**Abstract:** On the road of building a socialist cultural power, it is an important strategic measure to construct philosophy and social science with Chinese characteristics. Therefore, we must further accelerate the construction of philosophy and social sciences, hold high the great banner of Marxism, give full play to the leading role of socialist core values, strengthen and improve the network management of literature and art, improve the evaluation system and incentive mechanism of literary and artistic works, strengthen and improve the Party's leadership over literary and artistic work, and build a strong literary and artistic contingent.

The survival and development of the country depends not only on the material strength such as economy and technology, but also on the soft power such as ideology, values, production and expression ability of cultural resources. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. When promoting the construction of a socialist cultural power in a down-to-earth manner, the Party Central Committee has placed special emphasis on the development of philosophy and social science, which is the place where the national theory is produced and the construction of mainstream values. The philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics are "Chinese wisdom " , using" Chinese wisdom "to interpret Chinese practice, and to create a new concept, new category and new expression of philosophy and social science academic discourse system with Chinese characteristics.

The concept of "philosophy and social sciences" is translated directly from Russian, its use is influenced by the soviet scholars in the 1930s on the subject classification model," philosophy and social sciences "is the concept used by academic management, dominated by political ideology, it is different from the concept of" humanities and social sciences ", is the academic concept used by the modern scientific community, is the embodiment of the classification consciousness of the internal discipline of the scientific community, the two are applied to different fields, but the object of study is basically the same. Engels said:" if a nation wants to reach the highest peak of science, it cannot be separated from theoretical thinking for a moment." Lack of theoretical thinking, society it’s a detour.

The Chinese society urgently needs accurate, professional, correct and profound ideological views to guide public opinion, respond to the major concerns of the people, effectively serve the scientific and democratic decision-making of the Party and government, and solve the development problems.

The Achievements and Challenges of Constructing Philosophy and Social Science

Since the reform and opening up, our country has made great achievements on the road of constructing philosophy and social science, and the research institutions are constantly improving. At present, five major research and teaching systems of philosophy and social science have been formed, namely, the Academy of Social Sciences, the research institutions affiliated to the Party and government departments, the Party School, the School of Administration and the Military College. The research system of philosophy and social sciences has taken a strong step, and our country has gradually formed a team of academic research in the field of social science, opened up scientific research channels, and made some progress, gradually completed the transformation of the concept of team development from discipline-centered to society-centered, philosophy According to the relevant statistics, during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the total number of teaching and research personnel in philosophy and social sciences in colleges and universities in China has reached 426,000, forming a group of
Excellent scientific research teams, both senior, middle and middle-aged and full-time research teams. Many scholars are becoming more and more active in the international academic arena, some hold important posts in international academic organizations, and have made speeches in international forums many times, showing the academic level and style of Chinese scholars. The research achievements of the philosophical society have accumulated constantly, and the landmark achievements around the major projects have correspondingly emerged, actively creating a country with a country International impact database, academic journals and academic websites, in 2012, the Ministry of Education organized the 6th University Science Research Excellence Award (Humanities and Social Sciences), a total of 830 outstanding results won awards, the number of declared results and the number of final awards have a great breakthrough, the impact continues to expand. Only the Chinese academy of social sciences, from 1977 to 2018, published 154143 papers, 23677 translations, 13815 monographs, 3881 translations, 27834 studies and 1130 textbooks. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, colleges and universities throughout the country we will strengthen the education of Marxist theory and situation policies for college students, implement the "three-in-one" work, namely, entering the teaching materials, entering the classroom and entering the head, compile and publish a series of new teaching materials for ideological and political theory courses for college students. At the same time, the ideological and political theory teaching content and teaching methods are deeply reformed, through a series of measures to give full play to the education function of philosophy and social science, the teaching effect of ideological and political theory has been improved obviously. To train qualified socialist builders and reliable the class made new contributions. The development of philosophy and social sciences provides important intellectual support for the rapid development of our economy. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period alone, there were more than 60,000 projects entrusted by enterprises and institutions throughout the country, with 6.5 billion yuan for projects entrusted by enterprises and institutions, and more than 60,000 research and consultation reports submitted to government departments and enterprises and institutions at various levels. By 2013, colleges and universities across the country had set up more than 40 philosophy and social sciences Collaborative Innovation Center. Over the past 70 years, the vast majority of philosophy and social science workers have actively explored and launched a number of high-level achievements, such as Yin Zhou Jinwen Integration, Atlas of Chinese History, Atlas of the Chinese Language, Principles of Historical Materialism, General History of China's Political System, Outline of the History of Chinese National Relations "and so on.

