The Knowledge Map of the Research on Citizen Participation Awareness

Based on the Quantitative Analysis of CiteSpace

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Abstract—**Citizen participation is an important means to maintain and protect power and interests of citizen, as well as an effective way to prevent the abuse of public power and achieve rational distribution. This paper takes the 1520 papers of core journal on the research on citizen participation awareness in the CNKI database in the past 16 years as samples, analyzes the time zone distribution and research effort, hot topic, development track and stage characteristics of the research on domestic citizens' participation in social governance awareness by adopting visual analysis method and applies CiteSpace to draw the knowledge map of research on domestic citizen participation awareness from 2001 to 2016, which panoramically reproduce the dynamic evolution process of research on citizen participation awareness in China, in order to provide basic knowledge tools for the development of researches on citizen participation awareness.**

Keywords—*citizen participation awareness; citizen participation; CiteSpace; hot topic; cutting-edge trend*

I. INTRODUCTION

Citizen participation has always been the research topic of various research fields and relevant scholars and institutions have made studies in different degrees on the influence and significance of citizen participation in various fields, and made relevant researches and discussion on how to improve the citizen participation awareness. In fact, citizen participation awareness not only reflects the social management ability of government, but also is the premise to develop service-oriented government, protect and improve people's livelihood, and achieve good social governance. Therefore, this paper summarizes and teases out the general trend of researches on domestic citizen participation awareness, and focuses on the weak links and research difficulties, so as to provide the theoretical basis for raising citizen participation awareness.

In this paper, knowledge map CiteSpace III, developed by Dr. Chen Chaomei of Drexel University in the United States, is used to analyze the time zone distribution and research efforts, hot topic and cutting-edge trends of researches on domestic citizen participation awareness by taking 1520 papers of core journal on the research on citizen

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participation awareness in the CNKI database in the past 16 years as samples. And the author draws the scientific knowledge map of research on domestic citizen participation awareness from 2001 to 2016, which panoramically reproduces the dynamic evolution process of research on citizen participation awareness in China and explores the development trend, in order to provide basic knowledge tools for the deep development and practice of researches on citizen participation awareness.

II. DATA SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODS

The selected literatures are from China Academic Journals Full-text Database (CNKI), which is retrieved by using the subject terms of "citizen participation awareness" and "citizen participation". The category of literature resources is core journal and the search condition is "accurate"; the literatures are from 2001 to 2016. There is 1520 related literature obtained. After screening and comparing, 1520 accurate literature (excluding conference papers, academic dissertations, news, reports and other papers) are obtained. The operation time is on December 5, 2016.

Co-word analysis is an important analytical tool of bibliometrics, scientometrics, and webometrics. The basic principle of co-word analysis is to count the number of times a group of words appearing in the same group of literature, and the relationship between them can be measured through the co-occurrence times. The scientific knowledge map tool used in this paper is the visual software CiteSpace developed by Dr. Chen Chaomei of Drexel University in the United States. Based on the discipline basis of citation analysis and technological base of information visualization, this paper transforms a large number of literature data into visual map, making the understanding of knowledge more direct, digs the laws and things that is hidden in a large number of data and not easy to be found, and draws a scientific knowledge map.

After effective cleaning and storage of the downloaded literature data, the author runs the CiteSpace III software, and set the annual slice time to 1 year and the threshold value of top 50.

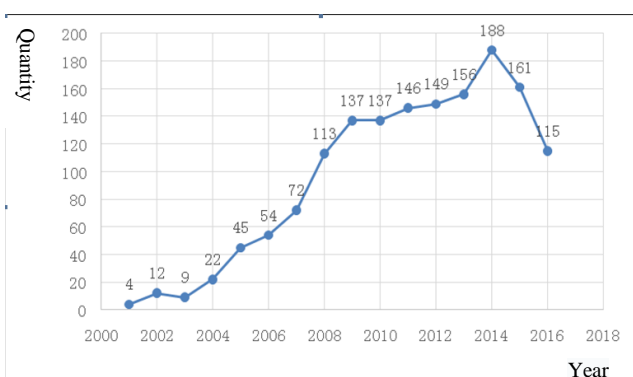## III. The Time Zone Distribution and Research Effort of Researches on Citizen Participation Awareness

Fig. 1. Year distribution of literature of study on citizen participation awareness.

