

Analysis of the Action Logic and Organizational Path of Urban Residents' Participation in Community Governance

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Abstract

With the advancement of urbanization, the public rights and interests of the city are constantly undermined. On the one hand, the consciousness of urban residents' subjects is awakening, but whether the stretching of individual rights brings about the transformation of their own participation behavior becomes a proposition worth pondering nowadays. However, if people rely solely on their personal power to actively participate in decision-making or reflect on issues, it often seems self-serving. However, when urban communities lead residents to join an organization and become active in it, their possibilities of political participation are much greater; on the one hand, there are intrinsic requirements of their own, and on the other hand, there are institutional requirements of the organization that provide the necessary guarantees for the effectiveness of political participation and provide institutional safeguards for the maintenance of rights and interests. This paper adopts the research method of literature reading to propose innovative ways for the importance of organized political participation of urban residents at present and the problems that still exist in the process of institutional operation. Therefore, in the process of urbanization, proceeding to strengthen the cultivation of social organizations and promoting the organized political participation of urban residents will become an important element of grassroots governance.

Keywords

Urban Residents; Organizing; Political Participation; Grassroots Governance.

1. Introduction

Urban residents are the main body of political participation, the main body of community grassroots governance, and the political participation of urban community residents is the fundamental driving force and necessary guarantee to sustain the long-term stable development of the community. To promote the construction of grassroots democracy and political civilization, it is essential for various organizations to cooperate actively and for the public to participate extensively in organized political participation. This paper discusses the importance of residents' organized political participation, its practical dilemmas and paths.

2. The Importance of Residents' Organized Political Participation Organization of the Text

The 19th Party Congress report proposed: "to improve the Party's leadership and governance, to ensure that the Party leads the people to effectively govern the country; expand the people's orderly political participation, to ensure that the people to implement democratic elections, democratic consultation, democratic management, democratic decision-making, democratic supervision in accordance with the law; improve the grassroots democratic system, to protect

the people's right to information, participation, expression and supervision. " Political participation is an important link between the state and society, and can correct to some extent the contradictions and disorders between government decisions and residents' wishes. And urban residents are the subjects of the community and the masters of the public space. Only when urban residents actively participate in political decision-making at the grassroots level and form a strong sense of "ownership" can they better gather the wisdom and power of the people to promote the construction of grassroots democracy, stabilize the social and political order, and In this way, we can better gather people's wisdom and power to promote the construction of grassroots democracy, stabilize social and political order, and promote the further development of urban civilization. This paper discusses the basic connotation, necessity, practical significance and innovative ways to guide the organized political participation of urban residents from the perspective of grassroots governance in urban communities.

Political participation of urban community residents is an important means for residents to realize their political rights, and Wang Pu-chi once wrote in his book, "Political participation is the act of ordinary people participating in political life through legal means. Political participation affects the rules of operation, the way of operation, and the policy process of the political system, reflects the role of citizens in political life, and is one of the important ways of realizing their political rights." [1] Residents express their political will through political participation, so that policies that directly or indirectly affect their own interests are more often based on the public opinion of community residents, which increasingly becomes an important guarantee for the stable operation of a political system. And the significance of organized political participation of community residents is mainly expressed in the following aspects.

First, for the residents who are the subjects of political participation. First, community residents are constantly improving their political literacy and becoming a qualified citizen through organized participation in a variety of political policy activities. In this process of participation, they also become constantly concerned about the whole political process all the time, become concerned about politics, can listen more to the different opinions provided by the organizational platform, enhance the effectiveness of political participation, and improve their own sense of belonging. Second, political participation plays the function of learning. In the process of participation, the organization as a platform can provide learning perspectives from different professions, continuously enhance residents' awareness of rights and democracy, and at the same time promote many government powers to operate under the sun, partially returning the power to the people, thus playing a certain monitoring function. Third, the need for community residents to express and satisfy their interests. The power structure of China's urban communities has changed to a certain extent, but this change is still a top-down institutional arrangement needed by the state to govern society, and the political participation of urban community residents is still very passive. Community residents are mostly passive in participating in social and public affairs, and they will not be active in expressing their rights and will not take the need to satisfy their own interests as a precondition. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage urban community residents to actively engage with social public affairs, and the political participation of community residents should be directly related to the fight for their own rights and interests, and only when residents participate in it can they express their interests and positions on public affairs.