In recent years, with the development of Chinese economy and the enhancement of national self-confidence, both academic circles and government departments have expressed concern about the development of Chinese philosophy and society and its international status. There are still many problems in constructing philosophy and social science with Chinese characteristics in China at this stage.

1. China's academic backwardness and lack of innovation. Cultural innovation activities. That is, the ideological, theoretical, theoretical and other spiritual achievements presented in front of people, as well as cultural models and cultural forms are completely new, pioneering and breakthrough. At present, the lack of academic original ability of philosophy and social sciences in our country is mainly manifested in: first, expressing doubt or even negation of the academic original ability of the nation, blindly worshipping the western theory, thinking that what we scholars have put forward is not called theory; second, belittling or even discriminating on the basic theory research, and placing too much emphasis on applied research. Originality means newness in knowledge production. Basic theory is the basis of all knowledge development. Into a pair of original alienation, the third is that the resource bank is homogenized seriously, most of the existing academic research in our country is to "minor repair and small supplement" to the existing scientific theory demonstration or scientific experiment, and dare not question the existing theoretical model and research method. At the same time, there are some problems of language competence, including not only the accurate and elegant expression of mother tongue and foreign language, but also the electronic form of language understanding, expression and publication in the context of globalization and digitization. It can be said that many researchers are still
in the initial stage in this respect, forming a new "digital divide" with the international academic circles, thus seriously affecting the international academic community and the international academic community. Ability of the international community to dialogue. The innovation ability of philosophy and social science includes scientific critical ability, thorough reflection ability, profound diagnostic ability, keen insight ability, reasonable construction ability, advanced foresight ability, effective planning ability, and conscious control ability and so on. To improve the ability of independent innovation, we must consciously renew the concept, expand the vision, change the perspective, and create methods. The essence of improving innovation ability is to bring up a large number of outstanding philosophy and social science talents who have the courage to innovate and be good at innovation.

The construction level of discipline system, academic system and discourse system is not high in general. "Discourse refers to the basic categories and rules of thought and words formed in a certain cultural tradition and social history, and are the basic setting of a way for culture to construct its own meaning." As a philosophical concept," discourse "involves many important issues, such as thinking mode, ideological identity, and value position and so on. The so-called "discourse system" is actually a kind of academic "discourse right ", which includes two aspects of theory and practice. The practical aspect refers to the academic" discourse right "in the social practice dimension of the era in which it is located, that is, it has explanatory power and citation to social practice the theoretical aspect refers to the "right to speak" which has an important impact on the academic pattern of the world, including the ability to make special contributions to the accumulation of human knowledge and the development of the world's academic. Fundamentally speaking, the discourse system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics refers to the concept, category, terminology and speech system specially adopted in the field of philosophy and social sciences in China. It is rooted in Chinese social practice and theoretical summary. The discourse system of "internationalization" has always been adopted to promote the development of Chinese philosophy and social sciences, a large number of western academic discourse, concepts, categories, expressions, the analysis of "Chinese issues" as a "footnote" to the western theoretical paradigm, using "Chinese experience" to prove or disprove the "universality" of western theoretical paradigm. Cannot explain the vivid practice of China, resulting in social, national and national identity difficulties or even tears.

The number of high-quality think-tanks in our country is small and its influence is limited. Marx believed that "no one or knowledge can survive in a political vacuum ". As an important part of the academic discourse of philosophy and social sciences, think-tank provides an important part for the government's strategic decision-making and public policy direction and formulation. According to the Global Think Tank Report 2018(2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report), published by the University of Pennsylvania, there are currently 8,162 think-tanks worldwide, including 2,219 in Europe (27.2) %),1972 in North America (24.2%). Europe and North America remain the largest places of think-tank operations, with the number of North American think-tanks unchanged and declining this year over 17 years, whereas the number and share of think-tanks in Europe have increased. The report points to a decline in think-tank establishment in the United States and Europe over the past 12 years. At the same time, the number of think-tanks in Asia has grown to 1829(22.4%), with the US still the largest number of think-tanks in the world at 1871. India has more think-tanks than China, with 509 think-tanks around the world, following a series of initiatives to boost think-tanks World second. China has 507 think-tanks, ranking third in the world. Overall, china's think-tank ranks third in the world, behind the u.s. and India, with the u.s. occupying five of the top 10 think-tanks, with one in brazil, europe and the u.s., and only seven in the world's top 100 think-tanks. (China Institute of Modern International Relations, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China Institute of International Studies, Development Research Centre of the State Council, Institute of International Strategic Studies of Peking University, CCG and Shanghai Institute of International Studies). As can be seen from the above data The world-class think-tanks are competitive, the global think-tanks are dominated by Europe and the United States, the emerging forces in Asia are growing, the Chinese think-tanks have started late, and many breakthroughs have been made in their efforts over the years.
but the overall strength, especially in terms of innovation and the use of the Internet and the media, still has a certain gap with the international level, the influence is limited, and there is still a lack of top products with world influence and shock power.