It can be seen from "Fig. 1" that since 2002, the number of published papers on research on citizen participation awareness has shown a trend of rapid increase. In 2008, the number of published papers exceeded 100, and then it showed a steady upward trend. In 2014, the number of published papers reached the peak of 188. Afterwards, the number went down, but it still maintained at about 100. In 1998, the 24th International Conference on Administrative Science was held in Paris, France, which took the issues of conference focused on the participation of civic participation and civic expectation in the effect of government and administration as the key content to discuss. In 2003, China established the administrative legislation hearing system, and China's participatory administration entered a new stage. It can be seen that China's participatory administration has been influenced by western countries to a certain extent, but this is also a kind of social demand of administrative development in our country. In 2003, the Third Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee made it clear that the functions of the government should shift from "all-around" to "service-oriented". The establishment of a service-oriented government needs to fully understand the public opinion, so as to provide citizens with better service according to their needs. Therefore, under this premise, citizens need to improve their participation awareness, break the imprisonment of traditional thinking, and participate in social management for their own interests.

From 2004 to 2007, the 16th and 17th National Congress of the CPC passed a series of policies and decisions on the construction of service-oriented government, taking the construction of service government as an important content, and further clarified in the report of the 17th National Congress that the service-oriented government is the goal of institutional reform in China. The service-oriented government can't be built without the active participation of citizens. Therefore, during this period, the number of literature on citizen's participation in construction of service-oriented government is continuous increasing. The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2013 proposed to speed up the reform of the social management system and used the concept of social governance in the Third Plenary Session of the 18th National Congress of the CPC for the first time. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th National Congress of the CPC emphasized the need to speed up the innovation of social governance, promote the refinement of social government and build a social governance pattern of national co-construction and sharing. A series of breakthrough new ideas like "National" "co-construction" and "sharing" are put forward, implying that the pattern of social governance should adhere to the people-oriented principle, combine government governance, social coordination and public participation together and provide a theoretical basis for the future reform and innovation of social governance in China, so after the number of published papers on the researches on citizen participation awareness booming to 188 in 2014, it came down, but still maintained at the level of one hundred or so.

The above analysis shows that the development of citizen participation awareness in China is mainly influenced by western countries, but it is also an inevitable trend of reform and innovation of social governance in China, which is in line with the needs of development of social governance. At the same time, mainly oriented by the national policy, the years with rapid growth in number of published papers mostly conform to the period when national leaders affirmed it and the national policy were introduced.

"Table I" shows the top 20 productive authors with large number of published papers and "Table II" presents the top 20 core institutions with large number of published papers. In the field of research on citizen participation awareness in China, Professor Ma Ben of Shandong University, Professor Zhu Dumi of Tongji University, Professor Dong Shitao of Xiangtan University, and Professor Peng Bo of Shanghai Jiaotong University are important authors, and Renmin University of China, Peking University, Sun Yat-sen University, Nanjing University, and Wuhan Universities and other research institutes are top-ranking ones with large number of research results.

TABLE I.   The Top 20 Productive Authors of Papers on Research on Citizen Participation Awareness in 2001-2016

Serial number	Author	Number of papers	Organization
1	Ma Ben	15	School of public administration of Shandong University
2	Zhu Demi	8	School of economics and management of Tongji University
3	Dong Shitao	7	School of public administration of Xiangtan University
4	Peng Bo	6	School of international and public affairs of Shanghai Jiao Tong University
5	Wei Na	6	School of public administration and policy of Renmin University of China
6	Liang Ying	10	Nanjing University
7	Qian Zaijian	5	Nanjing Normal University

