

# ***Research on Public Policy Participation Model of Non-Governmental Organizations from the Perspective of Social Justice***

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**Abstract:** At present, due to the progress of the times and the development of democratic politics, public interest demands have gradually become normal, non-governmental organizations (NGO) have become an important force of public interest demands, NGO's public policy participation is an important form of democratic politics, and has also formed a mode of supervision participation, consultation participation, There are four participatory public policy participation models, including appeal participation model and advocacy participation model. Justice is the basic idea and code of conduct of human society with eternal value. As a huge social intermediate structure, NGO is the adhesive of social blending, the diluent of social contradictions, the buffer of social conflicts, and the new force of building a harmonious society. Developing NGO's public policy is the most important means to improve the discourse power of vulnerable groups at present, and it is also an effective way to promote the development of socialist democracy.

## **1. Introduction**

In recent years, the number and scale of NGOs have continued to increase. They use their own resources to expand the channels for public policy participation, enrich the means of public policy participation, and exert influence in the formulation or implementation of national public policies. With the increase in the number of public policy participation and the improvement of the effect of public policy participation, NGOs are playing an increasingly important role in political life [1]. However, the participation mode formed by NGOs in the process of policy participation is still not mature enough, the operation efficiency is not high, and the operation process is complex, which makes it difficult to effectively promote the scientific and democratization of public policy formulation and implementation. Therefore, how to improve the public policy participation model of NGOs and the ability of NGOs to participate in public policies is of great research value and an important mission for public management and researchers [2]. Public policy is a national policy that distributes social resources on the basis of safeguarding the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people and promoting social relations. In the process of policy formulation and

implementation, the participation of citizens and NGOs is an inevitable requirement to ensure the fairness of public policy and improve the reliability and validity of public policy [3]. With the gradual deepening of reforms and the rise of civil society, theories of participatory governance and good governance are being widely disseminated, and citizens gradually participate in the formulation and implementation of public policies involving their own interests to express their views and opinions [4]. Because the main function of the government is to manage macroscopically and coordinate important social affairs. In the face of many complex social problems, a single traditional top-down social governance institution has been unable to work. To safeguard social fairness and achieve the great goal of building a socialist harmonious society, it is not enough to rely solely on government governance. We should also give full play to the power of society and let citizens organize themselves to solve problems they should or can solve by themselves [5]. This paper explores effective ways to improve NGO public policy from the perspective of social equity.

## 2. The Concept of Ngo Public Policy Participation Model from the Perspective of Social Justice

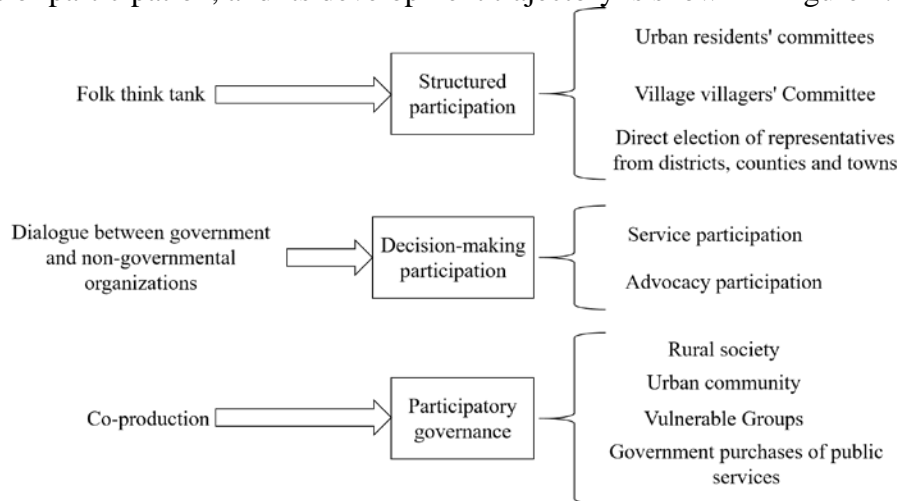
Justice is the basic idea and code of conduct of human society with eternal value, and it is also one of the important characteristics of the socialist harmonious society currently constructed. Justice is the primary value of social system, just as truth is the primary value of ideological system. John Rawls, the author of *A Theory of Justice* and a famous American ethicist, said: "Justice refers to the morality and virtue of the system, and it is a concept that supports whether the attributes of the basic structure of society are moral or not." If a behavior does not conform to social moral principles and cannot satisfy people's pursuit of happiness, then this behavior is what society should abandon. Fairness and justice are also an important basis for institutional arrangements and institutional innovations in modern society. It is a basic criterion for coordinating the relationship between various social strata. It is also an important source of social cohesion, centripetal force and charisma. Harmonious society is a kind of good social relations and social order, which depend on the people's high value recognition of society. Institutionalized participation refers to the way of participating in or influencing policies by adopting the systems or procedures prescribed by the national constitution, laws, rules, or regulations. NGOs make use of the advantages of participating in government hearings, political consultation meetings, or participate in the implementation of a public policy to provide the public with some public goods are the means of participation in an institutionalized channel. Non-institutionalized participation means that NGOs influence public policy through means other than national laws or regulatory procedures. Non-institutionalized ways of participation can also be divided into legal and illegal ways of participation.

