

Construction of Social Governance Model with Multi-Subject Participation

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Abstract: With the development of urban communities in China, the original model of community governance has been unable to better mobilize the power of all parties in the community to carry out community construction and management. The current government-regulated social management model in China is not only high in administrative costs, but also inefficient. Not conducive to the solution of social problems. The pluralistic social governance model indicates that the rational basis of the traditional administrative management system has been broken, and the specific form of this model is bound by many environmental conditions. The pluralistic social governance model is conducive to stimulating the enthusiasm of all members of society and facilitating the orderly participation of citizens. Social management requires diversified innovation, especially based on the formation of current diverse social groups and the strong social vision that it seeks to achieve. It is important and urgent to construct a multi-subject social governance structure and realize a new social management mode. However, at present, the research progress on the model of social governance in our country is relatively slow, and how to realize participatory co-governance among multiple subjects is still in the primary stage of “theoretical construction”.

1. Introduction

Under the unitary management mode of the traditional government, the government has become the sole undertaker in various social and public fields. This not only makes the government finance face huge financial pressure, but also is not conducive to the wider participation of the public in the management of social public affairs [1]. The society we live in today is characterized by high complexity and uncertainty. This requires the transformation of government functions and the construction of a multi-party governance model [2]. Building a multi-subject social governance structure is a basic, overall and strategic task to strengthen and innovate the society under the new situation. It is also an era requirement to improve the scientific level of social management. Only by constructing social governance theories with Chinese characteristics to guide practice can we truly improve the living standards of the people, and then we can contribute to the realization of social harmony and stability, and the long-term stability of the country [3]. This objectively requires us to fundamentally change the original government-led social governance model in China based on the governance of foreign pluralistic society, improve the level of social governance, and finally form a pattern of pluralistic social governance and achieve a harmonious society purpose [4].

Our social management is still a kind of “management” rather than “governance” governance. In the traditional context, it mainly includes the two meanings of “ruling” and “management”. Governance theory is the theoretical basis for studying social governance, and it is also an important value concept of the social public management [5]. Multi-subjects not only fully play their own role, realize democratic rights, but also coordinate and form synergy, and create a social governance pattern of building, co-governing and sharing [6]. It points out the direction for innovating social governance in the new era, promotes China's economic and social development and builds a well-off society in an all-round way. Pluralistic social governance is not only a major change to the traditional administrative centralized social management mode, but also a profound revolution to the modern social management mode [7]. It is beneficial to realize mutual recognition among different social interest subjects, realize diversified governance of society, and realize harmonious development of society. Pluralistic social governance has changed from one-sided emphasis on the unilateral responsibility of the government in social management to simultaneous emphasis on the

joint responsibility of the government, the market and the civil society [8].

2. Establishing Multiple Social Governance Models

2.1. Connotation of pluralistic social governance model

The governance subject of the pluralistic and co-governing social governance model is pluralistic, the government only plays a leading role in it, and the dominant focus is more on coordination. From the perspective of social management, multi-social governance is mainly the main body of social governance is multi-dimensional and the means of governance is compound [9]. The establishment of a pluralistic social governance model has achieved a double breakthrough in value rationality and instrumental rationality. On the basis of collaboration, various social governance entities complement each other and form a pattern of mutual complementarity and common governance. The realization of multiple social governance can free the government from complicated and specific affairs, and give full play to the overall coordination function by legal, economic and even political ways and means. The operation of multiple social governance mode is based on the rule of law [10]. The rule of law is an important system resource and regulation mode in modern society. The formation of a pluralistic social governance mode is first based on the rule of law. The power and obligation between government and enterprises, government and citizens shall be fixed by legal means.

