

Research on the Participation of Youth Social Organizations in Social Governance

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Abstract—Social organization is the main body of the national governance system. Young social organizations are the backbone of social organizations. The participation of youth social organizations in public governance is an important issue in the current modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the construction of social governance systems, improve the social governance system of party committee leadership, government responsibility, social coordination, public participation, and legal guarantee, strengthen the construction of social governance systems, and push the focus of social governance to the grassroots, give full play to the role of social organizations, realizing government governance and social regulation, and the friendly interaction of residents' autonomy, building a social governance pattern of co-governance and sharing. By analyzing and arranging the forms, status quo and existing problems of youth social organizations participating in public governance, it provides a feasible path for young social organizations to participate in social governance.

Keywords—youth social organization; participation; social governance

I. INTRODUCTION

The youth social organizations are initiated by young people and take young people as the main body. Vitality, sociality and development are the main characteristics of youth social organizations. In recent years, youth social organizations have flourished and are playing an increasingly important role in the process of innovative social governance. Studying the laws governing the development of youth social organizations, further exerting the advantages and functions of youth social organizations, and promoting the compatibility of youth social organizations with social governance has become a major issue that must be seriously studied.

II. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

The research results of combing scholars found that the participation of young social organizations in public governance has the following three characteristics:

A. Strong Sense of Mission to Participate in Social Governance

The main sponsors and service targets of youth social organizations are young people. Under the guidance of the Communist Youth League, the sense of mission and responsibility of young people to participate in social governance has been continuously enhanced. In the service process, youth social organizations can effectively build a good communication platform for the government and the public, alleviate the social contradictions caused by poor communication between the two, and become a hub and bridge connecting the government and the people.

B. Unbalanced Development

At present, the development of youth social organizations is still very uneven. The first is the uneven development between regions. There is a big difference in the scale of development of youth social organizations between the eastern and western regions and between prefecture-level cities in various provinces. Second, it is itself. Unbalanced development, under the influence of different policy environments, even if the young social organizations develop better, their own development is also unbalanced, which is mainly reflected in the internal governance structure, the quality of services provided, and the social role played. Not uniform.

C. The Service Field Continues to Expand

At the beginning of the rise of youth social organizations, it aims to meet the needs of young individuals such as entertainment friends, hobbies, and learning improvement. In the face of the rapid development of youth self-organization, the Communist Youth League actively adopted various channels and methods to integrate them into the overall pattern of the work of the Communist Youth League. With the development of society, the service field of youth social organizations has gradually expanded from the original satisfaction of only satisfying their individual needs to the public service and volunteer service that meet the needs of society. With the introduction of a series of documents promoting the development of social organizations, public welfare volunteer service organizations that meet the needs of the public as the organization's goals and visions pay more attention to exploring their own service areas in the process of sensing public needs.

III. THE PRESENT SITUATION OF YOUNG SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

In view of the differences in the development stages and methods of youth social organizations in various regions, Shanghai, the birthplace of young social organizations, and Jilin Province, where the author is located, are typical representatives of Fuzhou City in the initial stage, and sort out the status of youth social organizations in three cities participating in public governance.

A. Shanghai City

The participation of Shanghai youth social organizations in social governance can be divided into three periods: the initial period from 2004 to 2006, the registration period from 2006 to 2010, and the development period from 2010 to 2014. These three periods have witnessed the development of China's youth social organizations. Participate in social governance from small to large. The participation of early youth social organizations in social governance mainly depends on the social relations of the organization leaders. In the medium term, the party and government departments represented by the Shanghai Communist Youth League began to pay attention to the youth social organization groups, encourage, help, and allow the registration of young social organizations, and began to organize Participated in some social and public spheres, and realized beneficial supplements to the government and the market in many social fields such as education, poverty alleviation, environmental protection, rights protection, charity, culture, and intermediary. It has had a positive impact on social governance; the number of young social organizations in Shanghai has gradually grown in the later period. The professional ability and quality have gradually improved, as well as the establishment of the Shanghai Youth Charity Alliance, the Shanghai Youth Social Organization Alliance and various public service centers, providing a platform for youth social organizations to share public resources and incubate public welfare projects, so that youth social organizations can be fully integrated. Opportunities for development have gained an opportunity to participate extensively in social governance.