Secondly, the organized political participation of urban residents plays an active role in the construction and development of streets and communities so that they can better serve the society. Promoting organized political participation of urban community residents is the basis for building democratic communities and democratic societies, and community residents should play the role of owners in community construction and development. The emergence of an exemplary political participation organization within a street will greatly benefit other communities to learn and learn from it, and advance the process of community democratization.

It will make them get more sense in their participation process and better integrate them into the service team of the street and community.

Finally, the political participation of urban residents has a positive effect on government and social development. It is mainly reflected in the following: First, the total amount of public power is constant, and political participation is a lever between the government and residents. Power is expansive, and if it lacks strong supervision and control, it tends to breed corruption and damage the whole political ecology. Therefore, organized political participation is conducive to correcting some situations where power is used inappropriately or where there are small-scale conflicts. Second, organized political participation improves the political stability of a society. When a resident participates in organizational activities, he not only relies on the power of the organization to secure his rights and interests well, but also is bound by the organization, which is conducive to promoting the construction of political civilization in the community. Therefore, citizens' political participation within the limits of political and legal permission is an important guarantee of a stable political order. Samuel Huntington, regarding the relationship between political participation and political stability, has suggested that under conditions of relatively high political institutionalization, the political stability of a society is positively proportional to the political participation of that society; on the contrary, under conditions of relatively low political institutionalization, the political stability of a society is inversely proportional to the political participation of that society.

3. The Main Dilemma of Residents' Organized Political Participation at Present

Through the summary of fieldwork experience and literature reading, this paper finds that the degree of organized political participation of urban residents is still insufficient, and the following problems mainly exist.

3.1. Inadequate System of Organized Political Participation and Limited Number of Personnel

The most important influence of participation system on political participation is the channel of political participation. The community residents' committee is the main platform and also the main channel for political participation of urban residents. Although neighborhood party branches, owners' committees and owners' supervisory boards play a crucial role, the imperfectly organized political participation system and the lack of effective and orderly participation channels make it difficult for the public to insist on exercising their right to political participation, thus, in the long run, leading to a state of distrust in the public political participation system and a sense of apathy toward political participation. The number of personnel is also very limited, leading to limited activism. As a rule, the internal affairs of the community require the community residents' committee to coordinate other personnel or personnel from other social organizations to enter the community to carry out service work, leaving the service in a passive stage or even unnoticed.

3.2. Insufficient Continuity of Organized Participation and Disconnectedness

People have limited participation and often express indifference to political participation because of family matters. The cultivation of civic consciousness is indirectly affected due to the level of education. It is generally believed that residents with a high level of education have self-valued judgments about their cognition, awareness and behavior of political participation, while residents with a low level of education are slightly less supportive and understanding of policies, pay less attention to their own public interests, tend to have radical opinions about the events happening around them, are easily led by people with ulterior motives and have insufficient judgment of their own. Often, because they are damaged in the public rights and

interests of the community, they hope to seek compensation for their damaged rights and interests through the platform of the organization due to the influence of their emotions. At this point, because of the emotional sway, many people really go to understand find things exist a certain degree of difficulty and will withdraw from the whole process on their own. In this way, the continuity of organized participation is not enough.

3.3. Imbalance between Men and Women Within Some Organizations

Women in economically developed areas have a stronger sense of equality, independence and autonomy, and a stronger ability to participate in politics and discuss politics. In contrast, in the western remote and backward areas, the economy is not developed, women are busy all day long to make a living, and with the influence of education, they have a weak sense of independence and democracy, are indifferent to politics, and have been outside of political participation for a long time, and the proportion of political participation is significantly lower than that in the east and central. [2] Compared to rural areas, in urban areas, especially in cities at the prefecture-level city level and above, the proportion of women in intra-urban organizations is significantly higher than that of men, and the participation rate is also higher than that of men. Women take on more care of their children and the living environment in which they live in the household division of labor, and are then more concerned about the rights and interests of their surroundings. At the same time, because of the staggered time of children's participation in school education, women have more time in their lives to focus on their immediate interests. This leads to an imbalance in the ratio of men to women in the political participation of urban residents.

