

Impact Factors and Core Competencies of Social Organizations Participated in the Ecological Governance

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Abstract

Under the support of the China Government, China’s social organizations have rapidly involved in all areas of social development, and realized enormous achievements. However, social organizations did not achieve prospective results in the process of ecological governance. The study believes that the primary cause of barriers to the development of social organizations is lack of capacity building. Based on the ascertaining the core competencies of social organizations, this study explores the factors which influenced on capacity building of social organizations, and proposes relevant policy recommendations in order to develop the social organizations in the process of ecological governance.

Key words: Social organization; Ecological governance; Governance capacity; Influencing factors

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INTRODUCTION

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put the ecological construction into the development

of the overall layout, to form a whole contains of this five separate parts which including the political, economic, cultural, social and ecological construction. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China put forwards:

About the innovation of social governance, we must focus on maintaining the fundamental interests of the masses, maximize factors conducive to harmony and enhance the vitality of social development, improve the level of social governance, safeguard national security, to ensure that the people can live and work in peace and contentment and keep society in good order. And to improve the methods of social governance, stimulate social organization’s vitality.

Thus it can be seen that the national level pays great attention to the development of social organizations and support, and the development of social organizations plays an important role in the process of improving the social diversified structure of common governance system. As an important part of the social structure, social organization should be actively involved in the ecological governance. Social organizations directly coming from the society, it has close relationship with the public, it is the middle advantage power beyond the “national deterrence” and “personal self-interest”, and it can mitigate conflicts of the parties and compromise consciously. Characteristics of social organization are different from the government and the public. In the process of ecological governance, it can play an important role in jointing other organizations and working together with other organization governance. The ability construction of social organization in the field of ecological governance is core of its better service guarantee.

1. CORE COMPETENCIES ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ECOLOGICAL GOVERNANCE

Social organization is an important member of the ecological governance. Its strength of the core ability

of governance directly affects the final result of the ecological governance. In the participation of ecological governance, social organization is different from government agencies and other participants, and it should play unique role in the participation of ecological governance.

1.1 Professional Ability

Professional ability is on one aspect of ecological governance issues and it is a kind of ability which includes specialized skills, professional knowledge, innovative ways and methods. It is different from other organizations and institutions. Professional skills of social organizations to participate in social governance contains three aspects of meaning, first you must have an ability which is up to participate in the ecological governance, to show whether it is eligible to participate in some kind of special ecological governance; the second is the professional quality that you perform in the specific performance in the process of ecological governance; the third is the process governance ability of the whole process of ecological governance after it is involved in ecological governance.

1.2 Co-Governance Ability

Common governance ability is a kind of ability that social organizations work with other agencies and organizations in the whole process of participation in ecological governance. Common governance ability mainly reflects in how to accurate position in multiple subject of ecological governance and how to subdivide their governance areas. This ability is mainly emphasizes on the relationship between the main body of governance adjustment and the allocation of resources, in order to achieve the optimal effect in the process of ecological governance. Each main part of the governance is in their respective role in the process of participation in ecological governance, uneven allocation of governance ability usually affect the results of the ecological governance, at this moment, social organizations as a coordinator, reflects its common governance ability.

1.3 Joint Ability

Joint ability is different from common governance ability. It mainly emphasizes the alliance, contact and coordination between social organizations and non-governance body in the process of ecological governance. Now ecological governance is not a simple problem solving type governance, it is mainly a series of discussions related to ecological comprehensive governance issues based on ecological governance as the center, due to the enlargement of the areas and scope of the crowd, the ecological problem gradually become global human problems. So the role of social organizations and responsibilities are in constantly expanding in the process of governance, the ability to combine with the outside world is becoming more and more important. It involves a series of links, including the governance professional

ability of jointing with the outside world, the joint concept of governance, the joint power of governance, etc..

2. IMPACT FACTORS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN ECOLOGICAL GOVERNANCE

In the process of specific implementation, there are a lot of restrictions and influencing factors can influence the exertion of the core governance capability of the social organization. These core abilities which influenced by influencing factors can influence social organizations to participate in the ecological governance. The policy and financial support, social participation, and technical support have greatly influenced social organizations to participate in the ecological governance of the core competence. So they have further to explore the value and significance.

