



Social governance as basis for people's co-existence

Malkhaz Chakhnashvili

Professor, International Black Sea University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Abstract

Each human being is a member of community and cooperates with other individuals in order to provide accomplishment of personal interests in the frame of different social groups. Social cooperation among members of social group is based on the common interest to reach certain aims of collaborative activities and managerial intercourses under the leadership management of authorized person. Such type of cooperation between members of social group is called social governance which is carried out with the help of system of governance where subject of governance organizes behavior and activity of subjected objects by means of direct and feedback interconnections between them. The basic form of social governance is public governance unlike of corporative, religious and private types.

Keywords: human being and social group, social governance, system of social governance and its system

Introduction

A Man or” homo- sapiens “is a biological creature, which lives in the certain natural environment and social community has to communicate with the people in order to realize his own interests, concerning with living conditions, material well-being, personal security, freedoms and honor. Neither primitive man, nor a member of technologically developed society, nor in the past and not at present could provide achievement of different personal requirement and goals, faced to group of people, class and the whole of society. At the same time, a human being is a social creature as well. Interaction and cooperation among people in community is based not only on the pragmatic interest of individual to satisfy his needs, but on the natural requirements of each person to associate with another biological creature, named homo sapience.

So, from the day of birth till the end of our life we have to be member of different social groups in order to execute our social functions and realize our economic and many other interests. As Kurt Lewin pointed out:

“The groups to which a man belongs are the ground on which he stands”^[1]

But why do we have to act this way?

Every person has current tactical and strategic interests, which sometimes do not coincide with those of other individuals and may cause contradictions and conflicts of interests between different members of given community.

By associating with other individuals in the frame of certain social group we confirm that:

- We have a high degree of mutual attraction and sympathy;
- We do not feel too much social distance with each other;
- We want to interact with each other;
- We want to keep the group together in continued

existence.

At the same time, every social group always has a leader and all members of the group have to conform their actions with common group interests. All these features create an objective precondition of existence of every social organization - a *social governance*.

“Every social and joint work, which is carried out in relatively large scale, needs this or that degree of governing that ensures mutual concordance among individual works...” – wrote K. Marks^[2]

How can we define an essence of governance?^[3]

First of all, governance should be perceived as specific type of activity and guidance of something or someone, which is carried out to achieve essentially important goals. The general theoretical principals and practice shows, that governance:

- Is the function of organized social systems, which ensures fulfillment of their tasks, provide their entirety and maintains their structure;
- Ensures purposeful influence on those individuals, that are engaged in common activity;
- Aims to achieve certain managerial objectives
- Ruling person or subject of governance as we will define them below is authorized with managerial rights, while actions of an object should be subjected to them.

Social Governance is a type of people's joint activity which organizes practical accomplishment of purposes of certain group of people. It is governing of a man by man^[4] and effects on the activity of individuals, social groups, classes or countries.

Social governance exists in every social group and is performed with the help of “system of governance”. Sometimes juridical literature instead of the notion “system of governance” mostly is used a term “organization”, which is

characterized as “natural communities”^[5] or “numbers of people relating to each other consciously to accomplish mutually agreed purposes” or “a group of persons, who systematically and consciously combine their individual efforts for accomplishment of a common task”^[6]

When we speak about social governance, we suppose operation of a system of governance, which consists of:

1. Subject of governance
2. Object of governance
3. Direct and reverse connections between the subject and object of governance

Subjects and objects have permanent interactions with each other on the ground of self-organization. So, direct and reverse connections between them are core element of systems of governance. The system works if the order goes from subject to the object and certain information about accomplishment (or failure) of order returns to the subject.

Universal character of above mentioned systems is reflected in the mere fact, that it's not only officially established hierarchical structure of natural persons or legal entities, but first of all, it's a type of objectively existed mutual interactions and cooperation among people, based on the subordinate character of relations between the elements of the system. At the same type Governance supposes not only relations between the elements of a certain system, but also relations among systems of different hierarchical levels.