4. Path Options for Improving Residents' Organized Political Participation

4.1. Improve Institutional Development and Lay the Foundation for the Expansion of Political Participation

The continuous refinement and improvement of the system is conducive to the participation of a wider range of residents. Under the current system, urban grassroots have established grid-based services, but the services are only passive, enjoying the rights but failing to strengthen the sense of fulfilling obligations. Through the improvement of the system, the channels of political participation will be smoothly opened to truly achieve a higher degree of organized political participation and better concentration of public opinion. First, improve the democratic election system. Further improve the direct election methods for urban residents' committees, refine the mobilization, registration, candidate nomination, vote counting, vote counting, and vote monitoring. Involve CPC members in the process as much as possible to bring positive energy into play. Second, establish a building leader system. Through building leaders, we can make up for the shortcomings of the existing organizations and the shortcomings of the "last meter" distance of public opinion, so as to achieve a balanced distribution in the community and enhance the degree of organization. This will not only enhance participation, but also better focus the opinions of each building's residents and improve the effectiveness of participation.

4.2. Cultivate Civic Awareness and Deepen the Consciousness of Political Participation

Whether grassroots autonomy can be developed deeply is closely related to the people's independent participation in political life, political psychology and political decision-making, otherwise it will be difficult for grassroots governance to develop in depth. Political participation requires citizens' voluntary participation, but citizens' participation consciousness is not born in their minds, it is based on their democratic consciousness, responsibility consciousness, rule of law consciousness, and literacy level, and well-educated citizens have relatively stronger political consciousness [3]. Only by constantly cultivating the

"master" consciousness of the masses and strengthening their awareness. From their own rights and interests to the public rights and interests, they further demand to join highly organized social organizations to express their rights and demands. This not only enhances the degree of organized political participation, but also provides a legal guarantee for political participation in decision-making.

4.3. Establish Incentive Mechanisms to Strengthen Residents' Motivation to Participate

Residents' participation is very often in a passive way, and political participation formed in organizations that rely on neighborhood categories can establish appropriate incentives, but not too much interest, which can lead to participation in any public affairs can not think in terms of the public good. The essential requirement is the desire for increasing motivation to participate, and not to put the cart before the horse and come in search of material things. It is only crucial that the whole organization be run effectively in the long run through the establishment of an organized platform, supplemented by certain incentives. In the case of the prevention and control of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, for example, each community is required to strictly control the entry and exit of people, and the staff of the community residents' committee is very limited. At this time, it is necessary to rely on the platform of community-based social organizations and play the role of a volunteer service platform to contribute to the small-scale prevention and control of the community. As the residential members of the community have made great contributions to the overall public welfare work, it is beneficial for them to feel the warmth of participating in the management of public affairs around them through spiritual and material rewards. So that they will be better and willing to participate in the whole process of public affairs in the future.

4.4. Improve the Monitoring System and Consolidate the Effectiveness of Residents' Participation

In order to improve the way of democratic politics more effectively, the whole process of residents' organized political participation is enhanced, so that the whole process of political participation is carried out under the sunlight and everyone's political rights are guaranteed as necessary. In the process of organized political participation, so that each organization can widely absorb the opinions and suggestions of residents, at the same time, the whole process should also improve the monitoring system, from the beginning of the link, a series of records of collecting opinions. From the beginning of the process, a series of records are kept to collect opinions, and in the middle of the decision-making process, several staff members must be present at the same time, and the identity of the votes must be checked. Finally, in the public sector, it is necessary to ensure that residents are invited to attend all the meetings they want to attend, and that they are informed of public affairs from the beginning to the end as far as possible, without operating in the dark. This is conducive to the building of democracy and reinforces the authenticity and effectiveness of residents' participation.

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