



Research on the multi-party linkage mechanism of equalization of public services from the perspective of common prosperity

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Abstract. Common prosperity is the unity of development, sharing and sustainability. The equalization of public services is the only way to achieve common prosperity. How to promote the equalization of public services at a higher level and with high quality is crucial to the realization of common prosperity. In the past, the supply of public services paid too much attention to one-way supply, while ignoring citizen satisfaction, and constructed a multi-party linkage mechanism involving intermediate organizations. Taking the government as the provider of public services, taking citizen demand as the precise orientation, and taking intermediate organizations as the information collector and communicator, it is not only an iterative update of the one-way promotion model of 'heavy supply, light demand', but also a necessary meaning to improve the efficiency and quality of public service supply. Affected by the policy and the current economic development situation, there are still difficulties in building a 'multi-party linkage' model. How does this mechanism operate and how to build this mechanism This paper expounds the path method from the perspective of common prosperity.

Keywords: common prosperity; equalization of public services; multi-party linkage.

1 Introduction

1.1 Literature Review and Concept Introduction

The word 'common prosperity' was put forward by Mao Zedong,^[1] The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Supporting the Construction of a Demonstration Area of Common Prosperity in Zhejiang Province" explains the goal of common prosperity with Chinese characteristics, including rich life, spiritual prosperity, livable environment, social civilization, universal public services, and all-round development of people.^[2] Common prosperity, in fact, is to achieve a relatively fair and balanced distribution of national production income. The core idea is to build and share, so that all people can participate in

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Z. Zhan et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2024 10th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science Research (ICHSSR 2024)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 858,

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-277-4_84

economic development and construction, so that all people can enjoy the fruits of economic development, and enjoy the development opportunities on an equal basis. Through their own efforts, to achieve a prosperous life. Therefore, common prosperity is not equal prosperity, nor is it simply 'killing the rich to help the poor'. Achieving common prosperity is an inevitable requirement for promoting Chinese modernization. It is also an important part of realizing the people's good wishes. Equalization of public services, its basic connotation is that all citizens regardless of ethnic, income and identity gap, should be fair access to public services.^[3] By promoting the equalization of public services, it can fully mobilize relevant resources into underdeveloped areas, alleviate the unbalanced development of urban and rural areas, so that relatively poor areas can enjoy better public welfare such as transportation, medical care, education and urban construction, and promote the construction of relevant infrastructure. At the same time, the use of social security, transfer payments and other redistribution to improve income fairness, and then to charity as a supplement to the third distribution, balance income, build a multi-level income system.

(2) The current situation of equalization of public services in China

According to the "13th Five-Year Plan to Promote the Equalization of Basic Public Services" (National Development No.9), the National Bureau of Statistics has developed a statistical monitoring index system for the equalization of basic public services during the "13th Five-Year Plan."^[4] "By calculating the coefficient of variation of each index between regions, the degree of equalization of basic public services between regions can be reflected. The coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation of a set of data to its average. The calculation formula is:

$$\text{the coefficient of variation (cv)} = \frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{mean value}}$$

The coefficient of variation is a dimensionless measure, which is used to represent the degree of dispersion of variables. When the mean value of variables is positive, the closer the coefficient of variation is to 0, the lower the degree of dispersion of variables is, the higher the degree of equalization is. On the contrary, the greater the coefficient of variation, the higher the degree of dispersion of variables, the worse the degree of equalization. By comparing the coefficient of variation of the same index in different years, we can see the trend of equalization. The regional coordinated development index can best reflect the degree of equalization of public services. According to the above formula, combined with relevant data, China's regional coordinated development index^[5] between 2012 and 2020 is shown in the Fig.1. China's regional coordinated development index.^[6]

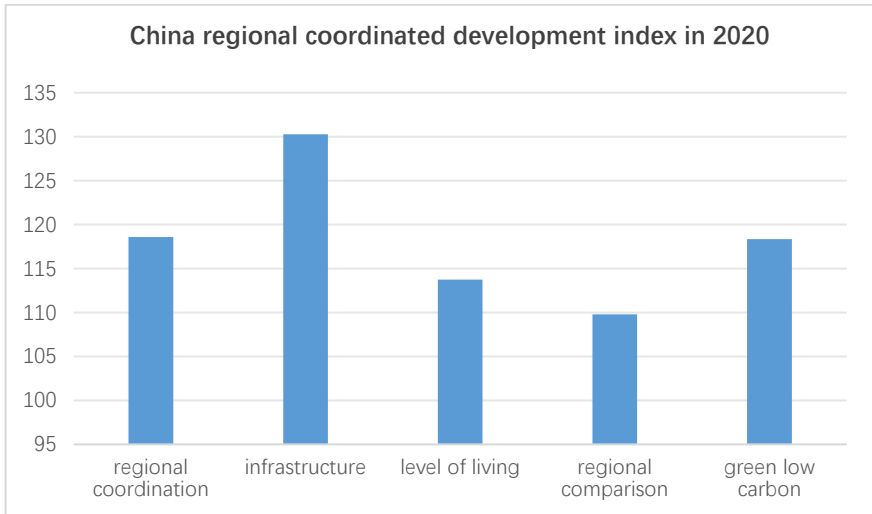


Fig. 1. China 's regional coordinated development index

The five aspects have been improved to varying degrees, but for a long time, the "one-way promotion" public service towards the equalization of basic public services for common prosperity should gradually shift to the public demand-oriented^[7] "two-way interactive" model, promote the effective coupling of basic public service supply and public demand, correct the dislocation of basic public service supply and public demand, promote the accessibility of basic public service supply, and continuously realize the goal and concept of "development for the people, development depends on the people, and development achievements are shared by the people."

