



Methods and Strategies to Enhance Community Participation in Local Governance

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Abstract: With the deepening of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, local governance has also shown new characteristics. Among them, as an important unit of grassroots governance, the level of community participation directly affects the effectiveness of governance. This article explores strategies for enhancing community participation in local governance. Firstly, analyze the new characteristics of local governance, and then take R community as an example to point out the existing problems and solutions of participatory governance. This study provides useful references for improving community participation.

Keywords: local governance; community participation; governance strategy; R community

1. Introduction

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee has attached great importance to grassroots governance work, clearly proposing to adhere to the development concept of putting the people at the center and promote the shift of the focus of social governance to the grassroots level. As the nerve endings of grassroots governance, the effectiveness of community governance is directly related to social harmony, stability, and the well-being of the people. However, there are still many issues with community participation in current local governance. Inappropriate government intervention, insufficient participation of residents, and insufficient participation capacity of social organizations have constrained the effectiveness of community governance. In order to strengthen grassroots governance, promote the modernization of community governance system and governance capacity, and enhance community participation, it has become an urgent problem to be solved. Therefore, this article aims to explore in depth the methods and strategies for enhancing community participation in local governance. By systematically analyzing the current situation and problems of community participatory governance, combined with advanced governance concepts and practical experience at home and abroad, a series of targeted measures and suggestions are proposed.

2. Local governance has shown new features since the 18th CPC National Congress

2.1 Governance concept turns to service-oriented orientation

Local governance is shifting towards new demands for service supply. Modern governance theory is a reflection of the reality of diverse participation. With the differentiation of social groups and the diversification of social interest demands, responding to local diverse demands through service supply has become an inevitable choice in governance practice. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, local governance has been in an era where tradition and modernity, as well as borrowing and innovation, coexist. The Chinese government has begun to deepen the adjustment of social relations through leading mechanisms. While grasping the overall direction of governance and strengthening top-level design, the people-oriented service concept has become the foundation and core of local governance. This has prompted local governments to transform their functions, be service-oriented, focus on the needs of the people, and improve the quality and efficiency of services, thereby improving people's happiness and sense of achievement, and further achieving high-quality development of local governance.

2.2 Governance subjects tend to be diversified

With the rapid development of the economy, social differentiation and diversification of interests are intensifying, and social problems and contradictions are constantly accumulating. In the process of local governance, responding to complex social needs with a single center management logic will inevitably lead to a decrease in responsiveness and

ineffectiveness. After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the innovation path of local governance has undergone significant changes, mainly manifested in the transformation from a single internal government reform to a two-way interaction between "within the system and outside the system", from a single behavioral management to a wide range of "diversified linkage", and the deepening of institutional innovation. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed to "strengthen the leadership of the Party Committee, give full play to the leading role of the government, encourage and support the participation of all sectors of society, and achieve a positive interaction between government governance, social self-regulation, and resident autonomy.". In the decision-making and management of public affairs, various forces such as the state and society, the government and the market, organizations and individuals have begun to integrate more into local governance practices, expanding the scope of governance subjects. The core of governance is no longer just the government, but has formed a pattern of multi-party governance.

2.3 Governance means tend to be diversified

Faced with the complex and ever-changing local governance environment, governance strategies are becoming increasingly diversified. The joint participation of multiple subjects in governance promotes the expansion of governance methods from a single control and regulation to multiple dimensions such as guidance, communication, cooperation, and participation. For example, the introduction of ISO quality management system and PPP model by government departments has demonstrated innovation in governance methods. At the same time, the widespread application of information technology has injected new impetus into local governance. Since Premier Li Keqiang put forward the "Internet plus" action plan in 2015, the national level has successively launched big data, informatization, cyberspace security and other strategies, and local governments have also actively responded, promoting the "Internet plus+government" model, optimizing the service process through data connectivity, achieving "more data running, less people running errands", effectively improving the effectiveness of local governance and public satisfaction.

2.4 Governance mode tends to be coordinated and institutionalized

With the increasing complexity, diversity, and dynamism of local public affairs, many internal government issues have become increasingly externalized, and traditional single governance models have become increasingly difficult to adapt to current needs. Solving these problems undoubtedly requires changing the traditional top-down one-way administrative management system and crossing the traditional power boundaries of local governance. Local governance has begun to explore institutionalized governance methods, establishing long-term management systems and norms through deepening reforms, integrating the governance process into systematic engineering, and standardizing and institutionalizing the behavior of multiple entities, including the government. The dominance of institutionalized governance based on central policy spirit in local governance is becoming increasingly prominent.