Serial number	Author	Number of papers	Organization
8	Xu Shandeng	5	School of Management of Yangzhou University
9	Yan Jirong	5	School of Government of Peking University
10	Wang Jianjun	5	School of public administration of Sichuan University
11	Zhou Xiaoli	5	School of Management of Minzu University of China
12	Sun Caihong	5	Institute of Political Science of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
13	Gu Limei	4	School of international relations and public affairs of Fudan University
14	Lou Chengwu	4	School of Humanities and Law of Northeastern University
15	Xu Jun	4	Capital University of Economics and Business
16	Sun Boying	4	School of public administration and policy of Renmin University of China
17	Wang Yaqin	4	Party School of the Central Committee of CPC
18	Zhu Songyan	4	China national school of administration
19	Yu Minjiang	4	School of politics and public administration of Suzhou University
20	Chen Wedong	4	Law school of Renmin University of China

TABLE II.   THE TOP 20 CORE INSTITUTIONS WITH LARGE NUMBER OF PUBLISHED PAPERS ON RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS IN 2001-2016

Serial number	Organization	Number of Papers	Serial number	Organization	Number of Papers
1	Renmin University of China	48	11	Sichuan University	27
2	Peking University	41	12	Zhengzhou University	26
3	Sun Yat-Sen University	38	13	Central China Normal University	25
4	Nanjing University	38	14	Zhejiang University	24
5	Wuhan University	35	15	Nanjing Normal University	24
6	Suzhou University	34	16	Xiangtan University	22
7	Jilin University	34	17	Tsinghua University	21
8	Xiamen University	32	18	Shanghai Jiaotong University	20
9	Shandong University	31	19	Fudan University	19
10	Beijing Normal University	30	20	Nankai University	18

In regard to the influence factors of citizen participation awareness, Professor Meng Tianguang of Peking University, and Professor Liang Ying of Nanjing University, respectively studied the internal relationship between social capital and government trust and citizen participation awareness by taking the representative samples and Nanjing as examples. By studying the relationship between social capital and citizen participation awareness, it is found that participating in volunteer organizations and government organizations will produce different social chemical reactions. The former is the most important social capital to promote citizen participation awareness, while the latter can promote the awareness of political participation. Through the study of the relationship between government trust and citizen participation awareness, it is found that there is a close correlation between citizen's trust in government and citizen participation awareness and they shows positive correlation relationship. In addition, citizen's age, income, education, occupation and political status also affects citizens' trust in the government. [4]

At the same time, some scholars have analyzed the social impact of citizen participation. For example: scholar Ye Dafeng of Peking University, scholar Gong Chenggang of China University of Mining and Technology, scholar Zhang Weibo of Southwest Minzu University, scholar Piao zhenzi of Qingdao University and so on hold that citizen participation can make wisdom, knowledge and information needed by policy development be better applied, ensure the legitimacy of public policy, enhance the mutual adaptation between public policy and citizen needs, improve the enforcement of public policy and achieve the goal of maximizing the social benefits through analysis of the process of citizen participation in formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policy; professor

Chen Zhenming of Xiamen University divides the carriers of citizen participation into village committees, neighborhood committees and associations through the study of citizen participation in local governance in China. He points out that on the basis of this carrier, citizen participation in China will show many new characteristics and face new challenges and problems, and put forward the need to explore the model and approach of citizen participation in practice to promote the construction of socialist democracy. [5]

The shortcomings are that there are still relatively few researches in the field of cultivation of citizen participation awareness, and a systematic cultivation system of citizen participation awareness suitable for the need of development of modern democratic society. In practice, there are still a lot of problems in citizen participation, and the citizen participation awareness is still not high. Based on many scholars' researches, how to improve the citizen participation consciousness, how to provide strong support for citizen participation, and how the government abandons the thought of "official standard" to provide innovative participation approach and methods for citizens are the urgent needs to improve the governance efficiency of modern society, and build a diversified social governance subject.

"Table III" is the top 20 highly cited literature in the field of research on citizen participation awareness in 2001-2016, which are mainly from the disciplines of public administration and national administrative management, Chinese politics and international politics, politics, administrative law and local legal system, and journalism and communication and so on, as shown in "Fig. 2". In the literature with high citation, the study on citizen participation awareness is mainly focused on citizen participation in the formulation of government public policy, citizen

participation in social governance, and citizen participation in service-oriented government. At the same time, the literature also study the application countermeasures of significance of enhancing citizen participation awareness, the approaches of citizen participation application and the scheme of how to improve the citizen participation awareness, which actively responds to the practical problem of how to improve the citizen participation awareness.

