

## **Improvement of National Governance Efficiency with System Execution Capacity**

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**Abstract:** Systems are the basis of national governance modernization, the efficiency of which reflects the performance of these systems. The systems would have no vigor unless being implemented. To enhance the implementation of systems, it is vital to turn the system advantages into the national governance efficiency. The governance efficiency of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics would be maximized by strengthening the system awareness, recognition and supervision, completing the system systems, adopting the humanistic systems, and boosting the system performance..

### **1. Introduction**

It is emphasized by the Fourth Plenary Session of the Nineteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that system advantages should be transformed into national governance efficiency. The system is the key to national governance, so all the work and activities in China are carried out in line with the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and the national governance system and governance capacity of China are a concentrated reflection of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and its execution capacity. The vitality of a system lies in execution, so if it is not executed, a system would become a dead letter no matter how good it is and its advantages are difficult to play, let alone the governance efficiency. To uphold and improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and propel the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity, not only should attention be paid to the establishment and improvement of the system, but also efforts should be made to improve system execution capacity.

### **2. System Consciousness is the Basis for Improving System Execution Capacity.**

As the potential force promoting the system to be in place, system consciousness is the internal impetus for system execution, and it can be said that system consciousness and system execution capacity are mutually supplementary and indispensable. People are the subject of system execution, so their system consciousness, regardless of the strength, directly affects the result of system execution, but system consciousness is formed on the premise of system execution capacity. Only when the system is executed to manage power, people and matters and achieve stringent rules and bans, can the authority of the system be established and the awe for the system gradually be internalized into an indestructible system consciousness. However, system consciousness is not formed immediately, which requires sustained efforts. As emphasized by President Xi Jinping during the seventeenth group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, party committees and governments at all levels and leading cadres should strengthen their system consciousness and skillfully advance various undertakings on the system track, and party members and cadres should set an example in system execution, lead the whole society to strengthen system consciousness and maintain the authority of the system consciously. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the cage of power has become increasingly strong and the vast majority of party members and cadres have continuously strengthened their consciousness of system and regulation and took the lead to revere the system, stringently execute the system and resolutely maintain the system. However, a few cadres in system execution still put relations at the first place but ignore rules and principles and advocate rule of man rather than rule of law, which

pollutes the political ecology, spoils the social atmosphere, and this is inconsistent with modern political civilization and modernization of national governance. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the quality education of party members and cadres and their willingness to consciously execute the system so that they can consciously fight against all violations of the system, to cultivate their excellent skills in system execution to continuously improve their scientific, democratic and legal governance, and to insist that all people are equal before the system and there is no exception in system execution. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen system publicity and education of the entire society and enhance the system consciousness of the general public. On the one hand, attention should be paid to the daily publicity of system consciousness and a lively education form can be adopted to guide the general public to realize the necessity of establishing the system and the importance of observing it; on the other hand, the publicity of far-reaching classic cases should be strengthened to highlight the deterrence of the system and create a social custom of revering the system consciously.

Enhanced system recognition is the prerequisite of improved system implementation. A system will not give full play to its vigor until widely accepted. To gain better recognition, a system must be legitimate. Years of practices justify the feasibility, efficacy and efficiency of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Guided by Marxism and based on the actual conditions in China, this system aims to ensure the democracy for the majority, pursues social fairness and justice, and wins support from the public. Over the past 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the socialist system with Chinese characteristics has worked two wonders, i.e. rapid economic growth and long-term social stability. The increasingly significant performance enhances the system confidence of the Chinese and wins extensive system recognition. Moreover, system recognition is fundamentally up to the interest recognition of the public. Since the adoption of the reform and opening-up policies over 40 years ago, China has been resolute to remove all systems and institutions that hinder development, address the most concerning, direct-acting and realistic problems in benefit of the public, and enhance the senses of gain, happiness and safety, thus strengthening interest recognition of the public. The strengths of the socialist system will be given full play step by step. Accordingly, system recognition would witness a dynamic process. Nonetheless, it is up to the public as of the soundness and applicability of the socialist system. According to General Secretary Xi Jinping, we should assess the socialism with Chinese characteristics based on facts and public feedback. In the new age, the Communist Party of China will continue to center on the people and address the issues with insufficient and unbalanced development by deepening reforms in a comprehensive way, thus allowing more benefits from the development to be more equally shared by all people, enhancing the recognition of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, stimulating the creativity among the public and turning the system strengths into governance efficiency.