The whole mankind is divided into millions and millions of systems of governance. Every human being is member of different systems like family, school, university, commercial and non-commercial organizations, political parties, ministries, religious organizations, clubs, teams, group of friends. The biggest system is a State, while the smallest - family or the group of individuals consisting of at least two persons. It is very difficult to find any natural person or legal entity who or which is subject of governance in every system of governance of different hierarchical levels. Let's say, a male is subject of governance in his family, but object for the Head of department He is employed. From another hand, The Head of Department is object for the Rector of University, but latter is object to the Minister of Education, while Minister is object of governance for the Prime-Minister and the Government,^[7] who are objects either President or Parliament and so on.

Social Governance is the key element of all kind of socio-economic systems, predetermined by systematic and stable mode of public life and labor, as well as, by necessity of coordination of people's activity. It is a process of effecting of the subject of governance logical signs of social governance:

1. Organizational type of activity;
2. Subjection of the will of majority (of objects of governance) to the will of minority (subject of governance);
3. Purposefulness

There's no system of governance without strategic and tactical aims of activity that effects on the functions of system and methods of their achievement.

As Aristotle says: “everywhere the prosperity depends on accomplishment of two conditions:

1. The final goal of activity should be determined correctly;
2. Convenient means of achievement of final goals have to be found”^[8]

Beside this, the key purpose of the subject of governance is to organize a managerial collaboration among individuals or legal entities on the ground of supremacy of the will of governor (ruler) for the object of governance.

So, we can define social governance, as method of achieving of goals, faced to the certain social group, that is reflected in purposeful influence of the subject of governance on the system of governance in order to transform it into a new condition.

An essence of governance, its goals and tasks are reflected in the function of governance.

The general function of social governance in society is an achievement of different tasks. At the same time, each system of governance has such functions, as:

1. Shared (general) functions;
2. Insurable functions;
3. Special (basic) functions.

As common functions of managerial system, we can define: (1) data acquisition, (2) analysis, (3) prediction, (4) planning, (5) organization (arrangement), (6) regulation, (7) supervision. Data acquisition provides a subject of governance with necessary information and details on the issues of governance, intensifies control and ensures timely correction during the process of governing.

Collected information must be analyzed. Analysis covers the social proceedings, which take place in the system of governance and helps to evaluate an objective reality, to determine correct purpose and to choose convenient means for its achievement. Analysis may be current, complex and problematic; ten-daily, monthly, quarterly six months, yearly, perspective analysis; analysis of all, every and of directions of certain events of government.

On the ground of analysis, the subject of governance can predict the future conditions of operation of the system.

With the help of analysis and prediction, we can carry out a function of

Planning, which includes the determination of:

- a. The general direction of development of the system;
- b. Certain tasks, terms and executors
- c. The ways and means of accomplishment of the aims and tasks of governance

Organizational function has a great importance for the process of governing, because any managerial system is a body of interconnected measures, events and actions. Whether “organization” deals with the fulfillment of certain actions to carry out managerial decisions, “regulation”, as a function aims to support an appearance, changing or canceling of managerial relations. With the help of regulation, subject of governance has an opportunity to guide affectively the system and to overcome obstacles during the process of operation.

Supervising is an important function of the subject of governance. It can be determined as an action, which defines the quality of fulfillment of made decisions by comparison of coming mid-term and final results with the original purpose.

All above mentioned general functions deal with the process of governing, while insurable functions provide sufficient (logistic, financial, legal and etc.) conditions for effective operation of a system. As for special (main) functions – they are determined by the key goals of a certain system. I.e., special function of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to maintain public peace and safety in the country. Therefore, we can agree with professor G. Shokhin, who defines managerial function as “special type of activity, which takes place during the process of governing of social life and reflects key directions of purposeful influence on the human’s connections and relations.”^[9]

Social governance, as a social phenomenon is characterized with multiformity based on effected objects, legal status of the systems of governance, place of appearance of governance, time of operation, interests and juridical character of interactions between the parties of managerial relations.

