

Reconstruction and Rebuilding of Community Governance Unit

Dong Mingwei

Jiangsu Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, China

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Abstract: With the rapid development of modern economy, the living standard of community residents is constantly improving, which puts forward higher requirements for community governance. This paper analyses the existing problems of community governance, and puts forward the countermeasures and suggestions of reconstructing and rebuilding the community governance unit from three aspects, which is conducive to the innovative development of community governance.

1. Research background

1.1 Literature review

With the increasing diversity of residents' values and complexity of their ideas, the traditional social management system has been unable to meet the management needs of modern society. Community governance plays an important role in the construction of social governance system. Therefore, it is necessary to innovate community governance and realize the positive interaction between government governance and grass-roots social autonomy (Tang, 2015). There are two difficulties in the process of community governance. First, the community residents' committees are becoming more and more administrative. Second, the community has gradually become an administrative region, and the participation of residents is low, thus forming a "stranger" society (Lang, 2019). There are two main modes of community governance, one is in the community with low cultural quality of owners, the other is in the community with strong organizational ability, strong awareness of rights protection and high cultural quality of owners (Ye and Zhang, 2018). The key to governing the community is to reconstruct the power order. Document governance can effectively archive various power relations within the community. When implementing and creating documents, democracy should be the core (Zheng and Liu, 2017).

1.2 Research purposes

With the rapid development of market economy, the government has gradually streamlined its institutions, expanded the autonomy of enterprises. In the field of public management, the government has begun to transform into a service-oriented one, focusing on the mutual management and cooperation between the people and the government. The community, as the basic level of the society, has completely relied on the basic level people, and formed the community autonomy mode, defined the main body of community governance, paid attention to the fundamental interests of the masses, and realized the maximization of the interests of the masses.

2. The dilemma of community governance

2.1 Administration of community committees

The community residential committees are becoming more and more administrative, which makes it difficult to fully integrate public opinion in dealing with community-related affairs and achieve ideal results. Local organizations carry out various kinds of unique practical exploration activities, such as the establishment of "community public service workstations", "community affairs workstations" and "community workstations". Community governance in the new era is a practical activity under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and an important link in the

governance process of a modern country. Traditional forms of grass-roots party building have the characteristics of “unification”. Community Party organizations perform functions that should be undertaken by the society and the government, showing the “omnipotent” model (Chen, 2018). With the market economy becoming more active and the focus of state power declining, the citizen consciousness is constantly awakening. Community “two new organizations”, community committees, neighborhood offices and community residents are gradually involved in community governance activities. The main body of community governance is becoming more and more diversified, and the “unified” governance of community party organizations is in a dilemma. When governing community-related affairs together, the diversification of subjects will inevitably lead to interest disputes, so community governance should constantly explore new governance directions.

2.2 Less participation of residents

Residents' participation is the internal motive force of community governance. Without residents' participation, community governance will lose its significance. First of all, most residents are influenced by traditional culture and politics. They only care about their own lives. They are indifferent to political democracy and community affairs. They think that community affairs are only related to neighborhood committees, and they pay no attention to some community affairs that have little to do with their own interests. Secondly, although grassroots governments recognize the dominant position of residents in community governance and organize various public welfare activities to guide community residents to participate actively in community governance, most participants are only interested in sports and recreational activities, and most of them are the elderly and the weak, which leads to the low quality of participation as a whole. Previously, the community as a community has gradually become an administrative region, but the participation and identity of residents are still low, which forms a “stranger” society. Although most places try to cultivate the ability of organizational governance by rooting community governance in local community consciousness and daily life, the effect is not ideal.

2.3 Lack of identity among residents

The rapid development of cities has led to the emergence of more stranger communities besides the original unit courtyards and acquaintance blocks. Although people live in this area, they lack communication cooperation and emotional identity. Residents lack a sense of belonging, dependence and identity to the community. Previous interdependence among residents and “community” characteristics characterized by emotional identity are declining (Wu, 2019). Community residents' committees and grassroots governments often regard residents as a single recipient of services and policies, and naturally think that residents' ability to participate in community affairs is low, and in the process of management, they often manage in a one-way mandatory way, resulting in low support and recognition of community residents to community residents' committees and grassroots governments.