2.1 The Degree of Policy Support

Ecological governance is a problem involving international people's livelihood, it involves the sustainable development of China and the scientific development of all areas. So in the process of ecological governance, a series of scientific and reasonable actual polities are needed. They should also be suitable for various areas. They are used to guide the specific work of the ecological governance, and also provide the guarantee and basis for the work. Fan (2014) put forward to intensify policy support and enhance the vitality of social organizations. Due to the restriction of social organization's unique logic and system environment, social organization is faced with various difficulties in the process of development. It badly needs to explore and seek the path which is conducive to enhance the vitality of social organization and healthy and orderly development of social organizations. In this context he puts forward that the government should change service concept and also establish and complete the supporting policies. China's Non-Governmental Organization Capacity Building Research Group (2008) put forward that currently what China folk organization (social group) capacity building need most is the government's attention and the support of the policies and regulations. The government attaches great importance to the folk organization (social group) capacity building because it has a vital role in the long-term development of the folk organization (social group). Shen and Zhao (2015) put forward that we should establish the cultivation of social organization and policy support system, especially put focus on the social organization ability construction of the relevant supporting policies in the study of social organization ability construction mechanism. Huang (2009) put forward that the unfit policy affects the construction of the social organization self-discipline mechanism. And these all affect and limit the full play of

social organization function, even result in some loss of vitality of the social organization. Wang and Yang (2009) put forward that the construction of social organizations in fact is inseparable from the powerful social policy driven provided by the government.

2.2 The Degree of Financial Support

Any specific work cannot leave the financial support, as same as ecological governance. As a governance work, it involves broad areas and has many main bodies to participate in. Ecological governance also cannot leave the financial support. Zhan Shengtian proposed that finance should support social organizations, it fully reflects the attention and the expectation the central government paid for the development of social organizations, and it is an important measure for the development of social organizations. To a certain extent, specialized support from the central government has been promoted the development of social organizations and the construction of the core competence of social organization. Zheng (2015) put forward the central finance project has brought significant change to social organization ability. Such as project governance ability, resource mobilization ability, integrated ability and professional service ability are improved, so the financial support has important significance and function to the development of the ability of social organizations. Yang and Hu (2014) put forward that the government should formulate social organization capability construction funds which according to certain proportion, and encourage constructive organization. Wang (2014) put forward that a powerful means of ability cultivation that the government used to support social organization is financial support. The government uses some ways to support social organizations and assist the social organization ability cultivation, such as allocating funds directly and purchasing public services and so on. Wang (2006) put forward the government should support folk organization from the financial aspect and that's what he experienced and enlightened from the folk organization and governance at home and abroad, and the government's support occupies a large portion of the social organization capital.

2.3 The Degree of Social Participation

Ecological governance is not only a work that the government organization and social organization should do, but also a public work which needs the whole society and each social member. In the process of ecological governance, the optimal state of governance is the government as a guide and social organizations to participate in the coordination and work, every social member is also involved in. The degree of social participation mainly manifest as the working frequency that social organizations organize other societies to participate in the ecological governance in the specific works, and whether they are voluntary to participate in the ecological governance. Huang (2009) proposed studying

and explore the effective mobilization of volunteers to volunteer to participate in social activities organized way, so that they get to play in the study of the role of social organizations in capacity building. Social organization volunteers mainly come from the public. To a certain extent, the degree of volunteer participation reflects the degree of society to participate in social organization. So we believe that the participation of social organizations has a positive role to social organization ability construction. Deng (2011) proposed the media, the public opinion and the social public also represent the highest level of non-profit organization capacity building activities in the study of the non-profit organization capability construction of developed countries. These different supporting groups play a role of mutual cooperation between each other. In order to make capacity building activities can improve the ability of the target organization actually. However, the social media, the public opinion and the public participation are an important embodiment for the degree of social participation. Another important performance of the mobilize ability of civil society organizations is the participation rate of the members' daily activity. Ma (2006) proposed that if there is no widespread participation, there is no good result of business activities. To a certain extent, a wide range of members' participation reflects the degree of participation that social members have the social organizations to participate in the ecological governance. So we think that widespread participation of members is an important content of the construction of the social organization ability. In the fourth session of the social organization innovation and development on the BBS, Kang Xiaoqiang proposed that in the discussion about improving the social ability of organization innovation of social governance and service party's literature points out that the scientific structure of social governance is "party committee leadership, government responsibility, social harmony and public participation". In theory of social organizations to participate in the path, such a form of social governance structure is reasonable and effective, the key is how to effectively utilize the positive effect of social cooperation and public participation under the basic premise of party committee leadership, government responsibility. In the social organizations there are some volunteers and other agencies which are involved in ecological governance, so the author thinks that as an important factor, the degree of participation is particularly important to the social organizations to participate in the ecological governance.

