

The Status Quo of Community Social Organizations Participating in Community Governance

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening-up, China's social governance system has undergone profound changes. Especially after the 19th CPC National Congress, the main contradiction in China has been transformed from the contradiction between the people's ever-increasing material and cultural needs and backward social production to the contradiction between the people's growing needs for good life and the unbalanced development. In the new era, community residents are more eager to pursue the demands for a better life, but at the same time, there are unbalanced and insufficient practical problems in China's grassroots services. As an important force participating in social governance, social organizations are playing an increasingly irreplaceable role. This paper, based on this background, through the status quo of social organizations in Yangpu District to participate in community services, found out the small social organization and the imbalance in the field of participation and other dilemmas, and on this basis put forward corresponding measures to promote the development of social organizations.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the Yangpu District government has actively responded to the call of the Central Government, continuously explored and innovated grassroots governance, vigorously promoted the development of social organizations, and encouraged social organizations to participate in community governance by increasing government procurement services. Social organizations have made considerable progress in Yangpu District.

2. The Status of Social Organizations Participating in Community Governance

2.1 Policy system construction

In recent years, Yangpu District has actively explored and improved the management and support of social organizations, and issued a series of policies, which are regularly adjusted according to the social development. In 2017, a relatively comprehensive "1+4" supportive policy for promoting the development of social organizations was issued, which further clarified the key directions for the introduction and cultivation of social organizations, encouraging the regulation of the healthy development of social organizations[1].

2.2 Self-construction of social organizations

In terms of raising working capital, in recent years, it has actively expanded the channels for raising working capital and achieved certain results. In the way of employing people, the proportion of labor contracts signed by employees is less than 70%, and the rest 1/3 of the month is mainly retired. Part-time workers are the mainstay; in terms of academic qualifications, college graduates and above account for about 60% of the academic qualifications; in terms of professional qualifications, holders of certificated personnel account for more than 20% of employees.

2.3 Resident participation

In an interview with the person in charge of the District Civilization Office, we learned that the number of registered community volunteers in the region is about 150,000, which is more than 1/10 of the permanent population. Volunteer groups are mainly concentrated in retirees aged over 60. People participating in community activities are relatively active, relying on social organizations, and providing services to residents who need help from the community within their capabilities.

3. Problems with Social Organizations Participating in Community Governance

3.1 Lack of legal support

In recent years, both national and local governments have actively responded to the call of the Central Government and successively issued relevant documents to support the development of social organizations. From the content point of view, they mainly focus on registration management, policy support, and assessment and supervision, and are biased toward practical aspects. From the perspective of the main body of the article, it is mainly the Ministry of Civil Affairs at the national level, and the provincial, municipal, district-level government agencies at the local level. It does not shy away from saying that the main body of the document is still relatively low and has not yet introduced a support for the development of social organizations. Legal documents as support[2].

3.2 The total amount is small

According to the foregoing, there are currently 714 social organizations in Yangpu, the number of which is in the middle and lower levels in the seven central cities of the city, which is smaller than the number of suburbs such as Minhang. There are 5.4 permanent residents per 10,000 population, and 6.6 households per 10,000 people. By the end of 2015, the number of resident population per 10,000 in the city has reached 5.5, and the number of households per 10,000 people has reached 9.3, both lower than the city's level. The total change trend is as follows.

$$e_j = -k \sum_{i=1}^m p_{ij} \times \ln p_{ij} \quad (1)$$

3.3 Mistakes in the field of participation

There are nearly 600 civil and non-governmental organizations in Yangpu District. The service areas are mainly concentrated in education and people's livelihood. For example, in the area of pension, more than 90% of the nursing homes in the region are operated through public-private and private-owned organizations, and social organizations are highly involved in the field of elderly care; Similar to labor, science and technology, sports, culture, and other areas involved less, there

are few legal areas, there is a serious imbalance in the field of participation.

3.4 Weak social organizations

The uncertainty of working capital is still the biggest obstacle to the further development of social organizations, and the financing situation of social organizations is still relatively poor. The employment pattern of organizations is not fixed, and more than 1/3 of employed personnel are retired from hiring, part-time employment, etc., and labor contracts are not signed; the age structure of employees is too large, accounting for more than 1/3 of employees over 50 years of age; Low, nearly 40% of employees have academic qualifications for high school and below; professional capabilities are limited, and practitioners have lower certification rates[3].

