

Social Work Participation Strategy on Risk Society Governance

Wei Deng

Law School of Jimei University, Xiamen; 361021, China

Abstract. Reducing risk accumulation in daily life is a feasible strategy to realize effective governance of risk society. Therefore, we must promote multiple subjects and forces to participate in this process. With the lagging development of Chinese civil society and the weak public participation, professional social workers are the key to promote pluralistic participation. This paper discusses the possibilities and advantages of social work participation in risk management, and provides countermeasures and suggestions for strengthening social work participation.

Keywords: Social Work; Governance; Risk; Sustainable Development Community.

1. Introduction

"Risk society" is an image depiction of human society, which reflects the bottleneck of some governance forms in post-industrial society and the threat to human survival. In such a society, various global risks pose a serious threat to human survival and development, such as financial crisis, lack of national identity, polarization between rich and poor, climate change, environmental problems and so on. In the context of a risky society, it is particularly important for the public to participate in the daily management of risks, that is, to achieve sustainable development by avoiding and resolving the daily basis of risk generation. Professional social work organizations and people, as an important force within the framework of governance, play their own role and value in risk management. This paper discusses the possibility and advantages of professional social work in risk management, and puts forward the ways and Countermeasures to strengthen social work participation in governance.

2. China's Professional Social Work in Risk Management: Theory and Possibility

Since 1990s, in the face of various disaster risks and systemic crises brought by nature and society, western politicians, sociologists and economists have introduced the concept of "governance" to solve traditional governance problems such as "market failure" and "government failure" with governance thinking. Ostrom, an important scholar of governance theory, believes that in order to realize the diversification of governance subjects, the government, market and social organizations should cooperate to establish a governance system with government administrative mechanism as the leading role and market competition mechanism and self-government mechanism of social organizations as the co-participation, so as to improve the efficiency and quality of governance. ^[1]

China's social organizations are gradually infiltrating into the public sphere which was completely governed by the government. Like western social organizations, China's social organizations are also beginning to participate in services and governance in the fields of culture and education, environmental protection, health care, poverty alleviation and disaster relief, and social welfare. In the process of participating in governance, compared with the part of government, the operation of social organizations is more transparent, flexible and able to gain social recognition. This not only enables social organizations to share government responsibilities, promote social equity and stability, but also can allocate social resources fairly, reasonably and efficiently.

In the process of the development of Chinese social organizations, the professional forces of social work have played an important role in leading the appointment. Professional social work services and the construction of social work personnel have entered the national strategic level. The state and society pay more and more attention to the role of social work in social development, stability and harmony. Therefore, social work has gradually infiltrated into all aspects of society, including risk management. Because of its professionalism, social work plays an irreplaceable role in other social organizations, mainly in the following three aspects:

First, social work plays a connecting, coordinating and integrating role in risk management. On the one hand, social workers need to contact other social organizations, government departments and so on, to face social problems or crises, through discussion, communication and cooperation with other social organizations, to coordinate the responsibilities of all parties, at the same time to influence government policies, and to solve problems by driving all forces; on the other hand, social workers need to integrate various social resources, including the broad masses of members of society. Resources such as family, community and so on, and then through professional social work methods, to solve individual, family, community, and even social problems. Secondly, social work plays the role of planning, mobilization and organization in risk management. In the process of risk management, social workers plan some activities on the basis of investigation, mobilize and organize the active participation of social members, and achieve the goal of activities through professional methods. For example, in the process of community construction, because of the influence of factors such as construction itself and residents' quality on community environment and residents' living environment, community workers are faced with community environmental risks. They need to investigate residents' attitudes, assess community environment and so on, and influence residents' behavior and attitudes by carrying out relevant activities, and ultimately change the status quo. Thirdly, in overcoming the difficulties of risk management system and mechanism, social work embodies its unique value. Under the background of "big government, small society", in addition to government reform and the establishment of good interaction between government and society, it also relies on the innovation of social organization and management system. As a form of social organization, social work mainly realizes innovation through professional services. On the one hand, social workers provide services through professional social work methods to solve problems; on the other hand, they also cooperate with government transformation to promote public services of other social organizations to achieve innovation.

3. Advantages of Social Work Participating on Risk Governance

The role advantages of social work. Social work is a kind of social organization which is less distant from the public in space and psychology. In a risky society, it can get the public's demand information in time and respond quickly. This is a remarkable advantage compared with the government as the main body of social macro-management organization and governance. In public crisis management, social work has a great tendency in protecting the interests of vulnerable groups in society, and plays an important role in promoting fair and just solution of crisis events. At that time, this role advantage was also reflected in coordinating the relationship between the government, the people and other social organizations in social work. Faced with the increasingly diverse and heterogeneous needs of the public, when the administration and disposal of the government can not be effectively met, the government must change its functions, from an administrative government to a public service-oriented government, social work services become a "bridge" between the government, the people and social organizations. ^[2]

Ability advantages of social work. The advantages of social work's ability to participate in governance are mainly reflected in its professionalism and professionalism. It follows professional ethical norms in social governance. In the field of social management and social services, guided by professional concepts and guided by those who have received professional education and training in social work, it integrates professional knowledge, skills and methods to help needy individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities integrate social resources, coordinate social relations, prevent and solve social problems, and restore them. Developing social functions. At the same time, social work has a wide range of service objects and concerns, close to the people, often before the government finds out the interests and demands of the people, timely understanding of social dynamics, can effectively make up for the limitations and shortcomings of government governance of society.