3. Analysis of the status quo of R community participatory governance in local governance

3.1 Community basic facilities

The R community showed a high degree of perfection in the infrastructure construction. According to statistics, the average construction area of the community party and mass service center is about 400 square meters, providing a spacious space for activity for the community residents. The functional areas within the center are clearly divided, including the red education area (distance education), party building activity area, party and mass discussion area, comprehensive service area, etc., providing a diversified platform for learning, communication and discussion for party members and the masses. In addition, the party representative activity room, the book reading room and the activity room for the elderly and other group activity venues are also available, to meet the needs of different groups.

Table 1. Basic facilities of R community

Facilities type	Quantity / description
area of structure	About 400 square meters
Functional area	Red education area, party building activity area, party and mass discussion area, comprehensive service area, etc
Group activity venues	Party representative activity room, book reading room, activity room for the elderly
Multimedia equipment	Computers, projectors, etc

3.2 Sources of community governance funds

In 2014, R community clarified the financial ratio of district and street levels through the document, and allocated

200,000 yuan to each community as working funds. However, in practice, because the community accounts are managed by the street, some communities themselves do not know the specific income and expenditure situation, and some still have the income of the expenditure. It can be seen that although the district has defined the source of community work funds, in the actual operation process, due to the implementation of the system, the use of community work funds is not open and transparent, and even some communities still lack financial guarantee.

3.3 Daily work of the community

Generally speaking, the community is equipped with 6-10 staff according to the factors, the daily work is mainly to deal with community affairs under the guidance of the superior departments, the community staff organize community residents for self-management, and at the same time to do a good job in basic convenience services. In the face of the heavy assessment task of the superior departments, the community is short of manpower. Under the requirement of "territorial management", the community undertakes some matters that do not belong to the power scope and functional boundary of the community to varying degrees.

3.4 Participation of social organizations

In recent years, R community has provided a special fund of 200,000 yuan to serve the people. The project has been established by soliciting residents' opinions, research and discussion of the community "two committees", examination and approval by street and district-level functional departments, and then recruiting social organizations for the society. After the completion of the project, it can only be passed after passing the evaluation by a third-party organization. However, in the actual survey, residents' cognition of social organizations is still not high, and "looking for the community with problems" and "looking for property with problems" are still the realistic choices of most residents.

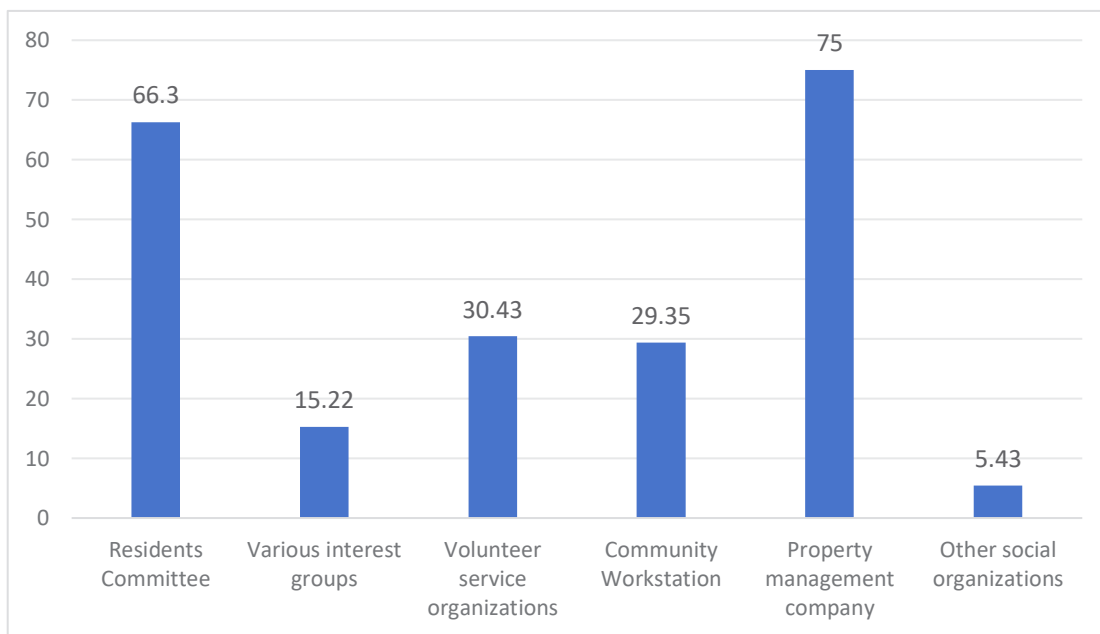


Figure 1. Type of R community resident organizations in community residents' cognition

For the social organizations that undertake projects serving the people, more than half of the respondents think that the role of social organizations is generally or basically ineffective, or even completely impossible.