B. Jilin Province

The participation of youth social organizations in Jilin Province in social governance mainly adopts the three-level linkage model of "Government-Communist Youth League-Youth Social Organization". Accelerate the construction of youth social organizations through government guidance, and promote the development of youth social organizations through the support of the Communist Youth League. The Jilin Provincial Government purchased youth social organization services and transferred resources to young social organizations. The Jilin Provincial Department of Culture issued the "Implementation Plan for the Prosperity of Literary Arts in the 13th Five-Year Plan Period of Jilin Province" to promote the relevant departments of Jilin Province to increase government procurement services. To purchase public services from youth social organizations, and through third-party service evaluation agencies, assess

the quality of youth social organizations' supply services and promote the construction of youth social organizations. The Communist Youth League Jilin Provincial Committee has guided young social organizations to carry out voluntary service, venture philanthropy and other activities, among which representative of the "Jiqing Homeland" .Jiqing Homeland was initiated by the Communist Youth League Jilin Provincial Committee, social enterprises are widely involved, in colleges and universities, The "stores" for young people in urban complexes, bookstores, communities and coffee shops are a comprehensive service platform for young people. The pilot, Jilin Province youth community cultural tour and other activities, to play the role of youth social organizations to connect with young people, close to the youth, to achieve the goal of the Communist Youth League to lead youth and serve youth. The three-level linkage model closely links the government, the Communist Youth League, and the youth social organizations, which is conducive to the realization of government functions, the role of the Communist Youth League, enriching the ways in which young social organizations participate in social governance, and improving the social benefits of youth social organizations.

C. Fuzhou City

The youth social organizations in Fuzhou gradually showed the trend from loose governance to professional norms, from single-handedness to development, with autonomy, diversity, expandability and flexibility. Compared with other cities, Fuzhou has a large number of colleges and universities, and participates in social governance groups. There are many research institutes, and the intellectual and service resources involved in social governance are abundant. The party and government resources are rich, and the space for participating in social governance is large. Fuzhou Youth Social Organization's main forms of participation in social governance are interested in popularization, volunteer service activities and professional social worker services. The typical youth social organization has the Kunpeng Youth Affairs Service Center, Fuzhou City Trust Social Work Service Center, Fuzhou Youth Entrepreneurship Promotion Association, etc.

IV. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

As a new form of organization, youth social organizations face many difficulties in participating in social governance. The influencing factors are mainly concentrated in the internal defects of the organization and the external influence of the organization.

A. Internal Defects in the Organization

1) *The organizational structure is single and the management is lax:* The young social organizations have a single structure, mostly linear structures. There are no or few departments within the organization. Most of them have only one leader and a large number of team members. There is no special management system; the management of youth

social organizations is lax. The concept is weak, the members of the organization come and go, and there is no effective binding.

2) *Lack of professional talents and high mobility of personnel:* The entry requirements for young social organization members are not high, and there is often a lack of professional talents for professional management. Young social organizations are relatively free to move, and members of the organization will flow according to changes in life planning and work areas. The lack of professional talents and the mobility of personnel have caused organizational instability, which is the most important factor affecting the participation of young social organizations in social governance.

3) *The organization is small, lack of office space:* Young social organizations are a collection of interests. Their small organization and lack of fixed office space has become an obstacle to the participation of youth organizations in social governance.

B. The Impact of the Organization's External Environment

1) *Low attention:* On the one hand, some functional departments and leaders do not have a clear understanding of the role of youth social organizations in the Internet age, and do not fully recognize the role of youth social organizations in improving public service capabilities and maintaining social harmony and stability. On the other hand, the local people have some misunderstandings and prejudices against some young social organizations, and they have not been universally recognized.

2) *Legality is not clear:* There is no law in China that specifically targets young social organizations so far. The development of youth social organizations lacks corresponding legal guarantees. The legal status of some youth social organizations is difficult to be recognized, and only through the dual certification of the competent business departments (government agencies) and civil affairs departments can legal status be obtained. Young social organizations lacking legal status will be afraid of their activities and participation in social public governance, and the participation effect is not satisfactory.

3) *Lack of funding guarantee:* Young social organizations are non-profit, non-profit, and have no fixed source of funding. The official support is small, the legal status is difficult to identify, and it is difficult for young social organizations to raise funds. This means that young social organizations may be disbanded due to shortage of funds.

