XJTLU Community Engagement project 2016-17 Winter

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CITIZENS PARTICIPATION



Definition定义:

- Citizen participation is means to ensure that citizens have a direct voice in public decisions. 公民参与是指公民在公共决策中有直接的发言权。
- Citizen participation is generally used to indicate a process through which citizens
 have a voice in public policy decisions, both have distinctively different meanings
 and convey little insight into the process they seek to describe.
- Mize reveals that the term 'citizen participation' and it's relationship to public decision-making has evolved without a general consensus regarding either it's meaning nor it's consequences (Mize, 1972).

公民参与与公众决定的关系已经演进到对于他的意义和结果,没有一个一致的共识



PRINCIPLES OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

The perceptions of stakeholders and planners

Citizens choose to participate because they expect a satisfying experience and hope to influence the planning process.

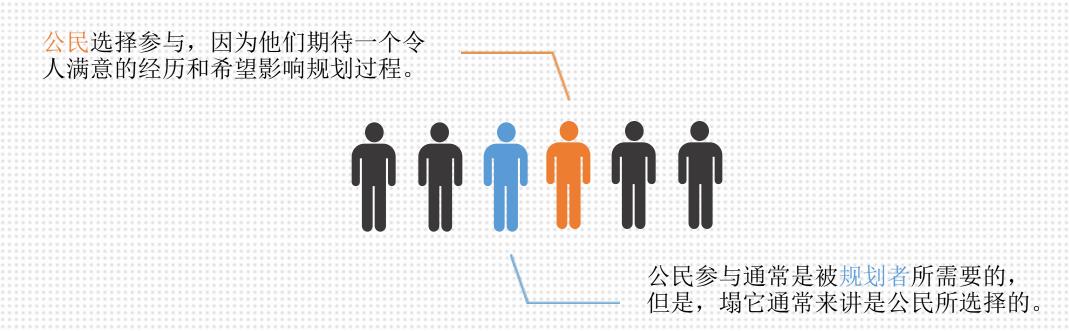


Public participation is often a requirement for planners, however, it is always optional for citizens.

In successful citizens involvement programs, the disparity between the planner's and the participant's expectations in minimal. If expectations are different, conflict is probable. This conflict is damaging to the planning process, and to the relationship between the participants and planner. It is avoidable because it's source is in conflicting expectations rather than conflicting demands (Cogan, et al., 1986, p 287).

PRINCIPLES OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

利益相关者和规划者的看法



成功的公民参与计划,是规划师和参与者之间的期望值差距最小。如果期望是不同的,冲突是可能的。这种冲突损害了规划过程,以及参与者和计划者之间的关系。这是可以避免的,原因这是相互矛盾的期望,而不是互相冲突的需求(Cogan, et al., 1986, p 287).

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION



Five benefits to the planning process:

Information and ideas on public issues

公共问题的信息与观念

Public Support for planning decisions

公众对规划决策的支持

Avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays

避免旷日持久的冲突和昂贵的延误

Reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions

可以移交给未来的决定

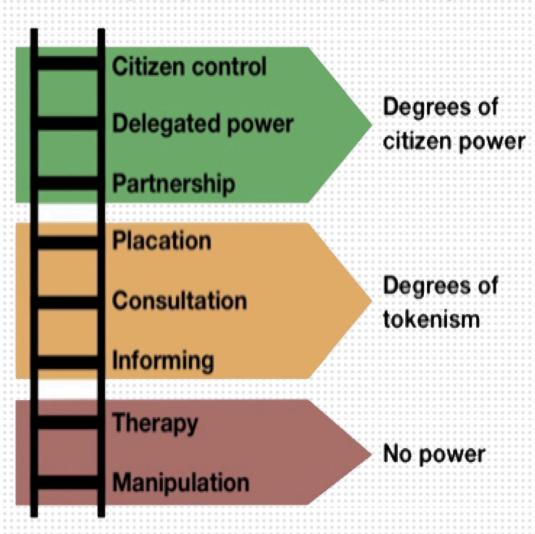
Spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public 机构与公众之间的合作与信任精神

Cogan and Sharpe (1986, p. 284)



