

RESEARCH ON PUBLIC WELFARE SHARING MODEL OF IDLE GOODS

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ABSTRACT

With the improvement of social consumption level and the prominent problem of resource waste, the effective use of idle goods has become an important issue of social development. This paper aims to discuss and analyze the feasibility, practical status, challenges and opportunities of the mode of public welfare sharing of idle goods. Through literature review, case analysis and theory construction, this study proposes a systematic sharing model framework, and deeply analyzes the key factors in its implementation process. The results show that the public welfare sharing model not only helps to improve the efficiency of resource use, but also promotes mutual assistance and cooperation among social members and enhances community cohesion.

Key words: *Idle items; Public welfare sharing; Resource recycling; Social Engagement*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of the current rapid economic development, the number of items owned by individuals and families has increased rapidly, resulting in a large number of idle items. How to dispose of these idle items reasonably and reduce resource waste is an important aspect of social sustainable development. As a new form of social innovation, the core of the idle goods sharing model is to integrate the idle goods of individuals or families through public platforms, so as to realize the optimal allocation of resources and the maximization of social value.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE SHARING MODEL OF IDLE ITEMS

In this era of increasingly tense resources, how to efficiently use each resource has become an important issue of social development. The public welfare sharing model of idle items, as a new way of social mutual assistance, is gradually entering the public's field of vision. It not only solves the problem of excess personal belongings, but also provides practical support for people in need, reflecting the spirit of economy and mutual assistance in the socialist core values.

The core idea of this sharing model is to "make the best use of everything", that is, to maximize the use of resources by donating or lending items that individuals no longer use to others. In this process, donors, recipients and platform parties participate together, forming a virtuous circle of ecosystems.

Donors are usually those who realize they have a large number of items they no longer need. They may

have discovered these idle items when moving, changing seasons, and upgrading daily necessities. Donor's behavior is not only the reuse of goods, but also a manifestation of social responsibility. In this way, they turn personal idleness into social wealth, while also reducing the generation of garbage and contributing to environmental protection.

The recipients are those who need them. They may be families with financial difficulties, students or new citizens who have just arrived. For them, these items not only solve actual needs, but also reduce economic pressure. More importantly, this sharing model allows them to feel the warmth and care of society, and enhances their trust and sense of belonging to society.

The platform side is a bridge connecting donors and recipients. They facilitate donations and collections through online platforms or offline activities. The platform side is not only responsible for the collection, classification and distribution of items, but also undertakes the responsibility of publicizing the concept of sharing and guiding social fashion. Their work has made the public welfare sharing model more standardized and systematic, improved efficiency and expanded influence.

3. PRACTICAL STATUS AND CASE ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE SHARING MODEL OF IDLE ITEMS

With the popularization of Internet technology and the improvement of people's awareness of environmental protection, the public welfare sharing model of idle items has begun to be promoted on multiple platforms and communities. This model usually involves the following subjects: individual donors, shared platforms (or organizations), individuals or groups in need. Individuals donate items that are no longer used to the sharing platform, and the platform is responsible for sorting, classifying and distributing them to people in need, so as to maximize the value of items and effectively allocate resources.

3.1 Shared Wardrobe

The "Shared Wardrobe" project encourages people to donate clothes that are no longer worn. After professional cleaning and repair, these clothes are provided to low-income families or individuals in need. This not only reduces the waste of clothing, but also provides practical help for people with financial difficulties. For example, a city's "Wardrobe of Love" campaign, which collects clothes through community centers and works with local charities, has successfully provided clothes to thousands of people in need.

3.2 Book Circulation Station

The Book Circulation Station is a model for sharing books. Students or citizens can donate books they have read to the circular station, and the circular station will provide these books to those in need for free, or set up borrowing points in the community for free reading. This approach not only promotes the sharing of knowledge, but also reduces the waste of books.

3.3 Electronics Recycling Programme

The rapid replacement of electronic products has caused many old devices to be idle. Some organizations have launched electronics recycling programs, encouraging people to donate electronics that are no longer in use, distribute them to areas where educational resources are scarce after repair, or disassemble and recycle valuable parts. This not only reduces e-waste, but also improves the utilization efficiency of resources.

4. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In this era of increasingly tense resources, the public welfare sharing model of idle items is like a fresh

trend, gradually changing people's lifestyles and consumption concepts. With its unique charm, it solves the problem of resource waste, and at the same time brings new economic and social opportunities. However, as is the case with any emerging thing, this model also faces no small challenges.

The core of the public welfare sharing model is to enable goods to flow between different individuals through sharing rather than ownership, so as to maximize their use value. This model can not only reduce the waste of resources, but also promote mutual assistance and cooperation among social members, and enhance the cohesion of the community. In this process, each item seems to be given a new life, and they flow in people's hands, telling their own stories.

