

Study on Social Collaborative Governance Mechanism

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Abstract—The so-called social collaborative governance mode, means in the context of high governance capacity and low social development degree, the government plays a leading role in social governance. In this paper, based on China's social governance status, we study the collaborative relationship between government and society, and then propose the basic framework of social collaborative governance mode, including social development, realization mechanism and institution construction.

Keywords- Collaborative Governance; Social construction; Realization Mechanism

I. INTRODUCTION

Like any governance mode or academic theory, social collaborative governance cannot come out of nothing. It is not only a product of social changes and social governance requirements, but also need existing relevant theory resources to promote the formation and maturation.

First, the theory of social governance provides a theoretical basis for the creation of social collaborative governance mode. Governance is not a set of rules or activities, but a process; the basis of governance process is coordination rather than control. Storck pointed out that, governance does not provide a normative theory, while its value lies in providing a set of analysis framework.

Second, construction of social collaborative governance mechanism is the key and core of social collaborative governance. Academic discussion on the collaborative public management in recent years can provide ideological resources for collaborative governance mechanism construction. Collaborative public management means: through the promotion of the process of organizational arrangements, solve the problems cannot be solved by a single organization. "Collaborative" is a kind of objective relation used to solve the problems. Collaborative governance can be both formal and informal. Its content is very rich, including drawing up policies, plan, carrying out projects, funds management and so on.

Finally, China's existing collaborative research provides direct resources and discards objects for social collaborative governance research. Chinese scholars' studies on "synergy theory" mainly include two aspects: one is philosophical speculation; another is social coordination in contemporary social management field.

The so-called social collaborative governance mode, means in the context of high governance capacity and low social development degree, the government plays a leading role in social governance. For effective governance needs, government simultaneously protects

and respects the dominant position of social governance and operation mechanism and rules of society itself, and through the establishment of institutionalized communication channels and participatory platform, to strengthen the cultivation of society, and meanwhile together with the community, play society's role in self-governance, public service participation, collaborative social management and other aspects. In addition, government also needs to make comprehensive use of administrative means, resident's self-governance, social adjustment, legal way or even market mechanism, forming a new social governance pattern of government leading, social coordination, and cohabitation sharing, to build a vibrant, harmonious and orderly society.

II. GOVERNMENT-SOCIETY COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

A. Collaborative Relationship between Government and Society

In order to illustrate the different relationship modes between government and society in social in Social Governance, we select two dimensions of "government governance capacity" and "social development degree" to measure it. Different combinations of different dimensions and levels are corresponding to four kinds of relationship model between government subject and social subject (as Figure 1).

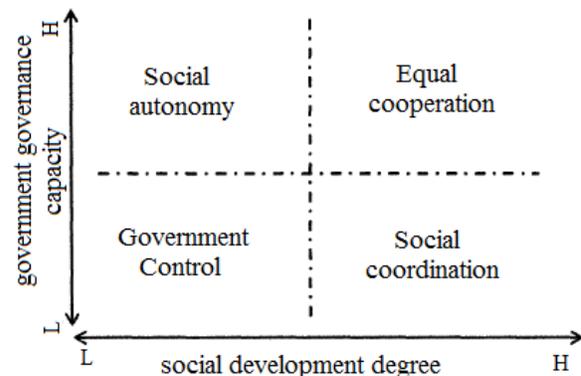


Figure 1. Relationship Modes Between Government And Society

First, if both government governance capacity and social development degree is at low level, government may take a simple and straightforward approach to management, to ensure the stability and order required by social community functioning. In this case, if the administrative control capacity of the government is very strong, then society will maintain a rigid stability. But in the long run, once the maintenance costs exceed its ability

to pay, the “rigid stability” will probably evolve into “social unrest”.

Second, if government governance capacity is low while social development degree is high, in order to protect its own interests and social order, society will present more self-management and self-governance status. However, it must be admitted that, such social self-management and self-governance capacity is limited, because it can only be achieved within a small range of social groups, yet the whole community or country level stability and order still need to be guaranteed by the national unified legal norms and its implementation. That is to say, if the country failed completely or in a state of anarchy, not matter how strong is the social autonomy, it still cannot achieve long-term good governance, not to mention maintain the unity of the whole community order. Therefore, good social autonomy can only be achieved in the presence of the state.

Third, if government governance capacity is high while social development degree is low, in the same time of Governments playing a leading role, for effective governance needs, government will also provide the institutional communication channels and participation platform, so that make full use of the society's own strength to achieve the goal of social governance.

Finally, if both government governance capacity and social development degree is high, government and social will form an equal and cooperative relationship. In this mode, there is a common goal to achieve for consultation and coordination between the equal subjects, and mutual supervision, and finally achieve the goals. Obviously, this is one of the most ideal conditions for the relationship between the government and the society in the social governance, and of course most difficult to achieve. Starting from this, social collaborative governance is a implementation path to equality and cooperation governance.