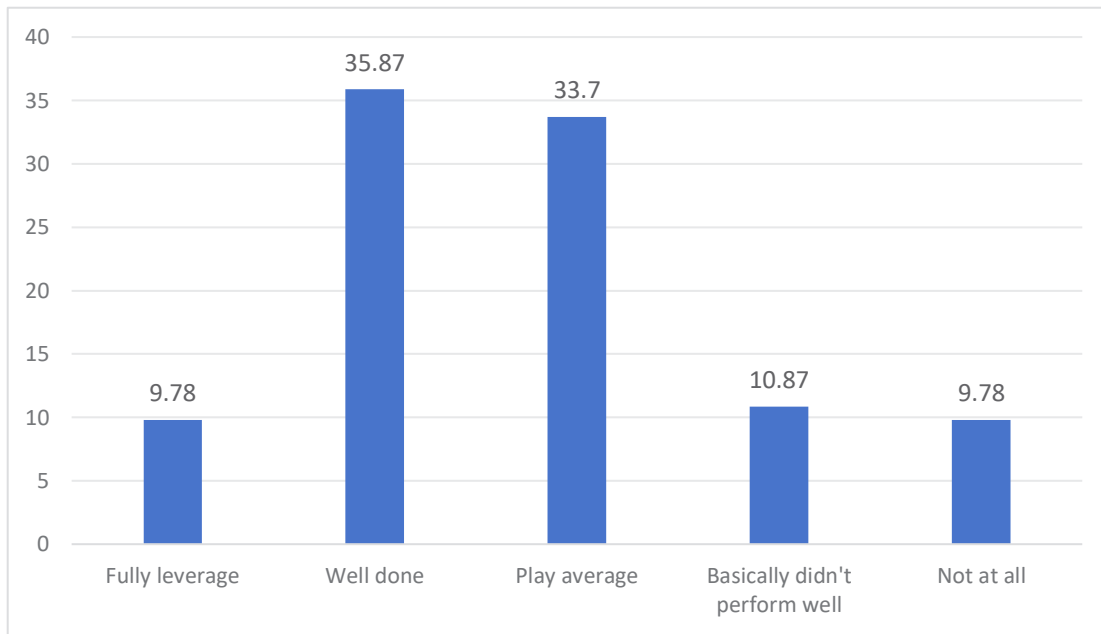


Figure 2. the role of social organizations in R community governance

3.5 Resident participation

As for residents' participation in community governance activities, we learned from the questionnaire that 80.43% of the respondents held the attitude towards residents' participation in community public offices: "everyone is responsible and should be supported", while in fact, 51.09% of the residents have never participated in any form of community governance activities.

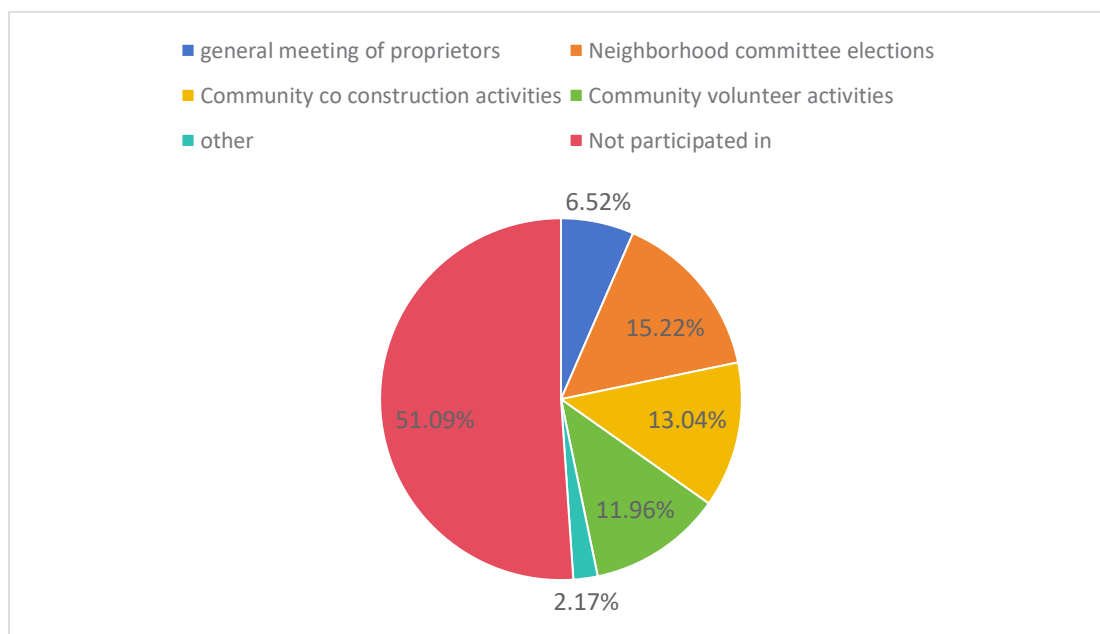


Figure 3. Types of R community residents participating in urban community governance activities

In the survey of active participation in community public affairs, nearly half of the respondents think that they could participate in community public affairs, or even unwilling or unwilling to participate.

