

Chinese Urban Community Governance Model-Development Evolution and Institutional Innovation

Yuan Tian

Office of Community Management Services
Beihang University, Beijing, China, 100191

Abstract: The urban community is the spatial field of residents' life, the social field of the interaction of the participating subjects, and the political field of the extension of administrative power. Urban community governance is not only an important part of urban governance, but also the concrete practice and exploration of the modernization of national governance at the grassroots level. With the acceleration of the new urbanization process, the overlapping relationship network of multiple fields makes the urban community carry more diverse functions, but it also faces new challenges. How to build a community governance model that meets the needs of urban political, economic, and cultural development to strengthen the construction of urban communities in my country has become an urgent research topic. This paper sorts out the historical changes and practice types of my country's urban community governance model, to provide reference and reference for my country's urban community construction.

Keywords: Urban Community, Governance Model, Development Evolution, Institutional Innovation

1. INTRODUCTION

Community management is an important part of social management. There is a community when there are human settlements, but large-scale and conscious community governance is the product of a certain stage of social and economic development. At present, my country's community governance work has attracted widespread attention, which is an inevitable requirement to adapt to the development of the socialist market economic system.

At present, our country is in a transitional period from a traditional society to a modern society, and the social structure is undergoing profound changes. In addition to the original field of government-administration integration, a new field of market economy and a wider field have gradually developed and developed. Complex areas of social life. The report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that to create a social governance pattern of joint construction, common governance, and shared benefits, we must strengthen the construction of social governance systems, improve the social governance system of party committee leadership, government responsibility, social coordination, public participation, and legal protection, and improve social governance. The level of modernization, rule of law, intelligence, and specialization.

This paper takes system, organization, and model as the value core of urban community governance mechanism innovation, analyzes the functions and roles of the three in the innovation of urban community governance mechanism, and on this basis discusses the city that is oriented by system improvement, organizational coordination, and model upgrading. The path of community governance mechanism innovation. Regarding the analysis of the reasons for the changing path of community governance, Wang Sibin (2000) pointed out that modernization and urbanization are the forces that destroy traditional communities. Some scholars have also reflected on the reform of the grassroots social management system from the perspective of urban social and political control methods.

Zhou Ping and Xia Jianzhong (2000) believed that the development in the direction of decentralization or decentralization from top to bottom is in essence to further expand the state to carry out social management and Institutional networks of control.

From the perspective of governance, governance will replace the concept of governance and become an important guiding ideology for the innovation of my country's grassroots social management system with its characteristics of diversified subjects, priority of resource allocation, two-way power operation, and limited government. The government-led community governance model the administrative community is a community governance model with the government as the core, mainly centered on the street residence system, under the leadership of the street office and the neighborhood committee, and other intermediary organizations and social groups cooperate. Manage various affairs in the community.

The management model dominated by the street residence system has the following advantages. The government can unite various subjects in the community to form a whole. Moreover, the government can play a leading role in community construction and take on the coordination and organizational functions of urban construction, sanitation, public security, and cultural departments. And then build into a combination of blocks based on blocks. A community management network that performs its duties. Work together to manage community affairs. Our country is in a stage of social transformation, and social contradictions have increased significantly and are extremely complex. If mass self-government is separated from the leadership of the party, it is likely to lead to adverse consequences. The party constitution adopted by the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly stipulates that community party organizations lead the work in the region and support and ensure that mass self-government organizations exercise their functions and powers.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Institutions, Organizations, and Models: The Value Core of Innovative Community Governance Mechanisms

While emphasizing that community building must adhere to the party's leadership, it must also emphasize the innovation of the party's leadership. The embodiment of this innovation is how the party builds the broadest and most solid social foundation in the community through its own perfect organizational system and active and effective activities in the community, uses non-administrative means to play a leadership role, and realizes the effective integration of the community. Since the reform and opening, in the process of changes in the urban grassroots governance system, my country's community governance mechanism has undergone a transformation from the unit system to the street residence system and then to the community system. On the one hand, urban communities in the era of "post-unit system" are endowed with more diverse functions and richer characteristics; Participation is achieved.