*Table 1 Ngo's Participation In the Policy Process*

Way of participation		Concrete form
Institutionalized participation	Direct participation	1. As a full member. Participate in government meetings and committees 2. Participate in the policy implementation process. And provide public goods
	Indirect participation	1. Participate in the hearing 2. Submit the bill 3. Legal proceedings
Non-institutionalized participation	Legal indirect participation	1. Promote through mass media 2. Hold a seminar 3. Legal assembly or demonstration
	Illegal indirect	1. Illegal demonstration

	participation	2. Riot 3. Terrorism
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Structural participation, decision-making participation and participatory governance reflect the three stages of NGO's participation in government policies, and the three levels of power sources have their own characteristics and different mechanisms, which also provide different analysis paths for the channels of participation, and its development trajectory is shown in Figure 1.



*Fig.1 Changes in the Mechanism of Ngo Participation in Government Policies*

NGOs and non-profit organizations, social organizations, third sector organizations, grassroots organizations, non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, new social organizations and other concepts correspond to most of the subjects in the public domain outside the government and enterprises. Big difference. The rise of NGOs is a major organizational system innovation in the history of human social development and an inevitable response when people face the current situation of market failure and government failure. It is produced and developed outside the government, not for profit, for the purpose of serving its related interest groups, and with the government and enterprises, it forms the three major organizational forms of a modern democratic country.

Public policy involves what the government does and doesn't do in actual public affairs, and the government's choice of doing or not doing means that public resources flow to people or not flow into a specific field of affairs. The essence of public policy is how the government redistributes public resources. When public policies distribute public goods and services to some groups in society, the living conditions and quality of life of the beneficiary groups will be improved and even improved fundamentally. The goal of public policy is a state of hope that the main body of policy-making aims at the outstanding problems in reality, based on its own needs and the possibilities provided by the society, that is, the effect that the policy is intended to achieve. The active participation of NGOs in public decision-making is an important guarantee for the optimization of policy fitting effects. The main types are: supervision participation mode, consultation participation mode, appeal participation mode, and partner participation mode.

### 3. Development and Strategy of Ngo Public Policy Participation Model from the Perspective of Social Justice

#### 3.1 Development History

Under the change of government governance mode, NGO public decision-making participation mode has also undergone roughly two stages of development: the first stage is from around 1949 to before the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee. Based on the planned economic system, the NGO public policy participation model under the “regulatory government” mode has been formed: the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee has been held to this day as the second stage. With the leap-forward development of economic system reform, the NGO Public Policy Participation Model begins to show its system characteristics from the “regulatory government” model to the “dismantled government” model. Almond, a famous American political scientist, pointed out: “Political culture is a set of popular political attitudes, beliefs and feelings of a nation in a specific period.” This political culture is formed by our nation's history and present social, economic and political activities. The foundation of NGO's development is the growth of civil rights awareness and mature power concept thinking, while the traditional centralized and unified management and elite ruling thoughts set up authority barriers for NGO's development and participation in public policies, which is not conducive to creating a relaxed social atmosphere.