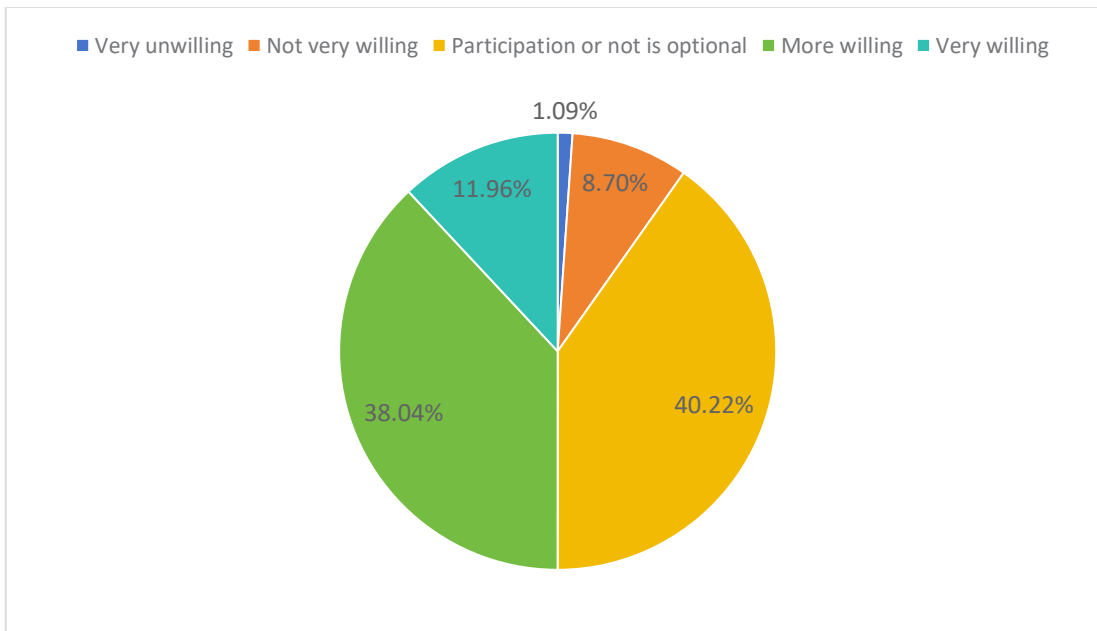


Figure 4. The proportion of R community residents willing to actively participate in community public affairs

In the survey to the community, 40.22% of residents rarely mentioned and 31.25% never mentioned.

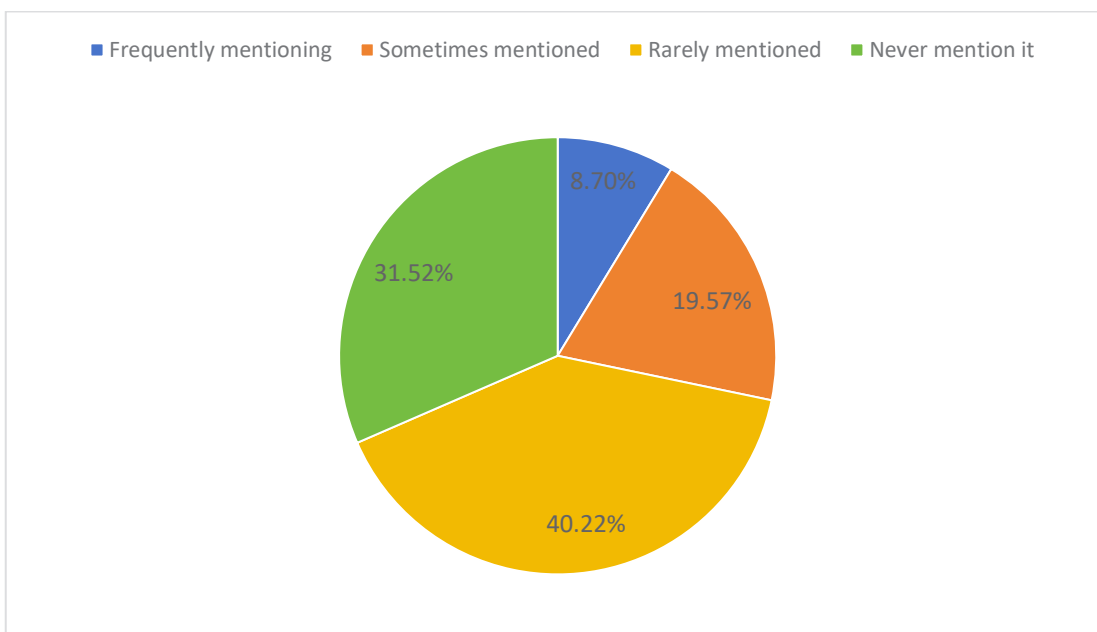


Figure 5. The proportion of community residents making suggestions to R community

It can be seen that in recent years, 5 R community residents have shown more care and support for community governance, but there is still a large distance from actively participating in various community governance activities. The overall participation of residents in community participatory governance is low.