The academic evaluation system is not scientific enough. The academic evaluation of philosophy and social sciences is not only related to the recognition of philosophy and social science workers by the outside world's cognition and achievement, but also to the realization of philosophy and social science workers' own value. All along, the quantity of the pursuit of published results has been regarded as the evaluation method of academic evaluation, and the dissemination and application of real academic knowledge are often ignored. The "producer" of academic achievements is naturalized into the category of "pre-construction accumulation and academic accumulation ", and it is not evaluated but" evaluated and examined ". Just for government decision-making service, ignoring the academic influence, ignoring the social service effect, the social response of academic achievements and the transformation of scientific research achievements. There is also a western evaluation system as the standard of domestic academic level, among which, the most famous is to overemphasize the importance of SSCI and H & ACI in the domestic evaluation system, and the domestic universities generally measure the level according to the cited papers published by philosophical and social scientists in the above journals, ignoring the peer evaluation, resulting in an abnormal academic ecology of "foreign priority ". Academic criticism and academic evaluation system and rules have not been fully established, there is no effective evaluation.

The overall quality of the talent team needs to be improved. The core elements of the philosophy and social sciences, that is, the talent pool, take the American Academy of Humanities and Sciences (also known as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences) as an example." In 2013, there were about 4,000 academicians, including more than 250 Nobel Prize winners and more than 60 Pulitzer Prize winners. Of these, 880 are from the Academy's social sciences community. These talent resources provide a strong support for the establishment of American academic discourse status. Talent structure, the number of young and middle-aged experts and the proportion of output results. Without the support of intellectual capital culture, intellectual capital is also the core driving force connecting the world, and determines the competitiveness of the country. The members of the academic research team lack a clear academic division of labor, most of them are in the state of independent thinking and scattered research, the lack of real academic cooperation among the members, the international cooperation in the field of social science mostly stays on the surface form, and more is the one-way input of the western social science knowledge system. Many achievements have been made in the development of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics but still lag behind the strategic needs of the country, which restricts the promotion of comprehensive national strength and the promotion of cultural power. The main reasons for the challenges and problems in the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics are as follows:

(1) The study of philosophy and social sciences lacks deep theoretical support. Philosophical and social science studies have a critical grasp of the "genealogy" of the origin context and evolution history of the theory, but only an uncritical affirmation of the established reality. Many studies of philosophy and social sciences are based on the surface of experience or a single preaching level. In the social sciences, whether it is positivist-oriented empirical research or humanism-oriented empirical research, the theoretical concepts used by scholars often lack systematic theoretical reflection and are only common-sense concepts. These concepts are unconsciously reduced to the unconscious spokesman of practice in society, which is bound to lead to the failure of philosophy and social science to establish a firm foothold in the modern knowledge system has resulted in the loss of its social function, the depletion of its foundation and imagination, and the lack of the quality of the theory in reflection have made it difficult for philosophy and social science to find and solve problems.

(2) Think tanks with "attachment "logic breed a "utilitarian "pattern. The academic generation mode of our think tank belongs to "exogenous type ", and its development cannot be separated from its political and economic soil, which is restricted and influenced by the political, economic system and
historical culture. It is not only based on pure academic theory, but also plays an important role in macroscopic factors. Since the reform and opening up, the logical core of the think tank is "dependent ", which depends on the survival and development of the government, and fails to establish and adhere to the value tradition of embodying the source of its own problems, the source of policy and the source of politics, so it is impossible to get out of the path of the development mode of" resource possession " Class, formed the development of thinking dilemma, organized, institutionalized, patterned utilitarian thinking dilemma, in the degree of marketization has fully developed, think-tank reform lags behind the other areas of the country, the government has largely no ability to directly grasp the positioning and direction of the policy, the need for different views of the game to achieve a balanced policy and implementation. This has led to the inability to build the soft power of first-class think tanks that match the hard power of the "China model ".

(3) The international discourse power pattern of "West strong and weak. In the 1980s, China began to introduce the western academic achievements into the world continuously, although the Chinese philosophy and social scientific discourse system depended on the western academic discourse system for the promotion of the domestic academic research, although the Chinese philosophy and social scientific discourse system depended on the western academic discourse. The transplantation of language inevitably leads to the emergence of western academic discourse hegemony, which makes the chinese philosophy and social science discourse system gradually lose its own subjectivity under the impact of western strong discourse, and its academic status has always been in the attached position and marginal position of the general academic bureau of the world. It serves as the "microphone" and "photocopier" of western scholars, and lacks the basis and ability to communicate and talk substantively with western scholars, which leads to the right the "aphasia" of the world's academic peers. In the academic theory of Chinese philosophy and social sciences, there is a lack of understanding and interpretation of "China" itself, and the western theory has become the dominant theory of philosophy and social sciences in our country. It is difficult for China to construct a "Chinese discourse system ", not to mention the right to speak.