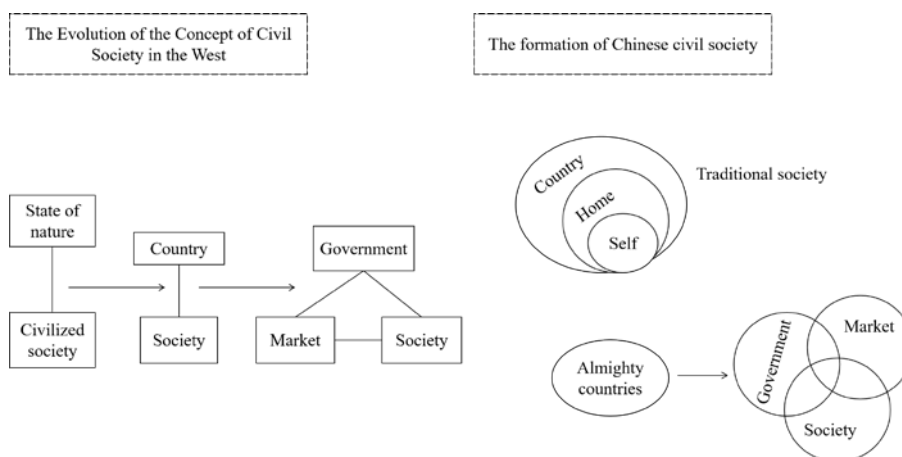


Fig.2 The Evolution of Civil Society in China and the West

With the changes in the modern social environment, the government’s public decision-making and public policies are also undergoing corresponding adjustments and changes. A more democratic and scientific development direction will become an unstoppable historical trend. Therefore, the NGO Public policy participation model is also Towards an increasingly scientific and rational direction. Public policy effectiveness pays attention to the consequences and impact of public resource allocation, and it is bound to be connected with value factors such as the ability of public policy to allocate resources, the quality of public services provided, the degree of public participation, and the satisfaction with the results of public policy allocation. Public policies, whose only basis is social fairness, should fundamentally satisfy the needs of social members and be recognized to improve the efficiency of public policies. Only when the allocation of public resources reflects social equity can the effectiveness of public policies be fundamentally improved and sustained for a long time.

### 3.2 Strategy

NGO's participation in public policy is a process of influencing government decision-making and policy implementation with the help of relevant channels and in a specific way, aiming at safeguarding public interests. Public policy participation is the basis of cooperation between NGO and government, and NGO can actively participate in all the processes of setting policy agenda,

establishing policy content, choosing policy implementation and evaluation. Therefore, in order to solve the problems in the process of NGO public policy participation, it is necessary to include the independence of NGOs in political life. Participate in the political and cultural atmosphere of public policy. Transparency in public policy formulation and implementation. NGO's ability to participate in public policy. The five aspects of the legal system involving NGO public policy participation are developed.

NGOs participate in public policy by participating in specific decision-making processes and playing a role in the decision-making process. NGO's participation in public policy decision-making refers to NGO's participation in the process of public policy planning and legalization through various ways and means to integrate public interest demands, provide information and suggestions on policy scheme design, evaluation and demonstration, and decision, so as to assist the publication of public policies and maximize social interests. Political civilization is a necessary condition for the harmonious development of society. Political democracy is indispensable for resolving conflicts of interest. The development experience of modern society proves that democracy can promote the harmonious development of society, because it is a reliable mechanism for properly and steadily solving various social contradictions. A special function of democratic politics is that it provides different and effective ways and methods for different interest groups to reflect their own requirements and express their wishes and dissatisfaction with its unique mechanism. The corresponding democratic mechanism will also constrain the government to solve these problems fairly and responsibly according to law.

#### 4. Conclusions

Harmonious society is a kind of good social relations and social order, which depend on the people's high value recognition of society. An important mechanism for establishing and enhancing this social identity is the fairness and justice of the club. By advancing social justice, dissolving the inharmonious factors in society, promoting social stability and progress, enhancing the common welfare and purpose of all people, so that all people can share the economic results brought about by reforms, reflecting the essence and superiority of socialism. The report of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee points out that we should adhere to systematic governance, strengthen the leadership of the Party Committee, play the leading role of the government, encourage and support the participation of all sectors of society, and realize the benign interaction between government governance, social self-regulation and residents' autonomy. NGO, as the main propeller to achieve government governance and social self-regulation, has become an important force in public policy participation. However, the participation mode formed by NGOs in the process of policy participation is still not mature enough, the operation efficiency is not high, and the operation process is complicated, which makes it difficult to effectively promote the scientific and democratic formulation and implementation of public policies. Therefore, improving NGO's public policy participation model and enhancing NGO's ability and level of public policy participation are conducive to optimizing the national governance system structure and enhancing the national governance capacity, and are conducive to broadening the research channels of public policy science.

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