

## **Establishment of a Social Governance Model Based on Collaboration, Participation, and Common Interests**

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**Abstract:** The report delivered at the 19th CPC National Congress attaches great importance to social governance issues and expounds the social governance issues from implementing the Five-sphere Integrated Plan and the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy. It is clearly proposed to establish a social governance model based on collaboration, participation and common interests and a series of new ideas and new measures were put forward, which points out the direction to strengthen and innovate social governance under the new historical conditions. This paper mainly discusses the social governance based on collaboration, participation and common interests, hoping to provide the reference and suggestions for the future building of a society based on collaboration, participation and common interests.

### **1. Introduction**

In the past decades of reform and opening up, a lot of achievements have been made, which indicates that the market economy has become the greatest achievement. The market economy and the plural society and multi-culture it molds have become the huge factor and the restraining force for the superstructure to adjust the power. The change of the principal social contradiction is an important conclusion put forward at the 19th CPC National Congress. Nowadays, the masses are looking forward to the material life of a higher quality, and at the same time, they have a higher pursuit of democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, and so on, which requires those in power to adjust their understanding, improve social management and social services, pay more attention to promoting social participation, and establish a new pattern of social governance based on collaboration, participation and common interests.

### **2. Analysis of the Function of Social Governance and Its Subject and Object**

With the deepening of social reform in China, people have a deeper understanding of the public power in the rapid development of the economy and have realized that the social governance is that "by promoting the development of the social organism, gradually weakening the government's function of compulsory intervention in society, and strengthening the function of servicing social development and harmony". As a field of government function, social governance is responsible for standardizing social organization, cultivating reasonable social structure, resolving social contradictions and maintaining social justice and order. In the development of this theory, non-governmental organizations or groups have been brought into the main category of social governance, as an important system form of regulating social interests and expressing social interests, so as to mobilize social resources, lighten the burden on the government, and promote the diversified development of social management. Therefore, the connotation of social governance extends beyond the government, that is, "the society(autonomous organizations, non-profit organizations and citizens) regulates and restricts the behavior of society and itself according to certain rules and regulations and moral constraints. In other words, social autonomy management and social self-management".

As people deepen their understanding of social management, the concept of social governance begins to cover multiple dimensions: To clarify the responsibilities of central and local governments, to strike an appropriate balance between macro-guidance and micro-management, to strengthen the

role of civil society organizations in social governance, to form the multi-governance structure of government, society, and market organization and the interactive governance pattern of network, to develop good social expectation and social trust, etc. Social governance has become a dynamic complex concept step by step, whose concept, content and mode constantly change and mature with the evolution of the social situation, becoming increasingly logical and systematic.

Social governance is the governance of the social system which is the object of social governance whose subject is not external to the social system but a part of the social system as the subject of social governance itself, and is differentiated from the social system. In the early days of human society, the social system was small in scale and simple in structure in the form of councils of clans and tribes. With the expansion of the scale and complexity of the social system, social governance has gradually taken the form of the state. With the continuous popularization and spread of modern mass production, the social governance system includes not only a large and complex state system, but also a variety of social organizations, and the latter presents a trend of increasingly complex structure, rapid development, and important status and role.

### **3. Giving Play to the Role of Social Organization in the Model of Social Governance**

In the historical development of human governance society, the harmony of social relations and the stability of social structure are always in the center of public life. Since the modern society entered the industrial civilization, promoting the harmonious development of social structure and social relations has become the theme of social governance, and also one of the fundamental reasons for the change and development of the government's social governance function and the change of national governance. The practical experience of social management in western developed countries broadens the effective path for government organizations to use social organizations for social governance, and forms some significant theories and systems, such as "welfare state", "the third way", "welfare society construction" and so on that influence human society governance and the public life. So that the diversification of management subjects has become an important feature of modern social governance. The government is affected by the administrative ability or the function boundary of the government, and the direct action of the government can no longer cover all the social members and fields. With the improvement of the degree of democratization of social life and the enhancement of citizens' sense of autonomy, more and more social members and social organizations have played a role in social governance to varying degrees.

Before the reform and opening up in China, the government controlled almost all social resources and assumed almost all the tasks of social governance and service. This mode of centralized management, which highly integrates government and society, leads to a lack of capacity for self-management and self-development in society. The omnipotent government has gained a new historical orientation with the overall development of the reform. Perfecting the division of functions of the government and the society and constructing a new model of government and social relations become the inevitable choice of the current social development in China, and are also the core content of the reform of the social governance system. Therefore, the cultivation and development of social organizations has become an important condition related to the transformation of government functions. With the further acceleration of the reform of the administrative management system, the separation of enterprises, affairs, and communities from the government will be further strengthened, so that more social functions involved in mass, social, public welfare and service affairs will be separated out. Therefore, cultivation and development of social organizations can better undertake the functions transferred from the government. It is conducive to the construction of a "social management network in which the mechanism of government regulation and organization is interconnected with the mechanism of social coordination, the functions of government administration and social autonomy complement each other, and the forces of government administration interact with the forces of social mediation", thus forming an overall resultant force of the social governance and the public service.