2.4 Low level of community service facilities

Community service is an important part of community governance, so the improvement and development of community service is of great significance to maintain community stability and meet the needs of community residents. But at present, the national community service system is still in the primary stage of development. There is a huge gap between the increasing demand of residents and the supply capacity of community services. With the continuous improvement of residents' quality of life, not only the demand for community services has increased, but also the demand for community services has gradually presented a multi-level and diversified demand due to the different income, educational background and age of residents. Most communities are limited by manpower and financial resources. They can only provide centralized purchasing services for community groups, and it is difficult to provide personalized services. Therefore, they can not meet the needs of multi-type and multi-level residents. For example, the community pension service can only provide some basic pension facilities, but the daily needs of medical care, spiritual culture, life care and other needs of all kinds of elderly people can not be met. The development of the existing

multi-supply service model is short, coupled with the slow development of community social organizations and the influence of the profitability of the market itself, community service is dominated by the government. Therefore, the government plays a dual role of purchaser and supervisor.

3. Ways to reconstruct and rebuild community governance units

3.1 Developing diversified community governance subjects

In order to change the original government-led phenomenon in the process of community governance, the relevant departments should redesign a series of functions and management behaviors related to the government in the previous grass-roots governance model, thoroughly change the traditional phenomenon, and fully reflect the standardization of social autonomy. Different from the monotonous traditional governance model, modern community autonomy advocates the joint management of community organizations, citizens and government. On the premise of guaranteeing that residents can fully fulfill their obligations and exercise their rights under community autonomy, the government's dominant position in community governance should not be shaken. Because the government itself is in the leading position, in the process of transformation, the government should precisely position its role in community governance and leave public affairs to community citizens. At the same time, with the development of modern society, various kinds of diversified organizations have emerged, such as non-profit organizations, which not only provide help for community citizens in dealing with public affairs, but also further reduce the pressure of the government in community governance. In this way, each subject can clearly locate the relationship between their rights and each other, which can not only avoid the intersection of work, but also improve the efficiency of public affairs.

3.2 Innovation of community governance

The traditional model of community governance has always been governed by the government, and the government has control over the process of management. When reconstructing the social governance model, we should innovate the governance mode. As the governance subject is becoming more and more diversified and community governance adheres to the majority of members of society, the innovative autonomous mode pays more attention to service concept and mutual cooperation. In order to complete the innovation of the transformation from governance mode to compound type, we must improve the management mode of community governance and get the support of various reform measures, so as to improve the efficiency of community governance. At the same time, the government departments should adjust and improve the relevant laws, formulate a systematic legal system serving community governance, and then realize the legalization and institutionalization of community governance. In addition, social policies should give full play to their role in the process of governance, constantly improve relevant policies, emphasize fairness, fairness, transparency and openness of community governance, and fully protect the rights and interests of the people.

3.3 Playing the core role of party organizations in community governance

Implementing the “big Party committee system” in the community governance, dividing the community into five networks and ten network party branches through the “party construction leading double networks and double completeness”. To improve the community governance system, the “branch + corridor + grid” model is adopted to implement the “one grid and five members” full coverage social governance model. At the same time, community party organizations should actively absorb property management companies, owners' committees, two new organizations and community policemen. On the basis of strengthening the core role of Community Party committee leadership, a “big party committee” community should be constructed to command residential committees, social workstations and public service stations. In accordance with the “concentric circle” of Party building, we should integrate and utilize public service resources and Party building

resources in the region, actively promote government personnel training and community party building, so as to help communities better realize self-service and self-management. Specially set up public service stations and social workstations, so that the community can carry out service autonomy.

3.4 Building a joint community

Constructing community together is conducive to optimizing the allocation of community resources and improving the system of community-related mechanisms. The establishment of community public service workstations plays a great role in optimizing the functional layout of the community. After the merger, the joint community should integrate and plan the existing community service workstations reasonably according to the needs of residents, and work together to establish regional community public service workstations. Other types of joint communities should take residents' "15-minute life circle" as the service management radius, and establish regional public service stations and their agents. Streets can closely integrate the reform of public service stations and service centers in social management areas to promote the optimization of regional functions.

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