The community governance mechanism is the form and interactive structure of the main body, system, environment, and other elements involved in community governance. These elements influence and interact with each other through certain institutional norms. Promote the healthy operation of the urban community governance system. The subjects of community self-government are mainly community self-government organizations and social organizations, and the government's intervention in the community is mainly through the formulation of laws and regulations and related policies. is an indirect and negotiated approach. Among the large number of scholars who studied in the early stage, Chen Weidong (2004) believed that community autonomy is the institutional arrangement and process for the expression and realization of residents' rights, and we should actively promote the development and development of urban community construction and self-government; To demonstrate the feasibility of community autonomy, Min Xueqin and Huang Canbiao (2012) looked for the possibility and feasible path of community autonomy in China by comparing the community autonomy model in Hong Kong and the mainland community governance model in the Chinese context.

Xiang Deping and Shen Kejun pointed out that the deepening of reforms has brought about fundamental changes in grassroots social life, and community self-government is the basis for reconstructing the grassroots social governance model, which helps to form a governance structure of "small government, big society" and service-oriented governance models. The social transformation of our country is promoted by the government. The innovation of the current community governance model must be promoted by the government, which is also the guarantee for the success of my country's community governance innovation, but a strong government is also a problem that my country's community governance innovation must face. The first is the change of governance philosophy. Community governance should no longer focus on stability but should be people-oriented. To serve the residents as the essence.

Community governance is to create a better living environment for residents. It emphasizes more on humanistic care rather than material care, transforming governance into services, and making grassroots communities a humane residence with a beautiful environment, economic prosperity, democracy, and openness. Under the strong guidance of the

reform and opening policy, my country's urban and rural society has undergone tremendous changes. The first impact of this change is the closed resource allocation model under the original unit system and the government's high-intensity single-authority governance structure. However, since my country's economic and social transformation has just begun, on the one hand, the market has not yet developed a complete economic organization to undertake the functions of the unit's outsourcing functional organization.

2.2 Institutional Innovation of Urban Community Governance Model

Community governance is an organic ecosystem, and the benign operation of community governance and the realization of good governance require each participant to play an active role. In recent years, with the accumulation and practice of the concept of service-oriented government and the experience of grassroots governance, the community has gradually become a governance unit that integrates the functions of "leadership", "service" and "autonomy". As a social field of residents' lives, the functions of the urban governance system are becoming more and more clear, especially the role played by governance subjects and the interaction of various participating subjects, which directly affect the operation of the community governance system.

Governance theory emerged in the 1990s, emphasizing diversification, and has been valued in Chinese academic circles, and a huge system of governance theory and practice is being formed. Scholar Liu Wenjing proposed on the basis of governance theory that the future path choice of the Chinese community management model should be a competition-cooperative management model, that is, the community management subject has changed from simplification to diversification, and the governance process has changed from administrative control to democratic consultation, the rational orientation of community governance in which the governance relationship has changed from the relationship of attachment and shelter to the relationship of trust and reciprocity. The combination of government administrative behavior and social autonomy behavior. The state realizes a limited government, and part of the responsibilities are separated from the government and assumed by the society, to build a strong society that can cooperate with the government.

In our country, the awareness of democratic participation of community members is still relatively weak, especially in the management mode that has been accustomed to the government all-in-one contract, it is necessary to use the combination of government administrative behavior and social autonomous behavior. Building on the leadership role of government in community management. Fully and extensively mobilize the enthusiasm of community members and non-governmental organizations to participate in governance, thereby changing the single administrative mode of community governance in the past. Form a model of diversified governance. At the same time as the transformation from "unit person" to "social person", some responsibilities originally borne by the unit have also been transferred to the government. However, the government does not have enough capacity to undertake such a large workload. As a result, the community has become a "basket". To implement the work, it is often simply handed over to the neighborhood committees, which increases the workload of the neighborhood committees, and may not be able to do all these things well.

