# Article information:

风险社会视域下基层矛盾治理研究 - 中国知网
[https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C447WN1SO36whLpCgh0R0Z-ifBI1L3ks338rpyhinzvy7Am6NPDatlHrszWJxYeJJ65UT2zLOU9K\_OiccS0NedsO=NZKPT](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C447WN1SO36whLpCgh0R0Z-ifBI1L3ks338rpyhinzvy7Am6NPDatlHrszWJxYeJJ65UT2zLOU9K_OiccS0NedsO&uniplatform=NZKPT)

# Article summary:

1. Social governance is important for progress and development.

2. China is facing social problems such as frequent conflicts and risks.

3. The perspective of ruling the country by law can help build a grassroots comprehensive governance system.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled Research on Governance of Grassroots Contradictions from the Perspective of Risk Society presents an analysis of social governance in China, particularly in Guangdong Province, from the perspective of risk society theory. The author argues that China has entered a period of economic and social transformation and is facing prominent social problems such as frequent conflicts, complex security issues, and difficulties in community integration. The article suggests that building a grassroots comprehensive governance system is necessary to address these challenges.

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the concept of risk society and its relevance to China's current social context. However, there are several potential biases and limitations in the article that need to be considered.

Firstly, the article focuses primarily on civil conflicts and social antagonisms between social members and organizations based on rights and interests. While this is an important aspect of social governance, it overlooks other critical factors such as political conflicts, ethnic tensions, and environmental risks that also contribute to China's complex social landscape.

Secondly, the article presents a one-sided view of China's economic development by emphasizing its remarkable achievements while downplaying its negative consequences such as income inequality, environmental degradation, and labor exploitation. This bias may reflect the author's affiliation with Wuhan University, which is one of China's top engineering colleges.

Thirdly, the article lacks empirical evidence to support its claims about the effectiveness of grassroots governance systems in addressing social conflicts. While it cites some examples from Guangdong Province, it does not provide any quantitative or qualitative data to demonstrate their impact or scalability.

Fourthly, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on risk society theory or grassroots governance systems. For instance, some scholars have criticized risk society theory for being too deterministic and neglecting agency and resistance among marginalized groups.

Finally, the article contains promotional content for Wuhan University by highlighting its status as a 211 engineering college and 985 engineering college in Hubei Province. This promotional content may undermine the credibility of the article and suggest a potential conflict of interest.

In conclusion, while the article provides a useful overview of risk society theory and its relevance to China's social governance challenges, it also exhibits several biases and limitations that need to be considered. Future research on this topic should strive for a more balanced and evidence-based approach that considers multiple perspectives and factors.

# Topics for further research:

* Political conflicts in China
* Ethnic tensions in China
* Environmental risks in China
* Negative consequences of China's economic development
* Criticisms of risk society theory
* Alternative perspectives on grassroots governance systems

# Report location:

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