### **3. Complete Systems are Key to Ensuring Better System Implementation.**

After experience the transformation from “system of China” to “governance by China”, the national governance does not rely on a specific system. Instead, a set of lasting and orderly systems are required. Twenty seven years ago, Deng Xiaoping noted in his talks during the inspection tour in southern China, “It will probably take another three decades before a set of systems that cover all aspects is set up. Under these systems, fixed rules and policies will be proposed accordingly.” As far as the socialist practices with the Chinese characteristics are concerned, the Chinese people of all nationalities led by the Communist Party of China have finished the “first half of the journey” after putting in place the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Embarking on the “second half of the journey”, China is fighting for Two Centenary Goals to realize the Chinese dream, a great revitalization of the Chinese nation. However, some systems and institutions are not complete; and several specific rules, regulations, policies and requirements are not coherent or even contradictory. The implementation efficiency of the systems is thus undermined. The socialist system cannot give full play to its performance. Therefore, it is imperative to devise a complete set of stable and productive systems to ensure the development of the cause of the Party and the nation,

the happiness and health of the people, and the lasting harmony and stability of the society. To this end, we should adapt to the changes of the times, optimize the systems, make up the shortcomings and gaps, put in place the systems that are urgently needed to enhance national governance and meet the people's ever-growing needs for a better life, thus preserving the vitality and vigor of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. At the same time, we should improve the existing systems based on the fundamental and basic political systems, remove the obstacles that hinder the implementation of the systems, encourage the stakeholders to implement the systems, and boost the performance of these systems. Also, the operability of the systems should be enhanced to ensure the sound interactions between the top design and the local governance. We should take the central government decrees as the principles and guide in the grassroots governance practices and follow the specific rules of local governance, decomposing the central decisions into detailed practices and making the systems better targeted and operable so as to unleash the vitality of local governance.

#### **4. Improved System Supervision Serves as the Guarantee to Facilitate System Implementation.**

Strict supervision ensures the implementation of the systems. General Secretary Xi Jinping stated, "We have put in place most of the systems needed. Our goal is to ensure that none of them should exist in name only. If supervision and accountability is not in place, the systems are merely 'scarecrows'." Selective, alternative or zero implementation of the systems exists because of the absence of supervision and binding mechanisms. There are even human factors that prevent the systems from playing their roles. The illegally built villa along the northern Qinling Mountains is the typical case of formalism and bureaucracy, which violated the rules and regulations. Some leaders chose to take alternative measures when implementing the instructions of the central government. The supervision systems became formalistic, which harms the interests of the public, undermines the authority of the Party and the central government, and teaches us a sobering and painful lesson. We should put in place the systems first and then highlight their authority. We must step up the efforts to supervise and inspect the implementation of the systems and set up the supervision mechanism. To achieve this goal, we should first intensify the supervision within the Party, the top-down organizational supervision, the peer supervision and the bottom-up supervision, thus purifying the political ecosystem for system implementation. Also, an authoritative and efficient supervision system led by the Party should be set up to integrate the supervision within the Party, the supervision by the governmental organs, the democratic supervision, the judicial supervision, and the supervision by the public and the press, thus ensuring that the power is exercised under a rigid supervision system and forging all forces to supervise the implementation of systems. In addition, the implementation bodies of the systems should be held accountable in accordance with the detailed supervision appraisal guidelines, thus combining supervision appraisal with accountability. Any defiance and violation of the systems, rules and regulations should be investigated so as to identify those who are held accountable, thus ensuring the implementation of the systems.

#### **5. Humanistic Care is an Important Weight to Improve System Execution Capacity.**

Since ancient times, China has been attaching great importance to human relations and emotions. According to Fei Xiaotong, the traditional Chinese society was maintained by a two-track system, namely top-down centralized autocracy and bottom-up squire autonomy. Squires rely mainly on non-system factors such as traditional customs, etiquette and ethics, blood relations, and clan authority to maintain the orderly development of local society, so it is incomplete to understand traditional China without emotional factors, while in modern China, emotions are still an important foundation for national and social construction. Effective national governance cannot be separated from rigid constraints of the system and flexible humanistic care. For example, Fengqiao Experience is a characteristic governance model that makes full use of local humanistic and emotional resources to make up for the shortcomings of system governance and technology

governance and achieve effective local governance with minor matters solved within the village, major matters solved within the town, and contradictions settled locally. The mass line of the Communist Party of China is also an emotional governance model integrating humanistic care. Since its founding, the Communist Party of China has attached great importance to the emotional connection with the mass. It cares about the issues of land, work and life and solves all the urgent needs of production and life of the mass, and such a model mobilizing, relying on and serving the mass lays a solid foundation for the Communist Party of China to govern the country. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects should cover the whole population, and an unprecedented battle against poverty has started throughout the country. As a national strategy, it reflects the focused humanistic care of the party and the state to the poor groups and it once again builds the emotional connection between the party and government with the mass. According to the current practices of system governance, effective system operation requires both rigidity and flexibility. On the one hand, it is necessary to maintain the authority of the system, so the rigid constraints of the system should be exerted through top-down rule arrangements to promote orderly social operation; on the other hand, system design should be based on the will of the people and include humanistic care into the track of the system and rule of law, especially the settlement of local contradictions that should not be rigid but combine rules and humanistic care to effectively improve system governance efficiency.

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