Pluralistic social governance has changed from emphasizing the unilateral responsibility of government in social management to emphasizing the joint responsibility of government, market and civil society. Especially when the complexity of social management has greatly increased and the pressure of government to manage society has increased dramatically, the construction of a pluralistic society can share the pressure of government and assume obligations. Compared with the stability and rigidity of the traditional social management model, the multi-social governance model has the characteristics of dynamic and contingent, and its implementation path is different in different countries. To achieve a pluralistic and co-governing society, we need to continue to deepen the reform of the market-oriented economic system, improve the market system, and regulate the market order. The multi-social governance subject is a cooperative and interdependent relationship. Under the pluralistic social governance, the government should focus on the service function, so the multi-community governance model and the public service-oriented government are completely consistent in concept.

Table 1 Differences between management and governance

	Management (Rule)	Governance
Basic objectives	Order, Development, Public Interest	Order, development, and good interests
Authoritative subject	Government	Government, non-governmental organizations, voluntary groups, private institutions, citizens and their various combinations
Authority center	One, emphasizing the central collection	Multiple, emphasizing the diversity, diversity, and dispersion of power centers
Authoritative sources	The power conferred by the constitutional system, normative power	Voluntary identification and consensus of participants, non-normative power

2.2. The practical path of constructing the multi-party governance model

The multiple governance model is a long-term plan for the future and a highly Abstract.ideal

pattern. In the multi-party governance model, the multi-party main body is the major premise, and then the government can delegate power and govern together. The main bodies of multi-dimensional social governance are cooperating with each other to pursue the realization of public responsibility. Social autonomy and self-management can only be realized with the democratic participation of various organizations and individual citizens. This democratic consciousness is not only reflected in the cooperation between various social subjects, but also in the democratic management within various social autonomous organizations. Social autonomy and self-management can only be achieved with the democratic participation of various organizations and individual citizens. This democratic consciousness is reflected in the mutual cooperation between multiple social entities. Constructing a pluralistic social governance model is conducive to raising citizens' legitimate recognition of government authority, expanding citizens' participation in the governance of the country, promoting mutual recognition among different stakeholders, and achieving harmonious development of society.

The value goal of plural governance is to maximize the public interest. In a pluralistic society, broad consensus must be reflected by the inclusiveness and representativeness of the participants. The diversity of social components, the conflict of social interests, the complexity of social relations, the dispersion of social information and other factors have changed China's current organizational mobilization system and control management mode to varying degrees. The co-governance of social governance is a process in which multiple subjects participate in interaction, communication and coordination. It is a process in which government governance, social regulation and residents' autonomy are positively interacted through dynamic mechanism adjustment. The construction of a multi-party governance model is mainly supported by fostering multi-subjects, based on strengthening civic education, based on standardizing the market order, based on party building as the fundamental guarantee, and based on participation in governance as the real breakthrough.

3. The Multi-Subject Relationship of Social Governance Needs to be Straightened Out

3.1. The construction of social governance model

The main body of social governance is pluralistic, and the multiple subjects are interactive. The means of governance are diverse and more inclined to negotiate. For the construction of a new social governance model, pluralistic governance can effectively consolidate the party's ruling status. The model of multi-subject co-governance will not only weaken the party's leadership and government authority, but also enhance the party's leadership position and enhance citizens' recognition of the party and the country. External pressure needs to be transformed into the internal cognition of the ruling party and the government, in order to take the initiative and actively change the course of governance. Not only should a responsible government be established, but also a responsible society should be established. All governance subjects and individual citizens should establish a sense of responsibility and improve their sense of responsibility. Cultivate a mature civil society, reduce administrative intervention, improve the standardization and independence of civil organizations, increase financial support to non-profit organizations, and improve the level and ability of social autonomy. Only when the government sees the power and effect of social autonomy under the condition that multiple subjects exist side by side, can the government more clearly realize the identity of its service providers, change bureaucratic habits and change government functions.