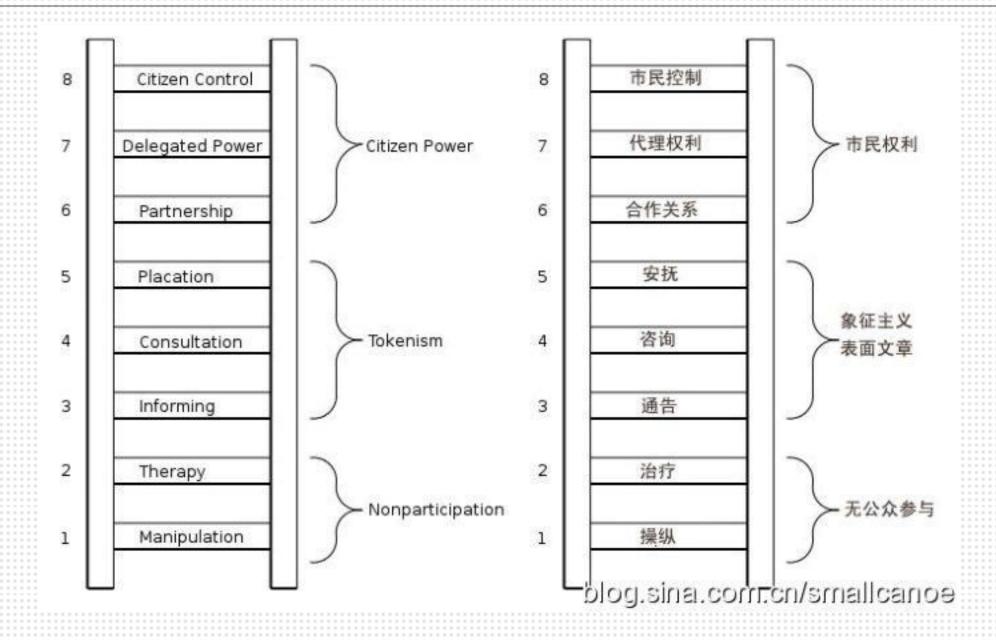
THE LADDER OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation



- Full delegation of all decision-making and actions
- Some power is delegated
- People negotiate with institutional power holders over agreed roles, responsibilities, and levels of control
- People's voice has some influence, but institutional power holders still make decisions
- People are given a voice, but no power to ensure their views are heeded
- Tell people what is going on happen, is happening or has happened
- Maybe partial or constructed
- Assume a passive audience, which is given information

THE LADDER OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION



THE LADDER OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

Participation	The development	The feature of	The degree of
stage	of political system	participation form	citizen
			participation
Government	Low level of government	Government: Sponsor; Decide the	Low
leading	democratization, the government plays a dominant	type of participation; Mobilization	
	role	Citizen: Passivity;	
Symbolic	With the development of	Government: Power sharing;	Moderate
	democratic government, the	Citizen: Identify the citizen	
	awareness of civil rights has	qualifications; Institutionalized &	
	begun to awaken and the right		
	to participate in a wide range	Organized;	
Complete	Government authorized	Citizen: Citizen become the master	High
	citizens;	of community governance; Active &	
	Community self governance;	Positive; Have substantial	
	Maturity of citizenship	influence;	
	consciousness;		

(Arnstein, 1969)

BASIC MEANING OF COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION



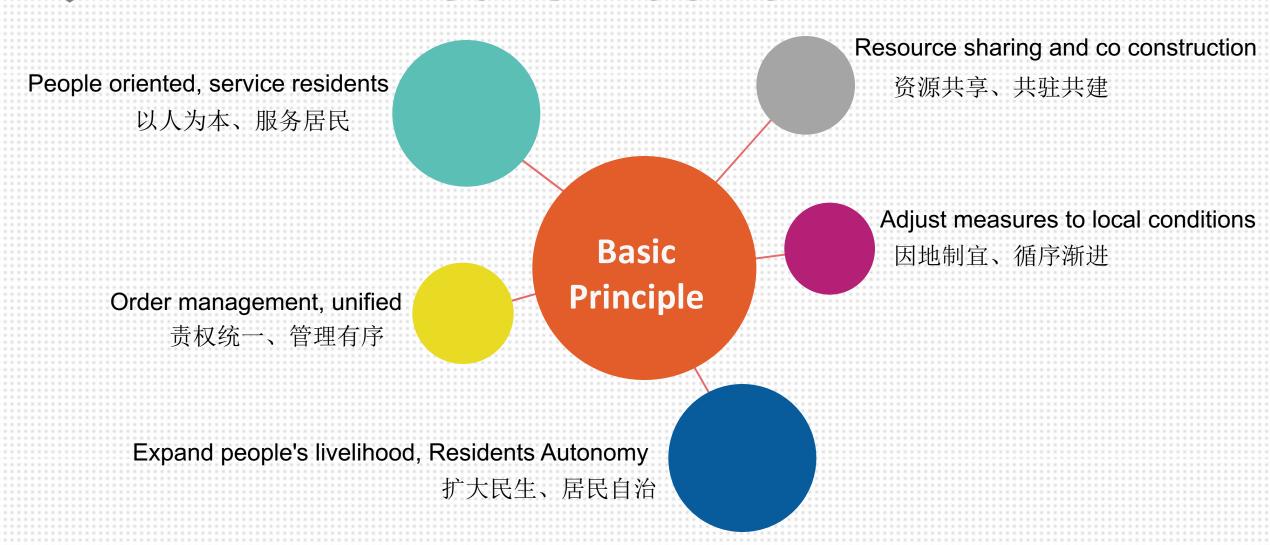
Definition定义:

Community construction refers to under the party and government leadership, relying on community strength, use of community resources, strengthen community functions, solve community problems, and promote community politics, economy and culture, environment harmonious and healthy development, and constantly improve the level and quality of life of community members.