4. There are problems in R community participatory governance in local governance

4.1 Misproblem of government intervention

From the perspective of participatory governance, as an important subject of community governance, the government's intervention behavior is inappropriate.

(1) Excessive government intervention has led to a serious tendency towards community administration. Although

the residents committee is a grassroots mass autonomous organization, the government delegates a large amount of affairs to the community, making it busy with handling and lacking interaction with residents, which affects the effectiveness of governance. In addition, the government has increased its assessment of communities, making it difficult for them to focus on participatory governance.

(2) There is a shortage of government in participatory governance. The government has failed to effectively fulfill its management and guidance responsibilities, fail to clarify the functions and positioning of autonomous organizations within the community, and lack standardization, training, and guidance for them. At the same time, the government lacks effective guarantee for the daily operation funds of the community, and the community needs to increase funds through external channels, resulting in limited development. In addition, the lack of overall planning for community construction by the government, inadequate infrastructure, and inadequate cultivation of community self-organization have affected the overall development of the community.

4.2 Inadequate participation of residents

In community participatory governance, the degree of residents' participation is an important factor affecting the effectiveness of governance. However, in practice, as the most direct stakeholders in community construction and management, residents often play a very limited role in participatory governance. It is mainly manifested in the following aspects:

(1) Low participation rate. From the perspective of urban community participatory governance, although the community has begun to guide ordinary residents active in community governance, but residents involved in the breadth and depth of still can not reach the ideal effect, the actual participation in activities is given priority to with community propaganda, volunteer service, really participate in community affairs decision-making, operation level is less.

(2) The structural imbalance of the participating population. People living in the community have different age, gender, education,

In occupations, the demand for community services is also different. At present, the retired elderly are the main group among the people participating in community governance. However, young groups and elites with relatively high cultural level and more active thoughts have an indifferent attitude towards participating in community governance and lack of desire and awareness to participate. On the other hand, it is the lack of community elites with strong ability that greatly affects the effectiveness of residents in participating in community decision-making and operation.

4.3 Insufficient participation capacity of social organizations

Since the concept of promoting community governance by communities, social organizations and social workers was put forward, more and more places begin to pay attention to the role of social organizations. Taking R community as an example, it adopts the method of "external introduction + internal training". On the one hand, it actively introduces excellent foreign social organizations, and on the other hand, it supports and cultivates local social organizations to participate in community governance. However, objectively speaking, foreign social organizations often appear the phenomenon of "not adapting to the environment", and the development of most local social organizations is in the primary stage, and their role in the process of community participatory governance is still limited.

The practical dilemma of social organizations' participation in community governance is mainly reflected in the inability to effectively undertake the needs of residents. Because most of the social organizations in the lack of ideological understanding, lack of independent operation ability, management responsibility, lack of professional personnel, professional skills, in the face of residents diversified service needs, cannot do "marketable", effective undertaking, leading to social organizations in the whole community participatory governance process existence is weak.

4.4 The "One-size-fits-all" problem in the participatory governance model

From the perspective of the historical evolution of communities, urban communities can be roughly divided into three categories: old urban communities, commercial housing communities and "village to residence" communities. In each type, each community will show different characteristics due to region, resident and resident structure. In the process of promoting the urban community participatory governance, not according to the different characteristics of different communities, give more targeted policy guidance, but almost completely using the successful experience of other areas of replication and grafting, simply, is to different types of community in governance and means of "one size fits all", lead to a lot of foreign successful experience in the local failed to achieve the desired results. For example, in the promotion of the "people situation map" work method, the old city community has good results due to the harmonious relationship between neighbors. In some new commercial housing communities and resettlement communities, the degree of cooperation of residents is low, which affects the actual effect.

5. Analysis of R community participatory path in local governance

5.1 Define the responsibility positioning of the participants

5.1.1 Clarify and give full play to the leading role of the government

Participatory governance in urban communities requires balancing government roles, ensuring financial and institutional support, and promoting the transformation of government functions. The following are suggestions for achieving this goal:

(1) Clarify the government's positioning. The government should clarify its leading role in community governance, providing necessary economic and policy support while avoiding excessive intervention. Its goal is to promote the normal development of community governance activities, while also promoting the openness of community resources and the participation of diverse stakeholders.