What is the most important distinctive factors for the classification of social governance? We think, it is an object of influence, because all types of social governance have different objects of governing. According to this feature the public governance should be considered as the *basic* type of social governance. Every individual who permanently or temporarily lives on the territory of Georgia or crosses it, every organization despite of mode and goals of activity, which operates in Georgia is object of public governance, divided into representative ^[10], executive ^[11] and judicial ^[12] sub-types of public governance. All of them are based on the governance as method of achievements of the aims of operation.

As non-basic forms of public governance we distinguish public corporative, religious and private forms of governing. Public-Corporative governance are carried out by political ^[13] and non-political ^[14] voluntary organizations and by commercial entities.

Religious administration in majority of the states are applied in the process of administering of administrative structure in religious confessions of all types and thousands of small groups of religion groups. Only theocratic states like Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Vatican state government is deeply based on religion sources like Holy Bible, Koran and religion dogmatic rules. Even in secular countries, religion traditions are deeply integrated in mentality of people in family, marital and other types of private relationships.

Social governance mostly has formal (official) character and is carried out by officially registered systems, as Ministry, state university and schools, commercial firms or families. But, many non-governmental or unofficial organizations of political, labor or other types operate unofficially in the countries with democratic form of political regimes. Distinctions in the legal status of both groups of systems are based on the different legal sources of their regulation. Formal social governance is regulated by legal and internal corporative rules, while informal or unofficial - with the help of moral rules, traditions and internal corporative rules.

The System of governance can be created for the fixed or undetermined time or till achievement of the certain task, but each of them have internal and external directions. Subject of governance carries out internal organizational activity and enters into systematic managerial relations with other systems

and surrounding environment (conditions). So, internal governing is typical for every type of social governance, while external type mostly is used by official (formal) systems. Priority of internal activity for unofficial systems is obviously clear, especially, if we take into consideration, that social governance takes place both in the public or private types of social relations. Relations between subject and object of governance mostly bears vertical character, that is predetermined with noticeable difference in the volume of power, but sometimes horizontal interactions might be held between them, when difference are slight (i.e. supervisory activity of sanitary inspection in secondary school). At the same time, public governance mostly deals with the public legal relationship, while other types of social governance – with private legal relationship. Therefore, the schedule of the types of social governance looks like this:

According to the objects of influence:

1. Basic type - Public governance:

- Representative Administration
- Executive(state) Government
- Judicial Administration

2. Non-Basic

- a. Public-Corporative management:
 - Public-Political corporative management
 - Public Non-Political corporative management
 - Business-Corporative management
- b. Religious Administration
- c. Private (personal) Management

According to the legal status of the system

- a. Formal (official) Governance
 - Public governance
 - Social - Corporative management of all types
 - Religious administration
 - Private (personal) management;
- b. Unofficial (informal) Governance
 - Public-Corporative management of all types
 - Religious administration
 - Private informal management

According to direction of managerial activity:

- a. Internal Governance
- b. External Governance

According to the time of operation

- a. Open-ended Governance;
- b. Fixed-term Governance;

According to the character of interests of the parties

- a. Public Governance
- b. Private Governance

According to the juridical character of interactions of the parties

- a. Vertical Governance
- b. Horizontal Governance

References

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- Harper & Brothers, 1948.
2. Marks K, Engels F, Works B. 23, p.342
 3. We use word -combinations: Social Governance, as a for the kind of activities and processes, concerning with the governing of the whole society,”
 - Public Governance- the same for the whole country carried out by state bodies,”
 - Corporate Management- the same for business organizations, political and non-political civic organizations
 - Religious Administration- for the same in religion organizations,
 - Executive government- for the process of administering in executive branch
 - Representative and Judicial Government- for the process of administering in Legislative and Judicial branches (author’s comment)
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 7. Or maybe for the President in case of Presidential Republic as mode of governing applied in the country (author’s comment)
 8. Aristotle “Политика”. Moscow. с.330, 1911.
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 10. Carried out by Parliaments an City Halls as representative bodies
 11. Carried out by the President, Governments and executive state bodies
 12. Carried out by Courts and bodies of judicial management.
 13. E.g. Political parties;
 14. E.g. Trade Unions, NGOs