TABLE III.   THE TOP 20 HIGHLY CITED LITERATURE OF THE RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

Serial number	Author	Title	Citation Frequency	Roll/Issue	Periodical
1	Zhou Zhiren	Citizen Participation in Government Performance Evaluation: Practical Course and Prospect in China	330	2008\01	Chinese Public Administration
2	Dang Xiuyun	On Citizen Participation in Public Administration	321	2003\10	Chinese Public Administration
3	Yang Min	Citizen Participation, Group Participation and Community Participation	302	2005\05	Society
4	Wang Min	On the way to Civil Society - The History and Trend of Social Organization Development in China	271	2009\03	Jilin University Journal, Social Sciences Edition
5	Li Sheng	Low Carbon Economy: Connotation System and Policy Innovation	230	2009\10	Science and Technology Management Research
6	Sun Boying	Types of Citizen Participation form and Analysis of Its Applicability	216	2005\05	Journal of Renmin University of China
7	Yan Jirong	The value and significance of consultative democracy	193	2006\06	Scientific socialism
8	Wang Xuejun	On the Realistic Dilemma and way out of Government Accountability System in China	181	2005\01	Theory and Reform
9	Guo Daohui	Right to Know and Information Disclosure System	176	2003\01	Jianghai Academic Journal
10	Wang Luozhong	A Study on Citizen Participation in the Process of Public Policy in Transitional Period of China- A Perspective of Profit Analysis	152	2005\08	Chinese Public Administration
11	Jiang Xiaoping	Citizen Participation in the Construction of Service-oriented Government	145	2007\04	social sciences research
12	Sun Yongyi	Ten Dilemmas of Citizen's Participation in Public Policy in China	145	2006\01	Chinese Public Administration
13	Zhao Chenggen	The Social Participation Mechanism in the Crisis Management of metropolis in Developed Countries	136	2006\04	Journal of Beijing Administrative College
14	Yang Guangbin	Citizen Participation and Current governance transitions in China	127	2009\01	social sciences research
15	Piao Zhenzi	Policy formulation and citizen participation	118	2005\02	Chinese Public Administration
16	Zhao Shoudong	The Systematic Crux and the Solution of Group Events	116	2007\02	theoretical investigation
17	Sun Boying	Local Governance in the Era of Globalization: Constructing the Institutional Platform for Citizen Participation and Self-management	116	2003\11	Teaching and Research
18	Xu Yong	Grassroots Democracy: the Fundamental Project of Socialist Democracy - The Development of Basic Democracy in China over the Past 30 Years since Reform and Opening-up	113	2008\04	Study and Exploration
19	Wang Daokun	The condition of application of consultative democracy in China and Its Prospects	113	2006\04	Journal of Huazhong Normal University (Humanities and Social Sciences)
20	Ma Baobin	Group Political Participation in Chinese Society in the New Era	109	2005\02	Cass Journal of Political Science

A: Finance and tax B: Legal principle & legal history   C: Higher education D: Public security
E: Administrative law and local regulations F: Administration and National administrative regulations G: Macroeconomic Management and Sustainable Development H: Environmental Science and Resource Utilization I: Educational Theory and Educational Management J: agricultural economy K: Sociology and statistics L: ideological and political education   M: Litigation law and judicial system N: Physical Education O: constitution P: journalism and communication Q: Party and mass organization R: Politics S: Chinese Communist Party T: Chinese Politics and International Politics