(2) Strengthen planning policy guidance. Local governments should formulate community construction plans that are in line with local realities, ensuring the independence and characteristics of community construction. At the same time, establish a community affairs access system, standardize the work authority of higher-level departments, and reduce the burden on the community.

(3) Improve personnel and financial support. Select outstanding social workers, strengthen job training, and enhance the abilities of community workers. At the same time, corresponding funds will be allocated based on the size and population of the community to ensure sufficient funding for community construction.

(4) Cultivate social organizations. The government should integrate resources, cultivate and support various social organizations, especially non-profit organizations, to provide a good development environment. At the same time, lower the threshold, strengthen support and supervision, encourage them to undertake social service projects, and expand the scope of public services.

(5) Guide broad participation. The government should widely mobilize community residents, enterprises, government agencies and institutions to participate in community construction, and expand participation channels and forms. Strengthen and improve the community participation system, leverage the advantages of government resource coordination, and promote the orderly development of community participatory governance.

5.1.2 Residents shall comprehensively improve the quality and efficiency of their participation

The "three societies" never move, the key depends on the masses, the masses do not move, the "three societies" move for nothing. The extensive participation of residents is not only a powerful driving force for the steady development of community participatory governance, but also a remarkable sign of the real effectiveness of community participatory governance. The six words "participation and sense of gain" are the core. No matter how good the residents do not participate, they will lose their vitality. The author suggests that the problem of low participation of residents in the current community governance should be solved from the following three aspects.

(1) Guide the residents to establish the concept of modern citizenship. Thought is the forerunner of action, promote the public participation in community governance, first to guide them to set up the modern citizen concept, actively to understand the community, community, join the process of community governance, truly understand citizenship and increase the identity, with reasonable and orderly express their rights demands to promote the process of community democracy autonomy. In addition, emotional identity is also an important factor affecting residents' participation. For the urban community residents, the community often only means the living area and has no emotional sustenance, but in fact, the emotional identity of the community greatly affects the residents' willingness to participate. In terms of specific ways, residents can participate in the public affairs of the community by participating in various community organizations. At present, most of the three forms of urban community participation are: social participation driven based on interest, hobbies and common identity, mainly cultural and sports activities, participation driven by dedication, collectivism, human relations, mainly community building leader and volunteer service, etc.; participation driven by interest concern and rights consciousness, mainly participating in community public affairs management as owners. Either form, residents in the process of organized participation, not only can effectively realize the demands of residents, at the same time in the process of participating activities, with the increase of participation and participate in the accumulation of experience, not only strengthen the interaction between residents, close the distance between each other, also enhance the identity of the community.

(2) Improve residents' ability to participate. From the perspective of individual residents, individual rationality, ability and emotion have a great impact on the specific ways and results of their participation in community governance. Here here mainly refers to rational thinking and participation ability: the former considers whether residents' participation in community governance is helpful to their life from the perspective of interests, if the problem of residents' participation is far from their actual life, their enthusiasm for participation will be very low; the latter refers to the residents' level of education

and the mastery of relevant knowledge, which is related to whether they can maintain full independence and autonomy in the process of participation. Therefore, to achieve effective community participation, residents are needed to improve their participation ability, including problem analysis ability and language expression ability, and try to avoid unfair participation due to ability gap.

(3) Actively cultivate community elites. At present, the state of residents' participation in community governance shows the characteristics of individualized and non-organized. How to effectively guide and stimulate the driving force of residents' active participation and gradually transform it into organized and conscious participation actions needs to give full play to the leadership and organizational role of community elites. Community elites are the core force for residents to participate in community governance. They have enough willingness to participate, sufficient time and energy, and have strong prestige and charisma in the community. Communities should actively discover, cultivate and absorb community elites, train them on increasing their own abilities, and, under their drive, guide other community residents to extensively participate in the community governance network.

5.1.3 Social organizations should strengthen their participation in capacity building

As the organized form of grass-roots social management, grass-roots social organizations have become the most social, autonomous and inclusive organizational carrier in community construction, and are the bridge and link between the Party and the government to connect with the people and the market economy. In recent years, the practice of community participatory governance has proved that social organizations have gradually become an important force in community construction and governance. Therefore, we should pay more attention to how to improve the ability of social organizations to participate in community governance.