What needs to be emphasized is that regardless of the nature of the state system and government system, social governance is a problem that all countries must pay full attention to and take seriously. It is of great significance for China to establish appropriate consultation and participation mechanisms and ensure that all social governance subjects have smooth interest expression mechanisms to balance social interests and ease social conflicts. Ensuring the autonomy of the participating entities, multi-participation is a prerequisite for multi-governance, but effective participation must pass a series of institutional norms. To ensure the autonomy of the participating entities. The most fundamental significance of the governance structure of the Yuan society is to

adjust the relationship between public power and private rights. Under the diversified social governance structure, the government fully respects the legal rights of social groups and individuals and protects the legal behavior of different subjects of society. Multi-governance is multi-subject governance, characterized by diversity among governance institutions. Different social governance subjects will have their own positions and their respective positions. The “one main and pluralistic” social governance main structure will fully exert its functions and effectively promote the people's life happiness and social harmony and stability.

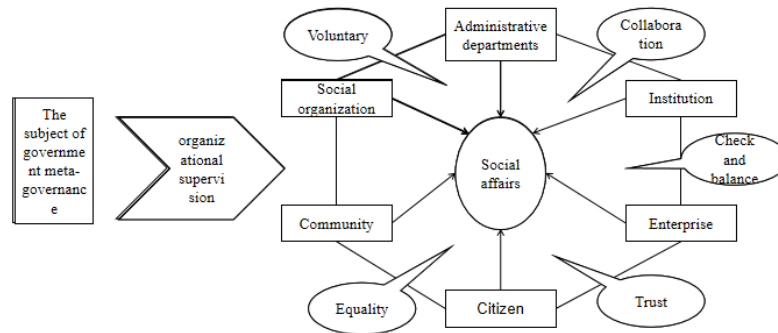


Fig.1. Realization form of multi-subject cooperation in social governance

3.2. Pluralistic and compound governance-making grass-roots social governance work

Social governance is an up-and-down interactive management process, which mainly implements the management of public affairs through cooperation, consultation, partnership, identification and common goals. Pluralistic co-governance means that the government no longer acts as a high-ranking order issuer, but as a party to governance, showing a cooperative partner and interdependent relationship with other social governance subjects. The government retains a small part of the necessary social control functions and relies more on consultation and cooperation in management. Therefore, under the new social governance model, the government still has to play a leading role. This kind of dominance is more reflected in the system design, that is, the rulemaking of the well-organized operation of the society. Through the collective self-organization behavior to maximize the effectiveness of social governance resource allocation and the improvement of the overall function of the social system, it is an important innovation of the existing social management concepts, methods, paths and mechanisms, and an important embodiment of the modernization of social governance capabilities.

In the face of China's social governance issues, we must stay away from romanticism and stick to a rational stand. The purpose of multi-social governance is to provide public services and public goods through multi-participation and collaborative solutions in accordance with the needs of the public, so as to determine the public responsibility mechanism for social management to be responsible to the public. Clearly distinguish the functional roles of social organizations, determine the rights and obligations of social organizations in accordance with the law, and ensure the independent operation and independent development of social organizations. Guided by social needs, we will issue and implement tax relief regulations and financial support policies for social organizations, give full play to the guiding role of special funds for social construction, and provide financial support for the development of social governance. Under the multi-dimensional and composite governance, we will first break the top-down administrative management system, take Party organizations as important ties, position society as a regional concept, and integrate all the scattered resources and forces existing in society. We have always insisted on leading good governance at the grass-roots level through Party building innovation, and have effectively solved the problem of sharing governance results among the public.

4. Conclusion

In short, for diversified social governance, as long as we abide by the principles of rationality

and pragmatism and analyze and draw lessons from the combination of theory and practice, it will certainly promote China's further improvement of social management. Giving play to the core role of the party's leadership is the leadership and political support for social governance. In urban communities where multiple subjects participate in governance, grass-roots party organizations should respond positively to changes in the governing ecological environment, strengthen the penetration of party construction in the social field, further consolidate its core position and give full play to its leading role. However, different subjects have different interest orientations, which inevitably leads to contradictions. The social party organization should take the overall situation as the core of leadership, coordinate the relationship between different governance subjects and between the party organization and other governance subjects, and straighten out the social governance system. By integrating the power of government, market forces and the power of social organizations, we will complement each other's advantages and strive to build China into a prosperous, strong, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful socialist modern power.

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