The features of "grass roots" of social organization is helpful to realize the unity of

"others-control and self-control". Social organization, rooted in the public, is the community of interests made up by different groups in order to achieve their will, and safeguard their rights and interests. Compared with the government, social organizations, understanding the different needs of different social strata more directly and comprehensively, with the characteristics of variety and flexibility, and making a more direct and more effective response to different demands, can also bring together individual resources and energy from the public into a group appeal. On the one hand, social mobilization can be organized and purposefully carried out, the values and expressions of interests of the members in the organizations are integrated and influenced, their legitimate rights and interests are safeguarded, and orderly political participation is achieved to help the government establish democratic governance mechanisms. On the other hand, various forms and channels can be provided for the expression of the interests of the members in the organizations to ensure the smooth expression of citizens' interests, and realize the effective communication between the government and the members of the society.

Social organizations can not only represent the interests of their group members to deliver their demands and status quo to the government, but also act as a bridge to notify the party and the government's principles and policies to the masses, and coordinate and communicate with in terms of the interests of different groups. The development of social organizations is conducive to the establishment of reasonable and effective mechanisms for coordination of interests, expression of demands, mediation of contradictions and protection of rights and interests, and provides a variety of channels and ways of legitimacy for the interests of people. Thus, it is helpful to resolve social contradictions, reduce confrontational social conflicts, and maintain social order and social stability. The autonomy of social organizations can improve the efficiency of policy implementation and enhance its acceptable basis. Social organizations are independent and autonomous, which is formed by horizontal network connection and absorption of social forces relying on the broad public, determining that social organizations have independent ability to make judges, decisions and actions. The flexibility of social organizations in organizational system, organizational structure and mode of activity makes it easy to adjust in time according to the conditions in different regions and fields, thus having strong adaptability and flexibility to improve the efficiency of social management.

#### **4. Suggestions on Building a Society Based on Collaboration, Participation, and Common Interests**

Common governance is the common participation in social governance. In the stage of material deprivation, people are busy meeting their own material needs, regardless of the spiritual level, and the desire to participate in public affairs is not so strong. But at present, when the main contradictions of the new society have been created, the pursuit of democracy, rule of law, fairness and justice is more prominent, and the realization of individual value is more concerned. Therefore, the ruling party and the government should create conditions and space for the public to participate in social governance.

First, it is necessary to improve the plural governance to complement the structural weaknesses, to promote the real socialization of social governance. After entering a new era of governance, the ruling party should be more good at giving play to the social forces, the role and enthusiasm of social organizations, to promote the formation of the positive interaction among the government governance, social regulation, and residents' autonomy. In the past period of time, we have been working hard towards the establishment of a governance model where party committee as the leadership, government takes the responsibility to guide the way with the aid of the social coordination, participated by the public and ensured by the rule of law. But there is a short board in invalid social cooperation and public blind participation, causing that social collaborators often appear back and forth "running with no ball", which is worthy of our attention. The second is to support social forces on the supply side, to make the social organization an important member in supply-side reform to play a synergistic role, and more effective in the practice of public affairs, social undertakings and social services. Third, developing democracy and autonomy in accordance

with social needs, to mainly solve the issue of grass-roots autonomy which is an important form of socialist democracy and an important way for grassroots people to handle their own affairs. It is necessary to build a sound system of public self-governance at the primary level to implement grass-roots democracy by democratic elections, decision-making, administration, and oversight.

Autonomy is a core point of grass-roots governance and grass-roots democracy. In the community governance, the relationship within must be clear, including the identity of the main body and the accessory body, the relationship between the subject and the accessory body, the recognition and well-handling of the relationship between internal and external governance, autonomy and co-governance, and the rule of virtue and the rule of law, to contribute to the protection of citizens' rights of participation in co-governance, the social harmony and stability, and the implementation of grass-roots autonomy. Common interests is to enjoy the fruits of governance together. General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that we pursue the development that benefits the people, and the wealth that achieves the prosperity of the whole people. The final standard of a successful reform and development is that the broad masses have enjoyed the fruits of the reform and development. We must make great efforts to lead the masses to strive for a better life together as long as a family or even a person who has not solved the basic problems of living, and the aspirations of the masses for a happy life have not materialized.

We are fully aware of the large gaps that exist among families, groups, regions, and between urban and rural areas. To fill these gaps, first the ruling party should have the determination and make sound policies, and then the government should have good ideas. Our country is working on the guarantee of such a system in all aspects to provide the people with a stable expectation of safety, and realize that children are nurtured, students taught, labors paid, and patients treated. In addition to economic achievements, the governance should also focus on ecological, cultural and political achievements, which also need to be shared. Finally, the broad masses of the people can enjoy the fruits of governance in a good governance environment.

## 5. Conclusion

Realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation is the great pursuit and great cause of the Chinese people. It is impossible to achieve relying on a single person to fight alone or sing a solo. In such an era of joint participation, all kinds of instruments and players are needed to play symphonies based on collaboration, participation, and common Interests in the new era under the leadership of the ruling party.

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