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Social Organizations to Participate in Community Governance

4.1 Establish a sound legal system as soon as possible

The legislature should further strengthen its research and put the formulation of the "Social Organization Law" on the agenda as soon as possible. It will soon introduce a legal document that supports the development of social organizations, clarifying the identity and function of social organizations in the form of laws, and legal responsibility for social organizations. , service targets, regulatory measures, obligations, powers, etc. are determined in the form of laws, and laws are used to name social organizations.

4.2 Increase the number of social organizations

A clear annual assessment target has a leading role in the development of the local social organizations. Local governments must attach great importance to the development of social organizations, formulate clear and reasonable development plans, and include them in the annual work targets. Conduct assessments to ensure that the relevant departments effectively implement responsibilities and the number of social organizations has steadily increased. Social workers are distributed as follows.

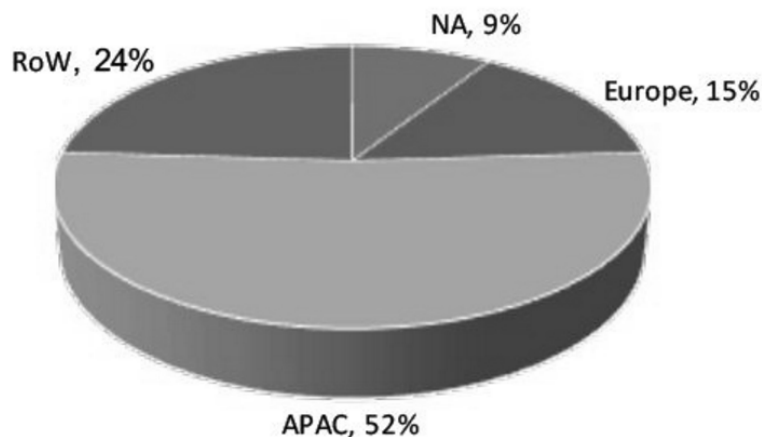


Fig.1 Social worker distribution area

4.3 Optimize the participation of social organizations

For government departments, while encouraging the rapid development of social organizations, we must pay more attention to the balanced development of social organizations. When pre-approval, social organizations with different professional backgrounds need to establish different thresholds for examination and approval, encourage social organizations with insufficient participation in the field to register, prioritize the development of quantity, and increase the barriers to entry and strengthen the survival of the fittest in those areas that have already fully participated. Focus on the quality of development [4].

4.4 Strengthen social organization capacity building

From the perspective of the Afghan government, in the context of deregulating power in a simple manner, it is necessary to strengthen post-mortem monitoring of social organizations, improve the mechanism for survival of the fittest, and force the social organizations to continuously improve their own development capabilities. From the perspective of the social organization itself, it is necessary to establish and improve the organization and operation mechanism, clarify the governance structure, improve the organizational structure, optimize the entry and exit system for employees, maintain the internal vitality of social organizations, and enhance core capabilities such as project development and resource integration and their own competitiveness. On this basis, through the provision of non-profit paid services, etc., we will actively broaden funding channels and improve our own survivability so as to realize the organizational vision of providing services to more people.

5. Summary

From the government level, it is necessary to further rationalize the community residents' participation in the community affairs mechanism, to open channels for participation, to allow enthusiastic residents who want to participate to have an opportunity to contribute to community service; to establish and improve the volunteer participation mechanism, and to clarify volunteers' Obligations and powers, strengthen the basic guarantees for volunteers, and eliminate the participation of volunteers. From the perspective of social organizations, it is necessary to further raise the awareness of attracting more community volunteers to participate in, arrange special personnel and community volunteers to contact and train and provide them with necessary assistance to cultivate a sense of belonging among community volunteers; Public credibility, improve influence, at the same time, make full use of various media to strengthen project propaganda, strengthen public opinion guidance, attract more willing community members to participate, and enrich their own personnel strength.

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