From an economic point of view, the public welfare sharing model of idle goods provides people with a new consumption choice. In traditional consumption patterns, people tend to buy new items to meet demand, ignoring those that have been produced but are underutilized. The emergence of the sharing model encourages people to obtain what they need through leasing or exchange, which not only reduces the demand for new resources, but also reduces personal expenditure, forming a win-win situation for environmental protection and economy.

At the social level, the public welfare sharing of idle items can also alleviate the social problems caused by the gap between the rich and the poor. On some public welfare sharing platforms, people in need can get the items they need for free or at a low price, which reduces their life pressure to a certain extent. At the same time, this model can also promote inclusiveness and diversity in society, giving people of different backgrounds the opportunity to connect and enhance understanding and respect through shared means.

However, the development of the public welfare sharing model of idle items has not been smooth sailing. The challenges it faces mainly include the management of goods, the establishment of trust mechanisms, and the improvement of laws and regulations. The management of items involves issues such as quality, maintenance and maintenance of items, which require the joint efforts of shared platforms and participants to solve. The establishment of a trust mechanism is the key to the success of the sharing model, because only when people believe that the items they share can be properly managed and used, they will be willing to participate. In addition, the improvement of laws and regulations is also an important guarantee to promote the healthy development of this model, which requires the joint efforts of the government and all sectors of society.

Faced with these challenges, we need to take proactive measures. First of all, the sharing platform should establish a complete item management system to ensure that every item can be shared in a good state. Secondly, through technical means, such as blockchain, a transparent and reliable trust mechanism is established, so that users can share items with confidence. Finally, the government should issue corresponding policies and regulations to provide legal support for the operation of the public welfare sharing model and protect the legitimate rights and interests of participants.

The public welfare sharing model of idle goods is a social practice about sharing and cooperation. It can not only bring economic and environmental benefits, but also promote social harmony and progress. Facing the opportunities and challenges of this model, we should actively think and act to jointly promote the healthy development of this model and make it an indispensable part of our lives. May each of us become a participant and promoter of this model, let the seeds of sharing take root in our hearts, and jointly create a better and harmonious world.

5. THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

First of all, we need to clarify the basic concept of public welfare sharing of idle items. The core of this

concept lies in "sharing", which advocates transferring items that individuals no longer need to those who need them through reasonable channels, so as to maximize the value of items. This kind of sharing is not only an exchange at the material level, but also a manifestation of social mutual assistance and sense of responsibility.

In order to realize this concept, we need to build a theoretical model, which should include the following key elements: item classification and evaluation, sharing platform construction, participant mobilization, sharing process design, supervision mechanism establishment, and effect evaluation and feedback. These elements are interrelated and together constitute a complete public welfare sharing system.

In terms of item classification and evaluation, we need to establish a standardized system to classify, clean, repair and evaluate idle items to ensure their safety and usability. This not only helps to increase the shared value of the item, but also enhances the recipient's sense of trust.

The construction of a sharing platform is the key to realizing public welfare sharing. This platform should have functions such as item display, information release, communication and interaction, and at the same time ensure that the operation is simple, safe and reliable. Existing social media and network technologies can be used to create a sharing platform that combines online and offline.

The mobilization of participants is the guarantee for the success of public welfare sharing activities. We need to encourage more individuals and organizations to participate in sharing activities through publicity, education, incentives, etc. This includes donors, recipients, volunteers, and related social organizations and businesses.

The design of the sharing process needs to be concise and clear, and every link from donation to distribution must be operated in a standardized manner to ensure that items can reach the hands of those who need them efficiently and accurately. At the same time, practical issues such as transportation and storage of items should be taken into account in the process to reduce waste of resources.

The establishment of the supervision mechanism is to ensure the legitimacy and transparency of public welfare sharing activities. This includes the qualification review of participants, the tracking record of the movement of items, and the regular audit of the effectiveness of activities.

Finally, effect evaluation and feedback are the basis for continuous improvement of the sharing model. Through the survey of participant satisfaction, the tracking of item use and the analysis of social benefits, we can continuously optimize the sharing strategy and improve the sharing efficiency.

We should adopt a multi-pronged approach in implementing the strategy. The government can provide legal protection and financial subsidies for public welfare sharing through legislative support and policy guidance. Enterprises can participate in platform construction or provide technical support to translate social responsibility into concrete actions. Communities and non-governmental organizations can serve as bridges, organizing activities, coordinating resources, and promoting outreach.

6. CONCLUSION

The public welfare sharing model of idle items is an innovative social model in line with the concept of sustainable development. Through in-depth analysis of the implementation status challenges and opportunities of this model this paper proposes a series of theoretical construction and implementation strategies in order to promote resource sharing and social harmony to provide reference. Future research can further focus on specific types of idle item sharing, and explore more refined and professional sharing models, so as to more effectively promote the rational use of resources and the overall well-being of society.

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