2.4 The Degree of Technical Support

In specific work of the ecological governance, we need some professional skills to solve the problem of ecological governance. Chen (2011) thinks that in the region where the social work carries out better, maybe we can explore and have a try to give the social organizations at the grass-roots level some full-time social workers, to increase the

capability of governance of social organizations at the grass-roots level and technical service force. Zhang (2013) put forward that the social organizations of professional ability decide the demands of different social main body, and then use different resources to solve these demands more effectively, rather than the government's "extension" or "setter". If social organizations want to foster the professional ability, the key is to have professional talents and the effective study of civil appeal. Cultivating one's own professional ability is the basis of social organization to survive. The research community governance commentators (2008) put forward in terms of professional, social organizations must have the professional idea, professional skills, professional talent team, professional governance skills and solid professional strength, these are the basic guarantee and the solid foundation that social organizations can survive and gain social credibility. Liu (2015) on Guangzhou society organizations specialized capacity building workshops proposed that organizational capacity building workshops is to enhance the professional capacity building of social organization, an important measure to promote the professional development of social organizations, social organizations for the development of Guangzhou has important significance. Chen (2012) put forward the specialization is the core of the social organization capacity building. The professional ability of social organizations is supported by a particular job technology, so it the specific link is particularly important. But whether the technical support will have an effect on the overall participation of social organizations, whether the technical support will produce interference to other constructions of governance ability, and whether the social organization will ignore common governance ability and joint construction ability in the process of mainly focus on the ability of professional technical support, all of these is still a question worth exploring. So the author puts forward the influencing factor explorations that how much the degree of technical support has been influenced on the construction ability.

CONCLUSION

The status and role of social organizations become more and more obvious in the ecological governance, and the ability is also in continuously improved in the process of governance. So the social organization as a third party participant plays an important role. During the critical period of reform and development, how to further enhance the role of social organizations in the aspect of ecological governance is the core of the next step of ecological governance. To make social organizations play their role in the process of ecological governance must pay attention to the core of the social organization ability construction, and the study found that the social organizations' common governance ability, professional ability and joint ability are

the keys to the development of the social organizations. In the process of specific ability construction, policy support, financial support, social participation, and technical support are the main influencing factors of affecting the construction. These four aspects of influence will hinder the development of social organizations and the enthusiasm of social organizations to participate in the ecological governance. So on the premise of clear its influence, and in the process of social organizations participate in the ecological governance, the author puts forward the following suggestions for the four aspects ability construction:

(a) Intensifying policy support and promoting social organizations to participate in the ecological governance.

From the content of this article studies, at present, China's support for the social organizations is still lack of, although over the past few years, there are many policies come out from the national level and local government continuously to support social organizations. But compared with the foreign social organizations with more developed countries, policies are still too little. Especially for a certain area, policy support is still not enough. The government and enterprises have many policies in the aspect of ecological governance, but there are a few policies to support the social organizations. So the author suggest: Increase more efforts to support social organizations, especially give more support for the organizations in different areas. This is advantageous to the social ability construction of the organization, not only can promote the development of social organizations, but also promote the development of the related areas.

(b) Giving financial support and guaranteeing the favoring development of ecological governance.

Under the influence of the socialist market economy in China, social organizations are gradually integrated into the society, and the market economy gradually plays a decisive role of resource distribution, and finance as an important key of organization resources, its role is self-evident. So in order to guarantee social organizations to promote the core ability and play a bigger role in the ecological governance, the government should increase financial support and establish the government financial support and social capital raise two aspects of fiscal support channel. The government should subdivide fields and should give a counterpart support in certain field of social organizations, and the social organization should also guarantee the self-raised capital channel flow, these have an important significance to keep the independence of the social organization.

(c) Absorbing social members and expanding social organizations' participation.

The participation of the community members is a relative index to measure the development of social organizations, but to a certain extent, social participation reflects the degree of development of social organizations.

To a certain extent, participation in the high and low reflects the social organization of the construction of the good and bad. Currently in the process of ecological governance, social organizations have a low capability to call on other members to participate in social, the author suggested that social organizations should expand the propaganda, and widely absorbs the social members to participate into social governance. The main channels are actively cooperating with the media, large propaganda; cooperate with enterprises and carry out various ecological governance jobs; actively absorbing social volunteers, expand ecological governance team. Besides social organizations should also cooperate with other organizations in society and keep an open attitude of cooperation. Expanding the social participation can promote the core competence of social organization and also conducive to develop ecological governance work better.

(d) Improving professional technology and promoting the development of core competencies.

Professional technology as a social organization “skills” is the key to the living, the construction of professional ability is the key to deal with complex situation and core problems in the process of ecological governance for social organizations. But at present, the professionalism of the social organizations is revealed, but professional technology still can’t cope with the current situation. The author thinks that social organizations should introduce professional and technical personnel, introduce professional technology equipment and implement the concept of the technology governance. With the support of finance, to expand investment in the

field of professional technology, to expand exchanges and use the advanced technology experiences of developed countries. Establish reasonable mechanism of professional and technical personnel training and learning.

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