社区建设是指在党和政府的领导下,依靠社区力量,利用社区资源,强化社区功能,解决社区问题,促进社区政治、经济、文化、环境协调和健康发展,不断提高社区成员生活水平和生活质量的过程。



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION



THE MAIN AIMS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Strengthen the construction of community party organizations and community residents' self-government organizations, and build a new society District Organization system;

加强社区党的组织和社区居民自治组织建设,构建新的社区组织体系;

To promote community service network and industrialization, and strive to improve the quality of life of residents, and constantly meet the growing material and cultural needs of the people;

促进社区服务网络化和产业化,努力提高居民生活质量,不断满足人民群众日益增长的物质文化需求;

To establish the community management system and operating mechanism in accordance with the socialist market economic system;

建立与社会主义市场经济体制相适应的社区管理体制和运行机制;

Building a new modern community with orderly management, perfect service, beautiful environment, good public security, convenient life and harmonious interpersonal relationship;

建设管理有序、服务完善、环境优美、治安良好、生活便利、人际关系和谐的新型现代社区

APPLICABILITY of SEVERAL MAIN FORMS of CITIZENS PARTICIPATION

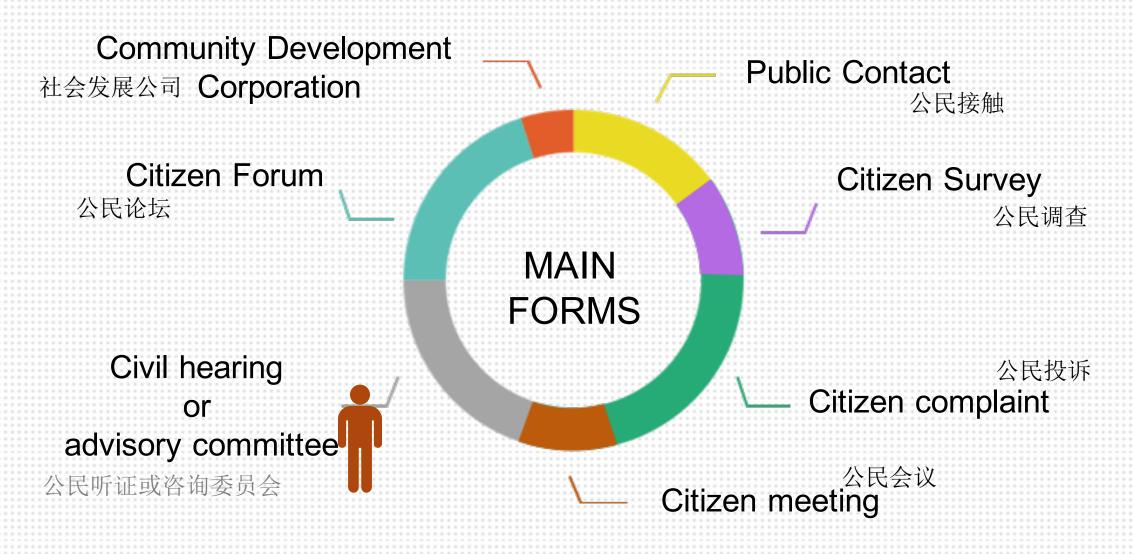


Chart 3.1

APPLICABILITY of SEVERAL MAIN FORMS of CITIZENS PARTICIPATION



Public Contact: 公民接触

The government seeks advice from the important leaders of the civic group or business leaders through small meeting or telephone interviews and other ways. This way makes the scope of participation small, the information communication point is more centralized and easy to operate. However, there will be a lack of representation which did not organize the interests of scattered citizens who can not expressed.

政府向市民团体或商业界的重要领袖征求意见领导通过小会议或电话采访等方式。这种方式使参与范围小,信息交流点更加集中易于操作。然而,将缺乏代表性,没有组织散居公民的利益谁也不能表达。

公民调查 Citizen Survey:

The government through a large-scale questionnaire survey or interview to understand the views and attitudes of citizens on policy issues. This sampling has a certain universality, which can be more broadly reflect the attitude of citizens. But it's only a one-way communication.