(4) promotion of globalization has caused the role crisis of philosophical social scientists. With the advance of globalization, the boundaries of elegance and culture have disappeared, and the superiority of philosophical social scientists as annotation classical texts has been gradually weakened. With the development of economy, many philosophical social scientists have to think about learning while also planning for their livelihood, and the society needs philosophical social scientists to be able to give direct answers to such as: theoretical support, political propaganda, policy consultation, business planning, etc. This has resulted in the unconscious and academic unconsciousness of philosophical social scientists, which have no real freedom; whether it be the construction of research object or reason the conclusion is largely led by the nose. In order to keep the importance of philosophy and social science in the technological society which has been replaced by science, philosophy and social scientists need to have the style of everyone, reflect on the social conditions and keep their own independent personality and freedom of action.

The Main Path of Accelerating the Construction of Philosophy and Social Science with Chinese Characteristics.

Set up the consciousness of problem consciousness, and gradually cultivate the academic consciousness with "Chinese problem ". Those who are engaged in academic work should have academic consciousness in their academic activities, take the position and appeal of "Chinese problem ", do not rely too much on the so-called" paradigm "of western academic, know its origin, forming process and developing trend to the academic theory of teaching and research, establish" theoretical consciousness "not only to reflect on the western academic theory, but also to have a clear understanding of China's own theory, take the inheritance of Chinese cultural tradition as the basis of cultivating the social scientific discourse system of Chinese philosophy, according to Chinese practice and social transformation  appeared "China problem ", carried out innovative or original theoretical construction.
Speed up the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics. Focusing on the cross-integration of philosophy and social sciences and different disciplines, including natural sciences, concentrating human, material and financial resources, strengthening, promoting the development of disciplines, and constructing a philosophy and social sciences discipline system with Chinese characteristics. Promote the innovation of subject research methods, and integrate Marxist methodology with the research methods of other disciplines. Guided by the scientific concept of development, we should strengthen the construction of academic platform, follow the national policy of "independent innovation, focus on leaps and bounds, support development and lead the future ", take the service as the purpose, develop in the contribution, and take the national strategic goal and regional importance. Aim-oriented, build big platform, gather big team, undertake big project, cultivate big achievement, realize big transformation, improve the overall strength and core competitiveness of our country's philosophy and social science research, change to quality promotion linkage on the basis of maintaining the expansion of scientific research scale, speed up the transformation of application of results, transform from the single consultation and service of individual nature to the joint transfer of government, industry, education and research to promote the good and rapid development of philosophy and social science research.

Building high-level think tanks. The research direction and service object of the think tank should be clear. Think tanks are not from the traditional focus on macro theoretical research. It is necessary to do comprehensive research based on "problem source stream ", formulate specific coping strategies, highlight key areas, and force think tanks, researchers' positioning and key research areas through" problem source stream ". To build a first-class think tank to adhere to its own characteristics and value, to form a core competitiveness and voice, we must have a forward-looking, theoretical, empirical, practical "policy source ", to enhance the ability to predict research. To maintain a "balanced" relationship with government departments. Transfer "policy source ", actively participate in decision-making consultation, undertake decision-making research projects; de-administration, establish the social attributes of think tanks, further weaken the government's right to discipline, advocate the concept of academic freedom, from the choice of topics to the mode of operation to strengthen autonomy.

Establish a scientific academic evaluation system. It is necessary to strengthen the quality consciousness of academic evaluation, promote the introduction of truly outstanding achievements, promote the Sinicization of academic theory, stimulate the vitality of scientific research, establish a system of evaluation with quantity but not only quantity, quality-oriented and core, adhere to the principle of open and transparent evaluation, pay attention to peer evaluation, and supplement it with other diversified forms of evaluation, such as internal self-evaluation, evaluation of results cited institutions and government evaluation, so as to enhance the academic original ability and level, and guide academic producers 'academic morality. To promote the innovation of academic evaluation system based on incentive and establish the reputation evaluation system of assessors. Respecting the law of academic research and respecting the individual creation of scholars should be evaluated by history, by practice, by the people, and by constructing a "system" of knowledge discourse in favor of social science with Chinese characteristics.

Acknowledgements

Foundation project: Liaoning Provincial Education Department's 2019 annual scientific research project "Philosophy Study on Building a Socialist Cultural Power with Chinese Characteristics "(JDW2019010)

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