V. SUGGESTION ON PROMOTING YOUTH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

A. Strengthening Legislation and System Construction

The introduction of administrative regulations on the operation and management of social organizations as soon as possible is an urgent task for promoting and guaranteeing the

development of social organizations in China. With the corresponding laws and regulations, we can better regulate the relationship between rights and obligations, protect the rights and interests of social organizations, and promote the development of social organizations. In the process of registration of social organizations, the entry threshold for youth social organizations should be appropriately reduced, the conditions for application should be relaxed, and more youth social organizations should be granted legal status as much as possible. For those social organizations that are small and have not yet met the conditions for registration, filing management may be implemented in different situations. On the one hand, through the government's filing, young social organizations can obtain formal status, so that they can absorb new members and work in the future; on the other hand, through registration, the government agencies can clearly understand the development of youth social organizations in the jurisdiction, Better strengthen the management of youth social organizations and guide them to participate in local social governance. It is necessary to strengthen legislation and system construction. The healthy and orderly development of youth social organizations must be guaranteed by a strict legal system.

B. Government Provides Policy Support

The grassroots government should help local youth social organizations to broaden their funding channels. Conditional regions can support the development of youth social organizations by setting up special funds, and can provide certain financial support to young social organizations with high influence and credibility. The government should increase the purchase of services for grassroots youth social organizations, and promote the healthy development of local youth social organizations through tax incentives, reductions and exemptions, and financial subsidies. The government should incorporate the development of youth social organizations into the government's long-term development plan, fund the establishment of a platform for the training of young social organizations, and regularly train professional and professional talents.

C. Giving Play to the Pivotal Role of the Communist Youth League

The Communist Youth League is a youth organization with natural links with the Chinese Communist Party. It is an intermediate force between the government and social organizations. It defines the core position of the Communist Youth League and gives full play to the role of the Communist Youth League as a bridge and link. The first is to help grassroots youth social organizations to register and obtain government support. The second is to make full use of the good influence and credibility of the Communist Youth League, give full play to its strong social mobilization ability, and participate in the positive advantages of grassroots governance, and provide assistance for the development of youth social organizations, especially in recruiting new members. The third is to guide more youth organizations to participate in social governance.

D. Strengthening the Construction of Youth Social Organizations

1) *Improving the rules and regulations of youth social organizations:* According to the actual situation of youth social organizations, we have formulated a set of basic rules that can adapt to organizational functions and operate effectively, standardize organizational activities, and standardize organizational operations.

2) *Actively building an organizational culture:* Draw up standards for new members and recruit young people who share common goals, recognize organizational culture, and are willing to work for the organization to grow. Young social organizations should find a correct positioning and propose a reasonable and feasible organizational development concept. According to the cultural level, economic conditions and mental state of the members of the organization, creating organizational culture suitable for organizational development, so that the youth organizations become members' emotional belonging and platform for value realization.

3) *Strengthening the building of a talent team within the organization:* Fully tap the human resources in the organization and learn from each other's strengths and weaknesses, strive to mobilize every member to make full use of talents. Carry out training exchanges, improve the professional quality of organization members through learning exchanges, and provide strong support for the development and capacity improvement of young social organizations.

4) *Improving management efficiency:* Through scientific management, the human resources, financial resources, material resources and other resources within the organization are effectively allocated, so that all departments of the organization can perform their duties and responsibilities, and enhance the influence and credibility of the organization.

E. Strengthening the Education of Youth Citizenship

We should vigorously cultivate the sense of ownership of the public, through the combination of school education and family education, media propaganda and government propaganda, etc., so that the majority of young people realize their importance as a social subject, improve their enthusiasm for participating in social governance and democratic construction, and guide more young people are involved in local social public affairs. Let young people understand that people are not only a personal existence, but also a social existence. They must have a strong sense of social responsibility and self-responsibility, link social development with their personal future, and shoulder greater social responsibilities, work with youth social organizations to build a harmonious society. For the special contribution of outstanding young people, young social organizations should give spiritual encouragement and material rewards, vigorously promote through the media, set a good example for young people, and encourage more young people to actively participate in grassroots social governance.

VI. CONCLUSION

Cultivating and mobilizing young social organizations to participate in social governance can not only develop and prosper a group of social organizations and social entrepreneurs, but also alleviate the burden of current government governance, enhance social governance performance, and promote social governance to modernization.

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