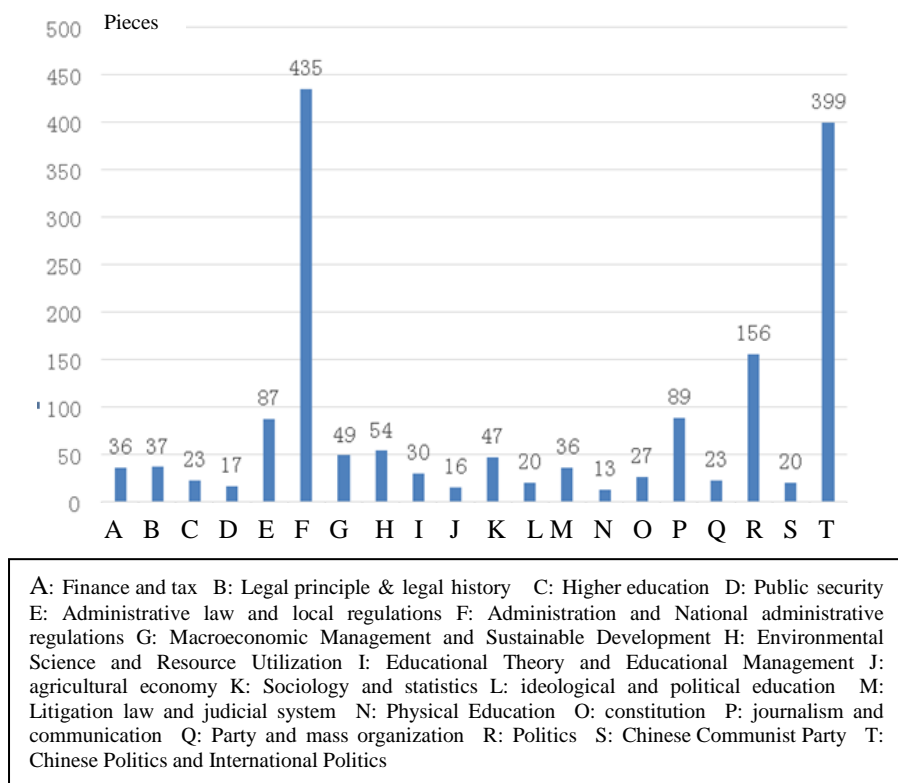Fig. 2. Subject distribution of the research on citizen participation awareness.

IV.   THE KNOWLEDGE MAP OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

Through the analysis of 1520 papers, it is found that there are totally 467 effective keywords, and Table 4 lists the top 60 high-frequency keyword. These high-frequency keywords are key terms in the field of researches on citizen participation awareness, which to some extent characterizes the research theme and the hot topic. "Citizen Participation" appears as many as 498 times, much higher than the frequency of other keywords, so it is the main label in this research field. As shown in "Table IV", the year when the keywords appear reflects the change route of policy in China, which reflects the obvious influence of the government policy in the process of research on citizen participation awareness made by academic circles in China.

TABLE IV.   LIST OF 60 HIGH FREQUENCY KEYWORD OF RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

Serial number	Keywords	Frequency	Centrality	Year
1	Citizen Participation	498	0.56	2002
2	public policy	74	0.37	2003
3	consultative democracy	68	0.28	2006
4	citizen	45	0.54	2001
5	Citizen Participation	43	0.15	2002
6	civil society	41	0.06	2004
7	social capital	38	0.21	2005
8	political participation	38	0.37	2003
9	civic education	35	0.03	2005
10	democratic politics	30	0.2	2002
11	social management	30	0.03	2011
12	democracy	29	0.03	2005
13	public policy	28	0.26	2005
14	Governance	25	0.09	2005
15	service-oriented government	23	0.01	2008
16	public service	22	0.01	2006
17	social governance	21	0.02	2013
18	harmonious society	21	0.03	2006
19	public domain	19	0.32	2007
20	local government	19	0.05	2010
21	participation	18	0.02	2006

Serial number	Keywords	Frequency	Centrality	Year
22	public spirit	16	0.28	2006
23	publicity	15	0.01	2007
24	public administration	15	0.06	2002
25	rule of law	15	0	2011
26	public interest	14	0	2005
27	civic awareness	14	0.01	2009
28	local governance	13	0	2003
29	government performance evaluation	13	0	2009
30	information disclosure	13	0.02	2003
31	Participatory budget	13	0.01	2010
32	national governance	13	0.02	2014
33	performance evaluation	12	0	2010
34	America	12	0.02	2010
35	e-government affairs	12	0	2010
36	participatory democracy	12	0.02	2010
37	government	12	0.06	2007
38	network anti-corruption	12	0	2014
39	civic right	11	0.02	2002
40	democratization	11	0.05	2005
41	government management	11	0	2014
42	approach	11	0.02	2008
43	civic culture	11	0.03	2007
44	social organization	11	0.01	2014
45	community governance	11	0.01	2009
46	public governance	10	0	2010
47	public policy making	10	0	2005
48	good governance	10	0	2008
49	dilemma	10	0.02	2013
50	mass disturbance	9	0.02	2007
51	microblog	9	0.01	2012
52	China	9	0.01	2004
53	public administration	9	0.09	2002
54	approach selection	9	0.03	2003
55	government decision	9	0	2012
56	policy-making	9	0	2008
57	enlightenment	9	0.01	2004
58	public power	9	0.05	2009
59	right	9	0.01	2009
60	policy process	9	0.01	2008

