal means to express their own interests, the use of legal means to safeguard their legitimate rights.

4.2 Standardize Law Enforcement

In the course of performing their duties, the government has a direct administrative legal relationship with the people. This legal relationship will have a positive or negative impact on various rights and interests of the people, or gain or loss. News media, as a channel for people to

know information, a bridge between the government and the public and a guide of public opinion, plays an important role in handling mass incidents. We must unblock the channels of expression of interest demands, guide people to express interest demands through legal channels, and resolve conflicts and disputes in the bud. According to the cause of the incident and the severity of the incident, risk assessment should be carried out to determine the nature of the incident for the Party committee and government, provide valuable suggestions for the formation of resolution, and formulate legal, flexible and operational action plans. The government must have explicit legal authorization to perform its duties, must abide by legal procedures, and strictly perform the duties entrusted to it in accordance with legal provisions. We must categorically refuse privileges and refuse in principle to 'solve problems one by one on a case-by-case basis. Building a socialist harmonious society. Establishing and improving the social public policies to assist the vulnerable groups and strengthening the social security of the vulnerable groups are the fundamental measures to prevent the vulnerable groups from triggering mass incidents. Strictly follow legal procedures and adhere to the principle of careful use of police force. To strictly consult the reporting system, where the deployment of police to participate in major non police activities, must be reported step by step, strict examination and approval, to avoid legal risks. As mentioned earlier, the key to controlling the abuse of police force lies in the government rather than the public security. The responsibilities of local government officials should be clarified and the supervision and punishment should be strengthened.

4.3 The Whole People Abide by the Law

Law-abiding by the whole people is an important content of a society ruled by law. The degree of law-abiding by the whole people is an important indicator to measure the effectiveness of the construction of a society ruled by law and a measure to test the weight of law in the hearts of the people. The conclusion that the practicability of political power is more than demonstrated, that the usefulness of power in other countries is seriously insufficient, and that the group's political consciousness is far greater than the legal consciousness not only explains the internal connection between politics and the rule of law, but also explains the causes of the rule of law in group events. Some citizens' political concepts are economized, egoistic and disciplined. As long as their rights are not fulfilled and their obligations are not fulfilled, they do not trust the party and the government, which may even lead to irregular behaviors in some clusters. For example, disturbances are taken to attract the attention of relevant departments and the society to realize their excessive demands. In the way of governance, in order to pursue the political effect of the case, it is customary to take political measures to carry out hard suppression, completely ignoring the interests of the people, infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of the people, leading to further expansion of the situation and exacerbating the contradictions between the people and the government. The concentration of contradictions among the people at this stage is the direct cause of mass incidents. Weakening social control of grass-roots organizations and imbalance of social authority structure are the institutional causes of mass incidents. Pushing the whole people to abide by the law so that the spirit and strength of the rule of law are deeply rooted in the hearts of the broad masses of people can eliminate the breeding ground for mass incidents.

5. Conclusions

The occurrence of mass incidents is in essence a negative factor in the social operation and an impact or disturbance to the social stability system after accumulated to a certain amount. It also has duality. When we see the harm it brings, we should also see the rationality of its existence. Reasonable allocation of command power, adhere to the combination of collective command and decentralized command, giving front-line law enforcement personnel reasonable authority to flexibly deal with emergencies on the scene. Starting from the requirement of ruling the country by law, the main means to prevent and deal with mass incidents should be the rule of law. Of course, because the law itself has many limitations, to a certain extent it is relatively conservative and lagging behind, so the handling of mass incidents also needs to be supplemented by economic,

policy, moral and other means, but in the long run, the rule of law should be the best, most powerful and most long-term means. In short, mass incidents are extreme manifestations of various conflicts of interests in the social transformation period of our country. From the standpoint of the rule of law, the expression of citizens' interests and the angle of interests game, locating the nature of mass incidents and establishing and perfecting the prevention and control mechanism are rational choices for both the symptoms and the root strategies for maintaining social stability and building a harmonious society.

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