B. China's Social Governance Status

Which relationship mode is between government and society in the social construction of contemporary China? We can also measure it form the two dimensions of “government governance capacity” and “social development degree”.

In terms of government governance capacity, among the six indicators, China's “government effectiveness” and “political stability” is slightly better than most countries; “regulatory quality”, “nomocracy” and “corruption control” has certain promotion space; the weakest indicator is “public participation”, almost ranking behind all countries and regions. Between 1996 and 2011, trends of China's governance indicators are shown as figure 2.

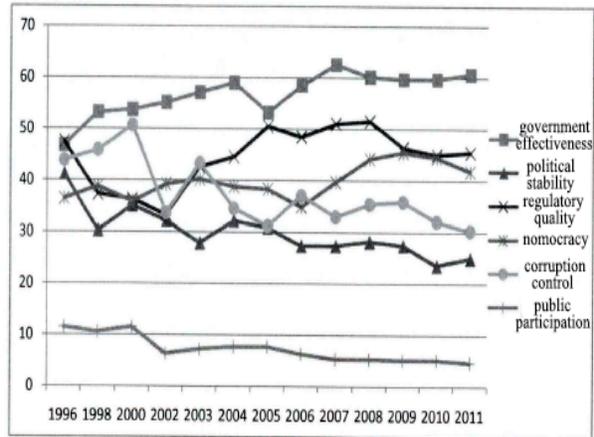


Figure 2. Relationship Modes Between Government And Society

We can see from Figure 2 that, China's government effectiveness is constantly improving, so do nomocracy and regulatory quality, while public participation shows a downward trend. The main problem is social forces underdevelopment, which is because government's response and nurturing for society is quite not enough.

The current situation of the development of social organizations in China can also verify the basic judgment above. Development degree of social organization is undoubtedly the most important indicator to measure social development. Through investigation of the current Chinese reality, we can find: first, Compared with the rapid development of social economy and the social transformation situation, The development of social organizations in China is relatively slow; second, although China's social development space has been greatly expanded, the social forces are still weak.

Generally speaking, since China's social structure differentiation has already formed, people should innovation the highly integrated social management mode that no long adapt the requirements of the current social construction. In view of this , for a long period in the future, relations between the Chinese government and society should be in a coordination state.

III. BASIC FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE MODE

In social governance mode, public participation is the basics; social collaboration is the support; rules protection is the foundation. Construction of social collaborative governance mechanism based on public participation and rules protection Is vital to the construction of social management system. The basic framework of social collaborative governance mode includes social development, realization mechanism and institution construction

A. Social Development

The development of society and civil force is the basis and prerequisite for the establishment of social cooperation governance model.

First, foster public spirit of citizens. Public spirit is a virtue, and is also a kind of social capital. A good public spirit can lay a good foundation for the development of democracy. Then, foster public spirit of citizens? One way is to cultivate citizens' responsibility consciousness and law consciousness; the other way is to focus on improving the system arrangement, to guarantee the implementation of the fundamental rights of citizens, so that every citizen will have the opportunity to participate in public affairs management decisions, implementation, monitoring and other process.

Second, respect and support spontaneous social forces self-governance practices. Spontaneous social forces indeed help to properly solve many social events. Meantime, these social forces In the process of negotiation and communication with government, will generally train the ability of citizen participation in public life. Therefore, government should respect them, and provide proper fund, technology and policy support.

A. *Realization Mechanism*

First, clarify the issue of how to build the mechanism. Construction of a mechanism mainly depends on the establishment of institution, while government is the main operating body of institution construction. Government not only needs to make respond to the feedback issues from the community, but also takes precautions, being proactive in depth in all areas and corners of social governance, to find out the existing but undiscovered problems, and then carefully study and judge.

Second, clarify the issue of what mechanism should be built. Governments need to change the traditional governance mode, and make comprehensive use of administrative means, resident's self-governance, social adjustment, legal way or even market mechanism, forming a new social governance pattern of government leading, social coordination, and cohabitation sharing, to build a vibrant, harmonious and orderly society.

B. *Institution Construction*

Core missions to build social collaborative governance system include three aspects: first is to strengthen the

empowerment system; second is to reform those systems that impede social collaborative governance; third is to further improve the social cultivation system. After constructing these institutions, a healthy and mature civil society will in turn attract further government to transfer its function, surrendering more social issues to society to tackle, thus play society' subjective role in collaborative governance.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the social construction of contemporary china must mobilize the initiative power of society itself to take part in social construction and management activities. The key is, to perfect synergy between the government and society, to establish specific mechanisms of social collaboration, and to improve relevant laws and regulations, so that establish a comprehensive social collaborative governance mechanism.

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