(1) Strengthen self-improvement and enhance the internal driving force for development. First, to identify their own positioning, and accurately meet the needs of residents. The main service objects of social organizations are residents, who must adhere to the needs of residents in the first place, combine their own strengths, clarify the purpose of service, service content and service scope, and constantly improve the professional service level, so as to continuously develop and grow in practice. Second, we will improve the internal governance structure. According to their own scale, different forms of management modes are flexibly adopted. For large-scale social organizations, the corporate governance structure can be adopted, so that all departments can work together and cooperate. For small-scale social organizations, vertical management can be adopted to achieve clear responsibilities and efficient work. Third, we will establish standardized systems. In terms of personnel and financial management, rules and regulations should be timely established to ensure the standardized and orderly operation of social organizations. In addition, the financial status of non-profit organizations should be made public in a timely manner, actively accept the supervision of the competent departments and the society, and ensure the open and transparent use of funds.

(2) Establish diversified financing channels. The healthy development of community organizations needs the support of the government, but it cannot completely rely on the government. Diversified fund channels are an important basis to ensure the independence of community organizations. In addition to actively undertaking public welfare projects purchased by the government for services, we should also expand diversified financing channels. First of all, with the assistance of the community neighborhood committee, we can strengthen public welfare publicity in the community and seek support from residents in the form of donations. Secondly, we can strengthen the cooperation with enterprises. In terms of specific service projects, we will get corporate donations in the form of naming to achieve a "win-win situation". Thirdly, we can strengthen the cooperation with the foundation, and use the fundraising platform of the foundation to obtain social support funds. However, the use of funds should be announced to the society through the foundation in a timely manner to ensure the standardized and open use of funds.

(3) Improve the talent training mechanism. At present, the shortage of professional social workers is one of the important factors affecting the development of social organizations, and the establishment is an effective means. On the one hand, on the basis of financial guarantee, more professionals should be recruited to join the development of social organizations. On the other hand, they should make full use of the incubation bases of social organizations to strengthen the training of their own social work teams and improve the professional level of the members of the organization.

5.2 Improve the mechanism for participation in governance

5.2.1 Guide residents to participate in livelihood affairs closely related to their own interests

Based on the theory of "economic man", scholar Xia Jianzhong proposed to embed the individual interests of residents into the interests of the community and make the community become a real community of residents' interests, so as to stimulate the endogenous motivation of residents to actively participate in community governance. From the practical level, the community can be divided into several grid, select volunteers, community cadres, party members, enthusiastic residents

as long, widely collect the masses most concerned about the hot spot, pain points, difficult problem, change the previous government-led mode, into "everybody discussion, the masses to do". The community involves the content of public affairs management, and residents can be "invited" to participate in the decision-making, such as how to formulate the community greening transformation plan, how much parking fees should be charged in the community, which people in the community can enjoy the subsistence allowance and so on.

5.2.2 Build a diversified, standardized and long-term communication platform

By building diversified, standardized and long-term communication, so as to solve the problems of "no place to say" and "no place to make". The purpose of building the platform is to improve residents' participation and optimize the community governance structure. To be specific, first, the resident units, party representatives, deputies to the people's Congress, CPPCC members, party members, representatives of residents will be convened to set up a community council to give full play to the strength of various backbone elements in the community. Second, operate the "tripartite coordination" mechanism between the community neighborhood committees, residents and social organizations, with the community building, residents performing and social organizations helping to deal with the affairs within the community.

5.2.3 Ensure residents' participation with a rigid system

In order to realize the regular participation of residents, social organizations and other participants in community governance and avoid the policy changes that may be caused by the change of leaders or the shift of their attention, it is necessary to introduce a guarantee through a series of rigid systems. For example, the amount of funds or the livelihood of the community, the community must hold a public meeting, affairs meeting, work hearing and effectiveness evaluation meeting; for which special community residents, community workers must regularly visit and contact, etc. The introduction of the rigid system, on the one hand, can restrain and standardize the working mode of the government, and make clear provisions on community organizations and mobilization of residents to participate in community affairs. On the other hand, it also guarantees the right of residents to participate, avoiding residents' participation "talking on the mouth, hanging on the wall", but not implemented into action.

5.2.4 We will properly handle the connection between government leadership and residents' self-governance

In the process of guiding the residents to participate in community governance, the government should not simply "return the government to the people" or "give up", but standardize the residents' participation behavior and improve the effectiveness of the residents' participation on the basis of ensuring that the residents' right to participation is guaranteed. First, realize the communication and contact through the mechanism of "cross-office, joint office and division of labor between community organizations and institutions". For example, a cooperative mediation system can be established between the backbone forces of the community neighborhood committee and the owner committee to deal with various community affairs together. Second, we should combine government leadership with the needs of the people in people's livelihood projects. Under the guidance of the community, the people spontaneously put forward practical projects for people's livelihood, and encourage the co-construction units and relevant government functional departments to jointly claim them. Third, in the implementation of work responsibilities, the government leadership and residents' autonomy will be implemented. According to the principle of "vertical to the end, horizontal to the edge", the three-level system of community, grid and residents is established, giving full play to the role of full-time social workers, grid members, volunteers, unit group leaders, and residents, and establishing a community construction model under the leadership of the government, and the mobilization by all staff and the participation of the whole people.