Advantages of resource integration in social work. Like other social organizations, social work is a collector of public emergency resources outside the government. It can mobilize social public

welfare resources outside the government financial system to provide assistance to those in need and effectively make up for the shortage of government resources. The long-term management of daily public affairs by the government will inevitably lead to a fixed thinking pattern, which will often lead to the "wisdom limitation" of dealing with risks and the excessive mobilization of resources.^[3] Social work can bring a new thinking mode for social governance and enhance the breadth and depth of government governance. In social governance, social work has special advantages in running projects and obtaining support from the government, the people and other organizations. At the same time, social work has a strong credibility, and its participation in social governance is based on volunteerism rather than interests, moral responsibility rather than administrative responsibility, which is why social resources can be more effectively integrated to promote project operation.

4. Strategies for Improving the Governance Value of Risk Social Work in China

Although social work has important advantages in the construction of sustainable development communities and other risk management levels, there are still great difficulties in China. For example, the overall governance of the country is still strong, and the low political trust in civil society leads to the majority of resources in the hands of government departments, some departments directly or indirectly "run society". Moreover, the lack of information channels and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for social work participation in public services, as well as the imperfection of supporting policies for social work, make social work participation in social governance lack sufficient platform. In addition, the government-funded or purchased services of social work institutions is one of the ways for social work to participate in governance, but this mechanism is not perfect. The legal basis for the government to purchase public services from social organizations is the Government Procurement Act, which does not include public service items in the procurement scope.^[4] In addition, the current system of government purchasing services is not perfect, and there are still shortcomings in purchasing procedures, purchasing content, purchasing price and evaluation mechanism. All these have become obstacles and limitations for social work to participate in governance. Based on the limitations of social work participation in governance, this paper briefly discusses the countermeasures to overcome the problems.

We will increase support for the development of social work in terms of government policies. Including the formulation of supporting laws and regulations for the professional management of social workers, the clarification of general professional standards of social work and specific service standards of various industries, the standardization of social workers' post setting, salary treatment, assessment and rights protection, the improvement of social work personnel training, evaluation, use and incentive system, and the construction of a high-quality social work personnel team; the formulation and implementation of taxes; Preferential policies such as preferential collection, financial subsidies, preferential land use, preferential loans, etc., incline to social work institutions in terms of funds, taxes and projects; gradually expand the scope of government procurement, and improve the way of allocation and supervision of financial funds.

We will vigorously promote the participation of social organizations in governance and give full play to the role of social organizations in governing society. We should encourage the development of non-governmental organizations and community service organizations of public welfare services, actively promote the reform of welfare services and other institutions, so that more than social organizations can effectively participate in social governance and promote social integration. Social work plays a role in social governance by communicating with the government and society, expanding grassroots people's knowledge and participation in public affairs, making full use of its own professional theory and technological advantages, constantly improving public trust and winning social recognition.

Play the basic role of public participation in social management and public service. Diversified governance under the guidance of social work needs to stimulate the subjective consciousness of the broad masses. However, the social awareness and acceptance of social work in China is not high.

Generally, the public's volunteerism, civic consciousness and sense of responsibility are not fully established. Traditional units create people's dependent personality, and the appeal for public services often first resorts to administrative power. Participation in social affairs is weak, and philanthropy and donation have not become the climate. Therefore, to maximize public participation is also the direction of social work participation in governance.

Acknowledgements

Foundation projects: Fujian Provincial College Discipline Leader Training Program and Fujian Provincial College Outstanding Talents Support Program in the New Century (JYXSJ201702).

References

- [1]. Ostrom, Elinor (1990). *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- [2]. Ma Liang. (2011). Social Work Professional Services and Grass-roots Government Governance: An Empirical Study of NH District in Zhejiang Province. *Jiangsu Social Sciences* (1), 32-36.
- [3]. Shen Yongfeng. (2010). Difficulties and solutions for NGOs to participate in public crisis management in the transitional period. *Journal of Chongqing University (Social Science Edition)*, 16 (6), 119-124.
- [4]. He Can, & Li Jing. (2011). Perspective of Social Pluralistic Governance: Effectiveness Analysis of Community Social Organizations Participating in Public Service. *Innovation*, 05 (3), 107-110.