At the same time, we get a knowledge map with a total of 466 nodes, and 385 connecting lines on citizen participation awareness. Nodes are on behalf of the keywords of citizen participation awareness, so the size of the nodes circle reflects the keywords attract more attention and the frequency is. It can be seen from the figure that the Modularity value of this knowledge map is 0.9222, and the value interval of Modularity is [0, 1], so the greater the value of Modularity is, the better network clustering is. Another criterion for judging the research hotspots in a particular field is the Betweeness Centrality calculation, which explores the ability of different nodes as a "medium" in the whole knowledge map based on the co-occurrence of keywords. The nodes with higher centrality connect more keywords. In order to highlight the basic nodes and their associated networks, show the main content of the knowledge map, the author cut off the excessive overlap and too scattered limbs and scattered points.

Combining with the frequency and centrality of the nodes, fifteen key nodes with high influence in the field of research on citizen participation awareness are listed: citizen participation(0.56,498), citizen (0.54,45), orderly (0.49,7), participation mechanism (0.44,8), public policy (0.37, 38), comparison (0.35,2), public domain (0.32, 19), information

dissemination (0.31,1), consultative democracy (0.28,68), public spirit (0.28, 16), agenda setting (0.27,3), public decision (0.26,28), social capital (0.21,38), democratic politics (0.2,30). The numbers in brackets are the centrality and frequency of the nodes respectively. From the fifteen nodes it can be seen that some nodes have high centrality and frequency, which indicates that the node has a great comprehensive influence, and the nodes with strong influence cohere other nodes to form interaction force. According to the compact degree of connection, the smallest tree clustering map is finally formed, which intuitively reproduced the hot topic of research on citizen participation awareness in 2001- 2016.

V. THE HOT TOPICS OF THE RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

According to the analysis of keyword lists, clustering spectrum and classical literature, the hot topics of the research on citizen participation awareness are the concept and connotation of citizen participation, deliberative democracy and citizen participation in public policy formulation.

A. The Concept and Connotation of Citizen Participation

Social governance and citizen participation are closely linked and inseparable, for the development of social governance is inseparable from the awareness of civic participation; therefore, it's workable to achieve the method of improving democracy by improving the sense of civic participation. Marxism argues that "consciousness begins with the product of society and it is still the product as long as people exist" [7]. The so-called participation consciousness essentially refers to the psychological reflections of the real political relations and political life, and they are the psychological tendencies and mental set formed in the process of political socialization. [8] Fu Huifang argues that as the members of the political community, it is essentially a sense of practical rights consciousness that citizens actively participate in the operation of public rights in order to influence the consciousness of public political process and the results. [9] The scholar combines civic participation consciousness and consciousness rights, and regards the citizen participation in social governance activities as a way of practicing civil rights. Although the definitions of these concepts are different, the essential analysis of citizen participation is consistent.

B. Citizen Participation in Public Policy-making

The development of public policies must be consistent with public opinions, however, traditional Chinese administrative way tends to that the government makes decisions unilaterally, ignoring the people's wishes.

Citizen participation in the formulation of public policies has different roles for different levels of the field. For the government, citizen participation can enhance citizens' recognition of the political system and bring more effective information to decision-making, improve the scientificity and acceptability of decision-making so as to make up for government failure. For citizens, participation helps citizens to express their demands, achieve personal interests, carry out self-education in the process of participation, and constantly improve people's awareness of participation and participation ability. [10] Therefore, citizen participation in the formulation of public policies and the improvement of civic participation is a bilateral promotion process. Citizens not only can improves their participation consciousness and skills in the process, but provide more effective information for the formulation of public policies.