1.2 Research Status at Home and Abroad

China 's domestic research methods mainly include Internet + research, policy research, field investigation, etc., analyze the important factors affecting the equalization of public services, residents ' satisfaction with the equalization of public services, and the current development status of the equalization of public services. In addition, many scholars have their own views. From the perspective of fairness, Chang (2007) believed that the equalization of public services should radiate every citizen in quantity and quality, and promote social fairness by promoting regional urban and rural service fairness through multiple governance subjects. Equalization of public services is also the basic element of common prosperity. Chen Jianchang (2007) believes that in addition to basic components such as medical care, education, culture, and employment, more attention should be paid to ecological protection and public safety maintenance.

Abroad research Adam Smith (1776) believes that the state must provide relevant public facilities to provide services for every citizen. In his "Wealth of Nations Theory," he made it one of the objectives of macroeconomic management to provide the

state or society with income sufficient to support public services. Wagner, a representative of the social policy school, concluded that with the increase of per capita income, the relative size of the government's public sector will increase accordingly, and fiscal expenditure will also expand. At the same time, it is pointed out that the state finance should have the functions of developing cultural education and promoting social welfare. From a macro perspective, the above describes the understanding of equalization of public services. However, there is a relative lack of research on how to improve the efficiency and accuracy of equalization of public services. This paper promotes the equalization of public services by establishing a multi-party linkage mechanism to help solve this problem, so as to promote the process of common prosperity.

2 Summarization of Multi-party Linkage Mechanism Framework

In order to solve the current "one-way promotion" public service of "contempt for public demand and neglect of public response," and gradually change to the mode of multi-party linkage mechanism oriented by public demand, it is necessary to coordinate the providers of public services: the government, and the recipients of public services: the people. The relationship between. The multi-party linkage mechanism involved in the intermediate organization is an optimization of the original one-way advancement. Its implementation principle is based on the needs of the people as the starting point and foothold for the provision of public services, through the combination with the 'intermediate organization', in which the intermediate organization is equivalent to the media, accurately collect and people's needs, and report to the government. Then the government will promote public services according to the proportion of people's needs, so as to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of public services. So as to achieve the effect of 'saving time and effort'. The Fig. 2. Multi-party linkage mechanism frame diagram mechanism is as follows:^[8]

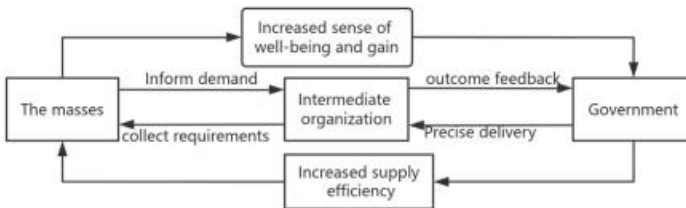


Fig. 2. Multi-party linkage mechanism frame diagram

Intermediate Organization is an organizational role between the state and citizens, and the interaction between the state and citizens is regulated and influenced by intermediate organizations. ^[9]Institutionalized intermediate organization operation helps to improve community participation and build new partnerships. The intermediate organization in the mechanism is used to connect, represent and respond to social

needs between the individual people and the public system. The disadvantage is that it cannot accurately correspond to the needs of the people. Therefore, the introduction of intermediate organizations can be a good solution. In the specific implementation, it can be either the local street, the community or a separate special organization. Adjust according to the actual situation. With the rise of today 's digital economy and digital industry, it is also possible to introduce digital government platforms combined with intermediate organizations, which can more easily collect people 's demand information in the form of the Internet, and let the people convey their needs without leaving home. Adjust according to the actual situation. On the basis of the overall framework cycle diagram, there are two major categories in people 's needs, material needs and spiritual needs. Targeted timing and classification are provided. In terms of spiritual needs, more communities can be placed underground, and spiritual civilization construction can be carried out by the community, while material needs can be more targeted through separate organizations. Through the mechanism cycle, people 's happiness and sense of gain for public services are improved. The government can also improve supply efficiency and improve supply quality.

3 Difficulties in Establishing a Two-way Interaction Mechanism Between the Government and the People

3.1 Institutional Dilemma: Lack of Policy and Weak Operation

The construction and implementation of the mechanism depends on a good system construction. In the institutional system, the full coupling, coordination and linkage of each part can play a supporting and due role. In order to promote efficient and orderly operation of the mechanism. Intermediate organizations involved in the promotion of public services, the lack of relevant policy support. In recent years, the importance of intermediary organizations has gradually become prominent, but the policy development in this field still lags behind the degree of development. The ' Twelfth Five-Year Plan ' documents clearly define two directions for the construction of urban and rural areas: regional equality and urban-rural equality. The 13 th Five-Year Plan document summarizes the development experience of the past five years and clarifies the safeguard measures in the field of public services. The document " Guiding Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Standardization System of Basic Public Services " introduces the concept of public service standardization [Song Ligen, Zhao Xinfeng, Ding Jinglin,]. Thinking about the establishment and improvement of the basic public service standard system, but looking at the past documents related to public services, it is less mentioned to play the role of intermediate organizations in public services.