5.2.5 Enhance residents' participation in governance effect assessment

Residents' participation is not a "formality", it needs to be "strong". In the words of community workers, "If the questions raised are answered and reasonable suggestions can be adopted, the enthusiasm of the masses to participate will naturally be high". The system chain of information disclosure + supervision and feedback should be established, so that the masses can judge the effectiveness of work, improve the enthusiasm of participation, and form a virtuous cycle of positive incentives. To be specific, the power of supervision can be given to the masses through four ways of "establishment of institutions, information disclosure, decision-making hearing, and three affairs disclosure", so that the masses can judge "how they do".

(1) Set up a supervisory organization. The residents' supervision committee is established to participate in community financial audit from the three aspects of "participation in decision-making, supervision and feedback", and report to residents' congresses regularly, change "post-supervision" to "pre-control", and increase the transparency of residential management.

(2) Implement information disclosure. Through the community public website, the community affairs decision and implementation on the network

Timely publicity on the station; improve the community staff reporting system, supervision and inspection system and

democratic evaluation system.

(3) Implement the decision-making hearing. Establish a hearing system for major decisions, and invite residents' representatives to attend community Party committees as non-voting delegates

Meeting and "two committees", participate in democratic hearings, the implementation of effective supervision.

(4) Adhere to the "three affairs open". Residence affairs, finance and party affairs should be regularly open in the publicity board, and take the initiative to accept the supervision of the masses. Establish an evaluation system, open a reporting hotline, set up a reporting mailbox, organize residents' representatives and community reviewers to supervise the decision-making process, implementation and other links.

5.3 Expand the way of participation in it

5.3.1 Innovate online and offline interactive media with the help of scientific and technological means

With the rapid development of modern information technology and the increasing popularity of the Internet, the formation of network communities has been spawned. Community construction should also keep up with the trend of The Times, and network participatory governance is a community governance path with modern characteristics. The huge number of urban communities in China, Each community also has its own characteristics, Timely understanding of the needs of the masses and responding quickly, For the traditional community-based governance model, The difficulty is considerable, And using modern information technology can greatly improve work efficiency, Timely understand residents' wishes and basic information through the online interactive platform, Building a network participation structure through online participation, In the offline line, The government, through resource integration, To protect the public interest, Timely organize, coordinate and supervise community public affairs, The progress of community construction is announced to the residents through the network platform, Accept the supervision of the masses, Form an open, efficient and transparent interaction mode.

5.3.2 Adhere to the concept of "joint contribution, joint governance and shared benefits" and expand channels for democratic consultation

Participatory governance makes the government change from "closed" to "open", which is the cooperation between the government and the masses in public affairs concerning social well-being. Participatory governance is actually a governance model based on the network construction, and continuous measures need to be taken to strengthen the network connection. To improve the current community governance in the overall participation degree is not high, the lack of public spirit, community participatory governance model needs under the concept of "work sharing", based on the actual demand, by establishing residents network and special services to expand the community residents participation space, participation, stimulate residents democratic consciousness, enhance the residents to participate in the initiative. Adhering to the concept of "joint contribution, joint governance and shared benefits", the government, communities and social organizations should proceed from the immediate interests of the residents and formulate more targeted measures. First, the mobilization of the people and diversification. For example, teenagers try to use the publicity of sports and entertainment, office workers use Weibo, wechat and other social APP to strengthen communication and contact, the elderly visit the way of publicity and mobilization. Secondly, to meet the needs of the masses as the starting point to stimulate the awareness of participation. For example, we will strengthen the construction of infrastructure such as fitness and entertainment, and set up social organizations to meet the diverse interests of residents. Finally, through the "empowerment" and "power enhancement" of all kinds of participants, an equal dialogue relationship should be established, so that all kinds of participants can make remarks, exercise their power and responsibilities, and establish a community participatory governance structure of joint construction, co-governance and sharing.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, the methods and strategies to enhance community participation in local governance are indeed a complex and systematic project, which involves the participation and cooperation of the government, social organizations, residents and other aspects. By clarifying the responsibilities of the participants, it can ensure that all parties play their own advantages and roles in the governance process; by improving the participation governance mechanism, it provides a more standardized and effective way for community participation; and expanding the participation mode further stimulates the enthusiasm and enthusiasm of the residents to participate. The effective implementation of these measures has not only enhanced the participation of R community, but promoted the in-depth development of community governance work, and achieved good governance results. At the same time, it also provides a useful reference and reference for other communities, which is of great significance to promote the improvement of the whole local governance level.

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