政府通过大规模问卷调查或访谈了解公民对政策问题的看法和态度。这种抽样具有一定的普遍性,可以更广泛地反映公民的态度。但这只是单向的单向沟通。

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION



Citizen complaint: 公民投诉

Citizens complain about the damage to the interests of a policy or service. This way urges the government to improve the quality of services, enhance the government's understanding of the civil situation and promote the government's legislative work. However, it takes a long time for the government to take full care.

市民抱怨政策或服务的利益受到损害。这种方式促使政府提高服务质量,增强政府对民事案件的认识,促进政府的立法工作。不过,政府需要花很长时间才能完全照顾。

公民会议 Citizen meeting:

Government or civic organizations through the open meeting of the community. This way has a wider range of participation and also easy access to citizens. However, the depth of communication and dialogue between citizens and governments will be limited, and the true opinions of citizens can not be expressed.



政府或公民组织通过召开社区开放性的会议向所有居民开放,它的参与范围较广泛,公民容易进入。但公民与政府间沟通和对话的深度将受到限制,公民的真实意见难以表达。

CASE STUDY---BEIJING





Self governing society:

自管会

Self governing society need to represent the views of residents and promote things more efficient. The member of this group lived in this community, which help them to communicate with other residents and collect more opinions and advice from other people.

自管会是代表居民意见的自治组织,使事情的推进更有效率,自管会的成员就生活在这个院里,平时就可以和其他居民进行交流,可以从其他居民那里搜集到更多的意见和建议。

(n. d., p.8, Environmental improvement and autonomous management of old communities—Beijing)

CASE STUDY --- CHONGQING

Xinmin Village has a difficult on paying cleaning fee to the cleaners' wages. The cleaners thought the labor and the income were imbalance, so they were unilateral withdrawal, which made the environmental health in Xinmin Village became a serious mess.

新民村清洁费收费困难,远远不足以支付清洁工工资。清洁工认为所付出的劳动与工资收入有所差距,单方撤出。新民村片区的环境卫生出现严重的脏乱现像。

Problem 问题



自管小组挨家挨户征求居民意见

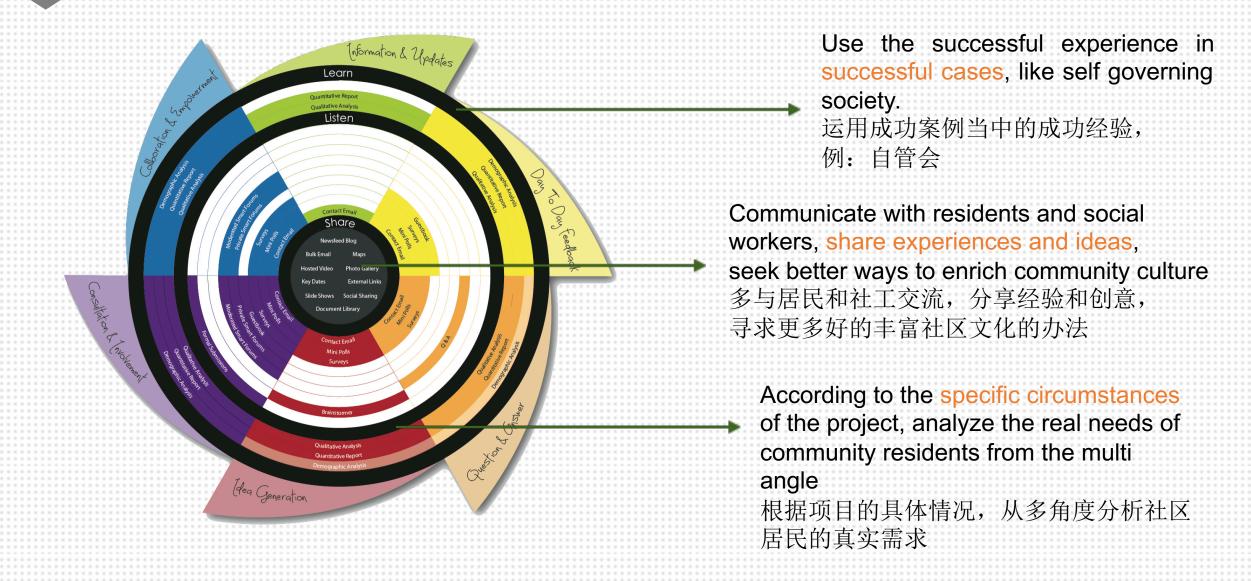
● Solution 措施

Members of the self managed group explain to the residents of the composition of the cleaning costs and management fee, which has been recognized by the residents. Openness, transparency has become the basis for the trust of residents.

经过自管小组成员向居民解释 清洁费的构成以及管理费支出 等事项,得到了居民的认可.公 开、透明成为了得到居民信任 的基础。

(n. d., p.12, Environmental improvement and autonomous management of old communities —Chongqing)

APPLY THE METHODS AND EXPERIENCE



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THANK YOU