

Innovation of Social Governance System Based on Multi-center Governance Theory

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Abstract: *In management, functional departments are estranged from each other, coordination mechanism is not smooth, prevarication in case of trouble, inefficiency and decision-making departmentalization are frequent problems. The overall administrative system refers to the existence of an overall organization beyond the functional departments in the operation of the administrative system, which plays an overall coordinating role or forms a working mechanism of overall coordination. Building a multi-center governance system is conducive to promoting the innovation of social governance system in contemporary China, thus promoting the modernization of China's governance system and governance capacity. Whether or not to correctly handle social problems such as economic development and social equity, the growth of public demand and the shortage of public service, the expansion of public power and the shrinking of citizens' rights, is not only the basis for building a national governance system, but also the prerequisite for improving national governance capacity. This paper refines the value goal of social governance system from the perspective of national governance, and puts forward the implementation strategy of promoting the modernization of social governance system and governance capacity based on the theory of polycentric governance.*

Keywords: *Multi-center governance; Social governance; Public demand; Public services*

1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, China has made great achievements in national construction and economic development. However, there is still a certain gap between the overall governance pattern and governance capacity of the country and the requirements of all-round economic and social development in the new era, especially unable to effectively deal with many problems emerging in social governance [1]. In management, functional departments are estranged from each other, poor coordination and cooperation mechanism, prevarication in case of trouble, low efficiency and decision-making departments are common problems. The overall planning administrative system refers to the existence of an overall planning organization beyond the functional departments in the operation of the administrative system to play the role of overall planning and coordination, or form a working mechanism of overall planning and coordination [2]. In the new economic period, while China's political economy continues to achieve new leaps and progress, there are still many problems in the overall governance of the country, which is mainly reflected in the level of social governance [3]. Polycentric governance theory advocates that governance should rely on the active participation and consultation of multiple subjects, not just the government. With the continuous advancement of the modernization process of national governance, the social governance system must be adjusted and innovated in order to meet the new requirements of deepening reform and opening up in the new economic period as soon as possible [4].

Based on the innovation of social governance system in the process of national governance modernization, we should focus on the existing problems, pay equal attention to construction and service, promote the balance between government, market and society, and increase the influence of social organizations. The innovation of social governance system has an important functional orientation in promoting the modernization of national governance [5]. Whether we can correctly deal with social problems such as economic development and social equity, growth of public demand and insufficient supply of public services, expansion of public power and shrinkage of civil rights is not only the basis for building the national governance system, but also the premise for improving the national governance capacity [6]. At present, China's social governance system innovation shows a strong overall characteristics, and overall planning should also be an important principle to be followed in the innovation of social governance system. It is of great practical significance to analyze the

internal logic of social governance system innovation and national governance system and clarify the functional orientation of social governance system innovation in national governance modernization [7]. This paper refines the value objectives of the social governance system from the perspective of national governance, and puts forward the implementation strategies to promote the modernization of the social governance system and governance capacity based on the polycentric governance theory.

2. Social governance from the perspective of national governance modernization

Since China entered the reform and opening-up, the original planned economy has been transformed into the present market economy, which also means that the degree of government and state intervention in the economy is getting weaker and weaker. And the original power of society and market is gradually restored, and the party and government have completed social governance by utilizing the autonomy of society, so the space for social governance is gradually expanding. Since the reform and opening-up, the traditional social management has increasingly turned to the modern social governance transition. The Party and the government gradually abandoned the omnipotence in social management, no longer integrated the society, but constantly returned power and delegated power to the society, expanded the space of social autonomy, cultivated the ability of social autonomy, and absorbed some social organizations into the administration by authorizing, entrusting and purchasing public services [8]. Holistic government breaks the traditional departmental boundaries and functional divisions, integrates resources such as departments and personnel, and provides high-quality and efficient services with a single interface. Holistic organization is a flowing, coherent, complete, transparent, flexible and elastic organizational form. It provides a wide variety of personalized products and services to the public in a holistic rather than fragmented way, which is a transformation and promotion of the current administrative operation procedures.

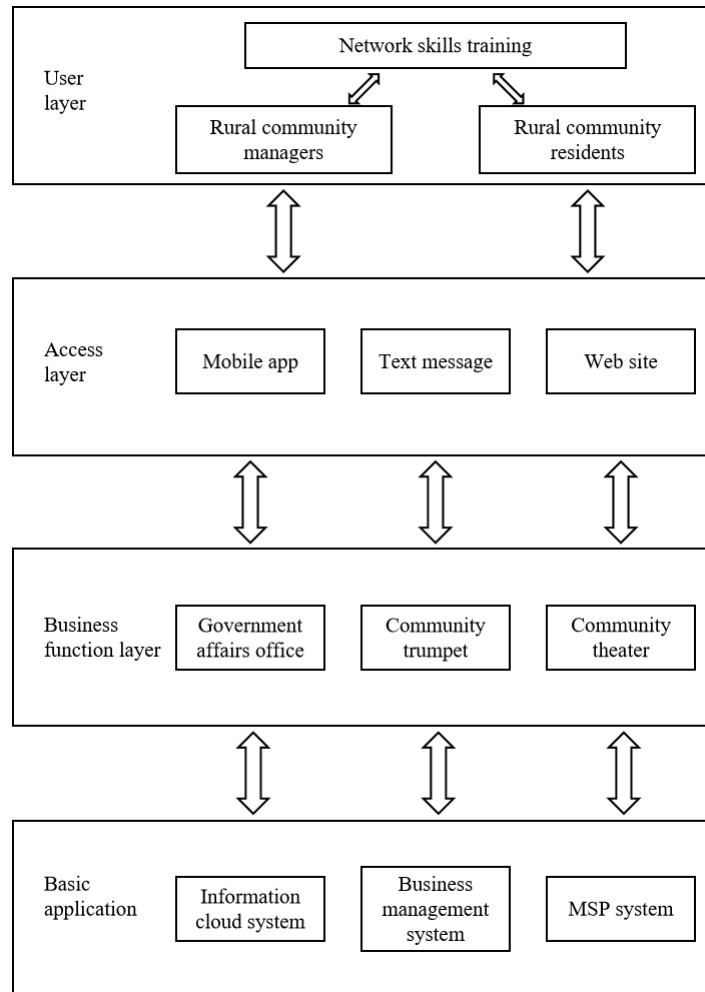


Figure 1 Multi-level information transmission and governance system

Digital information sharing and communication system between departments is necessary for public