Citizens also face many obstacles in their participation in public policy formulation. For the individual citizens, education, family environment, economic conditions, social status and so on will affect their participation abilities. [11] In particular, for professional policies, limited knowledge and lack of such professional and scientific policies understanding may lead to erroneous judgments. Citizen participation in public policy development not only requires sufficient knowledge bases, but also strong understanding, communication and learning abilities, so that public policies can be fully understood and citizens can make effective communication with relevant policy makers on the basis of understanding, accordingly, determines the effectiveness of policy development. The promotion of citizen participation

consciousness is also a continuous learning process; only having strong learning abilities, mastering the learning method, can citizens have improvement in the aspects of participation consciousness and skills.

In addition to being limited by the conditions of their own participation in the process of public policy making, the relationship between government and citizens, the institutional insurance of citizens' participation and so on are important factors influencing citizen's consciousness. Professor Liang Ying found that there was a positive correlation between citizens' trust in government and civic participation consciousness by analyzing the relationship between the trust of the Nanjing municipal government and the citizen participation consciousness. [12] Therefore, building a trust relationship between citizens and the government is important for improving citizens' participation in public policy formulation.

In short, in order to improve the citizen's participation consciousness in the process of public policy formulation, first of all, the government must improve their own initiative, make the greatest efforts to reduce participation resistance of citizens, vigorously foster social organization, create a citizen participation atmosphere, and constantly improve the system construction and participation guarantee. [13]

C. Deliberative Democracy and Citizen Participation

The basis of deliberative democracy is citizen participation, and many scholars embody the importance of citizen participation by studying the connotation and value of deliberative democracy. Only citizens participation can contribute to the realization of consultation, because the consultation requires stakeholders to participate in the process of policies to discuss, co-negotiate. It can be said that without citizen participation, negotiation is out of the question, let alone achieving democracy. [14] Citizen participation emphasizes equality, legitimacy, responsibility and reason, so deliberative democracy calls for ordinary citizens equipped with higher participation capacity and qualities. Therefore, vigorously cultivating civic culture and improving the quality of citizens are important prerequisites to achieve deliberative democracy.

VI. THE DEVELOPMENT TRACK AND STAGE CHARACTERISTIC OF RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

It is the time zone chart of the cutting-edge research on citizen participation awareness. It can be seen from the Table 5 that there are 30 mutant words such as citizen participation, public policy and consultation democracy in the past 16 years. And these words are mainly on the citizen participation awareness. These mutant words have no relationships with the frequency of utilization of the keywords. And they are related with the increased frequency of utilization of the keywords in the literature. For example, the mutation intensity of the harmonious society has reached to 8.21 from 2006 to 2008. It shows that the harmonious society has been used more frequently than ever. And it shows a sudden increase in state. Then, it has become the

mutant word. Combined with 30 mutant words in the list, there are three research trajectories on citizen participation awareness in China. Firstly, the focus of citizen participation is transformed from the development of public policy to the construction of service government. Secondly, the citizen participation areas are shifted from the political sphere to the field of environmental protection. Thirdly, the citizen participation is extended from political governance to social governance. These three trajectories show the developed contents and hotspot transformation of researches on Chinese citizen participation awareness. They are closely related to the policy guidance of citizen participation awareness. Also, they are closely related to social hotspots, such as environmental protection.