3.2 Practical Dilemma: Information Barriers and Lack of Media

There are many constraints on public participation, intermediate organization intervention and information exchange between governments. For less developed areas, due to economic development and infrastructure is not perfect. The scope and ability

of information flow are extremely limited. There is still a big gap between the release of policies and public services and the specific practice. The development of digital technology is low, the network penetration rate is low, the residents' demands are difficult to express, and the government's information is not comprehensive. It affects the accuracy of public service delivery, and the relevant constraints and responsibilities for community management and intermediate organizations are not clear enough. In practice, it is easy to send situations such as unclear responsibilities, low quality of relevant personnel, and confusion caused by cross-management in operation. Community daily management has many affairs and heavy workload. Public services involve many aspects, and what kind of intermediate organization to undertake in other aspects is still in a vague state.

3.3 Participation Dilemma: the Consciousness of Democratic Participation of the Masses is Weak

As a sharer of public services, people's needs are still the starting point and foothold of public service provision. In recent years, China has continuously put forward the concept of people's democracy in the whole process, in which democratic participation has been mentioned many times. In the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it is pointed out that grassroots democracy, as the basis of socialist democracy, is of great significance in the whole process of people's democracy. The importance of democratic participation can be seen. However, in the practical path of equalization of public services, most of the people lack the concept of the rule of law, lack of autonomy and awareness of rights and responsibilities, and less to express their own demands and legitimate needs. They think that their speech is of low importance and cannot correctly exercise the rights given by the state, and reasonably express their own needs, which ultimately leads to deviations in government decision-making.

4 Exploration of the Construction Path of Multi-party Linkage Mechanism

4.1 Improve the Legal System and Provide Policy Support

A good operating environment is the basis for the smooth operation of the mechanism. We should further approach the intermediate organizations in the legal system, further improve and revise the regulations on the intermediate organizations on the basis of the current "Regulations on the Registration of Social Organizations" and the "General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China," and gradually clarify the responsibilities and roles of relevant groups. The introduction of relevant implementation rules, standardize the quality of personnel. At the same time, the intermediate organizations should be given a certain tilt in policy. The local government should actively cooperate with intermediate organizations, including com-

munity and civil society, in the daily management of the collection and reporting process, to provide facilities and facilities.

4.2 Expand the Exchange Platform to Promote the Flow of Information Elements

People's needs need reasonable channels for feedback. If there is no reasonable and convenient channels for timely feedback, the government will not be able to grasp the needs of the people in time and make accurate decisions. In the channel, we should adhere to the "online and offline two-handed grasp." On the line, we can build relevant platforms to work by introducing digital technology and Internet plus technology. It can also set up a public service demand channel on the basis of the local digital government platform for feedback. In the offline, we should give full play to the role of intermediate organizations, coordinate the construction of spiritual civilization and material civilization, adhere to the special office, and solve the problem of unimpeded information flow in provinces, districts and counties.

4.3 Strengthen the Understanding of Value and Enhance the People's Sense of Ownership

Accurate docking of public service needs and actively guiding the masses to establish correct value awareness and sense of ownership are the basis for public participation. First of all, we should publicize and understand the democratic values of the people, and carry out democratic education throughout all aspects of life, including family and community education. Let the people understand the value of democracy. Secondly, it is necessary to let the people reflect their real needs, in the field of public services, what places affect normal life, and guide the people to report to the intermediate organizations in time. Close the distance between the intermediate organizations and the people, improve the initiative of democratic participation

5 Conclusion

Common prosperity is the unity of development, sharing and sustainability. The equalization of public services is the only way to achieve common prosperity. How to promote the equalization of public services at a higher level and with high quality is crucial to the realization of common prosperity. Combined with the coefficient of variation index, looking at the development level of equalization of public services in China, the overall trend is still good, and the level is gradually increasing. There are many drawbacks in the "one-way promotion" public service that despise public demand and ignore public response. Intervention in intermediate organizations and the formation of a citizen-intermediate organization-government system based on public demand-oriented "multi-party linkage" model can better solve these drawbacks. The construction of a multi-party linkage interaction mechanism has increased the channels for interaction between the public and the government, improved the government

's understanding of the needs of the people, and closely followed the actual needs of the people. It not only quickly understands the demands of the people, solves the problem of information asymmetry, but also increases the accuracy of the government 's response to the demands of the people. Under the mechanism of the government 's positive response to the public 's demands, a perfect interaction and response channel has been set up, and the people 's demands have been positively responded. The government provides the public with accurate public service supply, and the government provides targeted services to the public. Solve the pain points in supply and promote the equalization of public services.

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