departments to effectively exercise their functions and powers. This holistic reform emphasizes that the government management institutions are more inclusive, that the government structure is flat, communication is convenient and management is networked, and that the allocation of elements is optimized through process reengineering. The multi-level information transmission and governance system is shown in Figure 1.

In the social governance, the government and society are the main participants, while in the present social governance, the government still regards itself as the leader in social management, emphasizing its absolute management power and initiative in social management. Although the government has been innovating the ways and means of social governance, under the influence of the traditional management system, the government is still accustomed to using administrative orders, control and other means to deal with social problems, and the one-way governance model from top to bottom has not been fundamentally changed. Citizens and social organizations lack an institutional platform to participate in social governance, and social governance tools lack innovation, which all lead to the government's lack of early warning ability and implementation ability in social governance. The subject of social governance can be divided into two parts, namely, the subject of public power and other subjects. The subjects of public power include the CPC Central Committee and local party committees at all levels, power organs at all levels, administrative organs, CPPCC organs and judicial organs, and mass organizations. Although the social governance based on state governance has always proposed to be innovative and changed, as far as the actual results are concerned, no substantial progress has been made. Social management still adopts the traditional management system in which the traditional government issues administrative orders and uses management means.

3. Promoting social governance reform with system innovation

3.1 Optimize the pattern of social governance

Although the pattern of cooperative governance has been formed in some places and some fields, and new social governance tools such as government purchasing services have been widely used, due to the lack of overall planning on social governance, the relevant changes have always been characterized by locality and scatter, and it is difficult to rise to the institutional level. For social governance, to innovate its system, it is urgent to construct its organizational structure and operational mechanism, and to upgrade the universal experience in the construction of organizational structure and operational mechanism into institutional rules. Whether the government can return and decentralize power to the society is directly related to whether the society has the ability to undertake the corresponding power. With the transformation of social governance and the growth of social forces, some social organizations have participated in social governance and become important subjects in the fields of community services and public welfare services. In order to meet the requirements of modernization of national governance and innovation of social governance system, the government needs to further clarify the functional boundary with society. All functions that society can do and that society can do better than the government should be returned to the society. The government should mainly play the functions of strategic positioning, policy making, organization building and order guarantee.

3.2 Give full play to the role of all subjects

The application of privatization tools in the field of public services can not always improve the efficiency and quality of public services. For example, in the field of medical and health care, improper use of market mechanism has greatly infringed on the publicity of medical and health undertakings. The implementation of the direct registration system of some social organizations is a major breakthrough in the management system of social organizations. To adapt to this, the government should speed up the reform of the daily supervision system of social organizations, improve the supervision system of law enforcement of social organizations, and establish an exit mechanism of social organizations, so as to promote the survival of the fittest and enhance the vitality of social organizations. If pluralistic governance pattern is the foundation of social governance system innovation, then modern social governance tools are the necessary intermediary for the cooperation and interaction of social governance subjects [9]. The most striking feature of social governance is that social forces are not passive objects of governance, but the main body of governance. However, due to historical reasons, the institutionalized ways for Chinese social forces to participate in social governance are insufficient, and their enthusiasm for participation is therefore limited. Without

effective participation of social forces, it is difficult to form a new pattern of social governance. Therefore, it is urgent to clarify the position and role of social organizations and citizens in social governance through institutional rules, as well as the ways and means of their participation in social governance and the corresponding guarantee mechanism.

3.3 Innovative social governance tools

Social construction and social services can effectively promote the completion of social governance. The innovation of social governance system in the process of national governance modernization is based on social construction and basic social public services, relying on and modeled on the social system and social system in the primary stage of socialism. A management system that takes the establishment of a good and stable social structure and public order as the ultimate goal. Using the network to organically integrate the government's social governance functions, promote the construction of e-government and establish a social operation monitoring system is an important measure to increase the transparency of government work and improve the government's responsiveness. It should also become the content of social governance tool innovation. Good social governance requires all subjects to achieve benign cooperation and interaction, and establish a set of cooperation rules that can not only protect the interests of all subjects, but also achieve common goals, so that all subjects can form relatively stable rational expectations and behavior patterns.

4. Conclusions

After the party and the government further sum up the historical experience of reform and opening up and put forward the requirements of comprehensively deepening reform, it is necessary to improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics as soon as possible and accelerate the process of national governance and modernization. The proposal of the multi center governance model, its trial application in the public life governance of local governments and the adaptive innovation according to local conditions continue to provide valuable attempts of experience accumulation and scientific experiment in the field of growth and development of the multi center cooperative governance model born in response to the basic characteristics of China's reform, transformation and transition period. For a long time, the Chinese government has acted as the main body of economic construction, which has led to a series of negative effects such as the alienation of government power. From this point, the polycentric governance theory has great reference significance for contemporary China to innovate the social governance model. Based on the existing experience and practical research, developing a governance model with Chinese characteristics, which is the logical center of rational thinking for the new development of China's national governance and social governance system.

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