TABLE V.   30 MUTANT WORDS OF THE RESEARCH ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AWARENESS

Serial number	Mutant words	Mutation intensity	Mutation time
1	Harmonious society	8.21	2006——2008
2	Social management	5.76	2013——2014
3	Social governance	5.71	2013——2016
4	citizen society	4.2	2007——2011
5	Participatory democracy	3.61	2010——2012
6	National governance	3.53	2014——2016
7	Not In My Back Yard conflict	3.28	2014——2016
8	Network anti-corruption	3.18	2014——2016
9	Social organization	2.97	2014——2014
10	Service-oriented government	2.88	2009——2010
11	citizenship	2.74	2013——2014
12	democracy	2.61	2008——2008
13	Political development	2.54	2012——2013
14	Ecological priority	2.39	2013——2013
15	Ecological benefits	2.39	2013——2013
16	Environmental volunteer	2.39	2013——2013
17	Construction management	2.39	2013——2013
18	Regional Development	2.39	2013——2013
19	territorial planning	2.39	2013——2013
20	National protection	2.39	2013——2013
21	citizen awareness	2.38	2009——2010
22	Government management	2.33	2013——2016
23	participatory budget	2.3	2012——2012
24	Local governance	2.29	2014——2016
25	Citizen	2.27	2015——2016
26	Governance	2.15	2014——2014
27	Urban governance	2.15	2014——2016
28	Rule of law	2.14	2015——2016
29	Policy process	2.08	2007——2010
30	City planning	2.06	2009——2010

It is the initial stage of research on citizen participation awareness from 2001 to 2006. In 2005, the general secretary, Hu Jintao put forward the construction of a society of "democracy and the rule of law, fairness and justice, honesty and friendliness, vitality, stability and order, harmony between man and nature". And at the sixth plenary of the sixteenth session, the construction of the service-oriented government is an important measure to build a harmonious society. With the guidance of this policy, it is committed to building a harmonious society. The construction of harmonious society is inseparable from the benign interaction between the government and the citizens. However, the construction of citizen participation in harmonious society is short of an institutionalized citizen participation mechanism. [16] As a starting point, some scholars will build a service-oriented government. And it emphasizes the importance of citizen participation in promoting social synergy and social harmony. Some scholars put forward that "social harmony can be separated from the civil organizations". Civil organization is an important way for citizens to participate in social governance. It is an important mobilization force to improve the citizen participation in social life.

It is a peak period of research on citizen participation awareness in our country from 2007 to 2014. The research on citizen participation awareness in this period has transformed from the innovation and exploration of some local governments to the state will. The depth and breadth of citizen participation in this period have been obviously improved. From the conditions of the literature publication, the citizen participation is transformed from community governance and urban governance to social governance and even national governance. According to the studies on some experiences of citizen participation in community governance and the realization of democracy, some scholars think that it requires two forces of common supports to achieve the citizen participation in community governance. Some scholars have proposed the innovation of citizen participation in social management. Also, it should stimulate social vitality, and guide citizens to participate effectively in social management. [17] It has put forward the overall goal in comprehensively deepening the reform and has promoted the modernization of Chinese governance system and governance capability in the third plenary of the eighteenth central committee. This general goal has inspired scholars to study the enthusiasm of citizen participation awareness from

the perspective of national governance, social governance innovation, consultation democracy and service-oriented government construction. In different national governance models, the professor, Xu Lin has put forward the different types of citizen participation. The citizen participation can be divided into four types. They are service-oriented mobilization citizen participation, interest-driven citizen participation, multidimensional organizational citizen participation and institutionalized citizen participation. There is a mutual influence and interaction between the types of citizen participation and the national governance models. [18] Thus, in different national governance models, the types of citizen participation are obviously different. To enable citizens to participate in the national governance, it is necessary to be in accordance with the needs of national governance models and to create the appropriate types of citizen participation. And then, the citizen participation would play an effective role in the governance.

It is the promotion period of research on citizen participation awareness from 2015 to 2016. The number of literature publication has decreased during this period. However, the focus of research on citizen participation in this period is more specific and in depth highlights. During this period, the research on citizen participation has deepened into all areas of social life. For example, citizen participation in Not in My Back Yard conflict, citizen participation in audit results, and citizen participation in judicial theory, and so on. With the active influences of citizen participation in various fields, it can better promote the cultivation of citizen participation awareness. According to the different characteristics of various fields, it should make the innovation of the citizen participation. Also, it should develop the protection mechanism to match the citizen participation. And it would be more substantial and effective for the citizen participation awareness.

VII. CONCLUSION

The concept of citizen participation awareness has been put forward for many years. However, the development system isn't perfect at the moment. The citizen participation awareness and the degree of participation need to be improved. In this paper, it should use the knowledge visualization table to sort out the main research topics in the field of citizen participation awareness. It hopes to have some reference for the research in this field.

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