To return to the role of the neighborhood committee as an autonomous organization, it is necessary to reduce the burden on the neighborhood committee so that it has more energy to carry out self-government activities. But the premise is that these tasks must be organized to undertake. In this regard, it may be considered to set up a comprehensive social workstation to undertake the administrative work currently undertaken by the neighborhood committee, fully activate the leading and mobilizing functions of grassroots party organizations. From the perspective of governance mechanism, it is necessary to strengthen the community party building mechanism and promote the mutual embedding of grassroots party building and community governance systems. Urban community governance and grassroots party building are naturally coupled in terms of subject, purpose, and form. The realization of good governance in urban community governance requires the mutual embedding and organic combination of urban community governance and grassroots party building. Through regionalized party building, grid-based party building, and hub-based party building system innovations, we will improve the basic setup of party organizations and establish a network system that fully covers communities with grassroots party organizations.

3. CONCLUSION

Urban community governance is not only an important part of urban governance, but also the concrete practice and exploration of the modernization of national governance at the grassroots level. The rapid development of urbanization in China has brought new challenges to urban governance, making urban community governance many difficulties. Therefore, the current urban community governance in my country must not only strengthen in-depth research at the theoretical level, but also explore a governance path that is in line with the development trend of urban modernization. With the development of my country's politics, economy, and culture, the community governance model will also be adjusted accordingly to meet the needs of social development. At present, my country's urban community governance model has a lot of room for improvement both in theory and in practice, and it still needs to go through a process of continuous exploration to realize the positive interaction between community governance and social development.

4. REFERENCES

- [1] He Yanling. Where is the "Community": A Normative Analysis of Urban Community Construction Trends[J]. Journal of Central China Normal University: Humanities and Social Sciences Edition, 2007, 46(5):8.
- [2] Pu Haorong. Research on my country's Urban Community Governance Model [D]. Shaanxi Normal University.
- [3] Chu Zhenchuhui. Research on the Innovation of Governance Models in my country's Transitional Communities in the New Era [J]. Science and Technology Wind, 2021, 000(018):171-172.
- [4] Anonymous. Reform and Innovation of China's Community Governance System (2014~2015)[M]. Social Science Literature Publishing House, 2015.
- [5] Sun Yuxin. Research on Innovation of Chinese Urban Community Governance [D]. Southeast University, 2015.
- [6] He Haibing. Urban Community Governance: Change and Innovation [M]. Xuelin Publishing House, 2012.
- [7] Zheng Hangsheng. China's social transformation and community system innovation [M]. Beijing Normal University Press, 2008.
- [8] Huang Zhi, Tan Bo. Comparative Research on my country's Urban Community Governance Models and Institutional Innovation [J]. Today's Hubei Xunkan, 2012, 000(004):19-20.
- [9] Wei Na. my country's Urban Community Governance Model: Development Evolution and System Innovation [J]. Journal of Renmin University of China, 2003(1):6.
- [10] Zhai Wenyu. Historical changes and innovations of urban community governance models in China[J]. Journal of Changchun Institute of Education, 2013(18):2.
- [11] Zhu Qizhen. Rural community service innovation under the background of urban-rural integration [C]// International Forum on China's Reform—International Forum on Rural Reform during China's "Twelfth Five-Year Plan". 2010.
- [12] Ge Tianren, Li Qiang. Four Models of Urban Community Governance Innovation in my country [J]. Journal of Northwest Normal University (Social Science Edition), 2016, 053(006):5-13.
- [13] Chen Peng. Research on Governance Difficulties and Countermeasures of Urban Community Owners Committees [J]. Journal of Shanxi Normal University: Social Science Edition, 2023, 50(2):7.
- [14] Wang Wei. Institutional Innovation of Urban Community Governance [D]. Shandong University.