The Urban Community Governance and Social Governance Innovation

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Abstract: with the Development of China's Economy and the Expansion of the City's Scale, the Difficulty of Urban Management is Constantly Increasing. in All Urban Management Areas, Community Management is the Most Basic Administrative Autonomy Unit in Urban Administration. Since the Reform and Opening Up, Unit System Governance Has Gradually Been Replaced by Community-Based Governance, and the Resolution of Social Contradictions and the Provision of Social Services Have Been Moving Down to the Grassroots Communities. the Report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Pointed out That It is Necessary to Promote the Focus of Social Governance to the Grassroots Level and Improve the Socialization Level of Community Governance. This Discussion Aims to Enhance the Accessibility of Public Services, Resolve Contradictions At the Grassroots Level, Improve Social Vitality, and Innovate Society. Governance Provides Basic Compliance. with the Development of the City, Traditional Community Management Governance Has Experienced Many Problems and Difficulties in the Actual Operation. in This Regard, It is Necessary to Analyze and Study the Governance Model of Urban Communities to Promote the Urban Community Management to Meet the Needs of Urban Development.

1. Introduction

China's Economy Has Achieved Tremendous Development Results Since Its Reform and Opening Up. with the Rapid Development of the Market Economy, a Large Number of People Have Flooded into the City, and the Management Ecology of the City Has Also Undergone Tremendous Changes. the Development of the Market Economy Has Made the Money Worship in the Society Prevail, Leading to More Intense Tension and Indifference between People. with the Emergence of a Large Number of New Urban Populations, the Changes in the Original Urban Population Structure, the Emergence of New Communities, and the Phenomenon of Population Migration Have Led to a Large Number of Problems and Loopholes in the Community Management of Traditional Cities, Showing Communities. Management is Diverse, But People's Actual Participation and Enthusiasm for Participation Are Not High, Leading to Imperfect and Unreasonable Grassroots Management, Which Has Made China's Grassroots Administrative Management Face an Unprecedented Impact [1].

2. Basic Concept of the Community

In the urban development of China, the community and the community are often mixed into one concept. The community is the most basic organization in the administrative unit, and it is a large collection of social groups in a certain region, which has certain common interests. Within a certain range, residents of the community have a strong sense of belonging and identity. Community organizations have the ability to coordinate interests in the administration to meet the needs and development of individual interests. In addition, community management organizations also play a role in security and social justice. It can effectively enrich people's lives and maintain long-term stability in society. Study the meaning of community organization [2]. The community is the epitome of society. The analysis and research of the community can promote people's perception of the community and society, improve the management efficiency of the community, and protect people's interests.

3. Problems in the Form of Management of Community Organizations in China

3.1 The Task of Community Organization is Complicated and the Administrative Management is Strengthened

In the process of establishing a community organization, the Chinese government emphasizes the decentralization of rights and requires all community organizations to implement a high degree of autonomous management. However, in the actual operation process, the administrative units of the government departments gradually strengthened the management and control of the grassroots organizations, and a large number of complicated tasks were shared with the grassroots organizations of the community. It has led to a lot of time and energy for community organizations to use in dealing with the upper government. In the process of community governance, there is a lack of autonomous management [2]. On the other hand, the tasks shared by the higher levels of government to grassroots organizations are often lack of scientific and rational, which leads to the inability of grassroots organizations to implement and complete tasks, resulting in low actual management capacity of grassroots organizations.

3.2 The Enthusiasm of the Masses to Participate in Community Activities is Not High

Community interpersonal relationships have deteriorated. Community organizations are autonomous grassroots units, and large and small businesses require extensive participation and discussion by community members [3]. However, in the actual operation process of community organizations, people's participation enthusiasm is not high, resulting in the inability of community organizations to fully play their own functions, weakening the management of community affairs by community organizations. Second, in China's urban development, a large number of people are newly moved populations, and they are not familiar with each other. In addition, the values generated by market development have led to the growing scarcity of communication and exchanges between people. In the new urban environment, people show indifference and indifference in interpersonal relationships.

3.3 The Staff Involved in Community Management Lack Professionalism

Since the development of the community management autonomy system in China, the degree of attachment of community organizations to the government has been continuously strengthened. In the actual community management, the staff is only responsible to the government departments at the higher level, which leads to the lack of support and support from the grassroots management units. Those who participate in the community also lack experience and responsibility for community management [3]. They do not have a good mobilization of the masses and lack understanding of the people's life problems, making it difficult for the organization and management activities of the community to develop normally.

3.4 Institutional Problems in the Management of Community Organizations

China's community organizations have a small scope of powers and responsibilities, and there are few management tools that play a functional role, which makes the autonomous organizations lack effective management and execution capabilities. The above problems arise because the relevant legal system fundamentally gives the community autonomous organizations less rights. The autonomous organizations lack management resources and management institutions, making the autonomous organizations a formal autonomous institution and having no administrative authority.

(V) The political atmosphere in community organizations is strong [2]. The self-governing organizations of the community need the joint participation and governance of various forces to achieve effective governance effects.

4. Promote Social Innovation in Community Governance

The use of socialization to reform the government administrative system and innovative social governance have always been important issues in the construction of a service-oriented government

in China [4]. However, due to the imperfect market system in China, the development of non-profit organizations started late, the degree of social organization is not high, and the reform of governance socialization is relatively slow. In recent years, community construction has been rapidly promoted, social organizations such as social organizations and social workers have flourished, political and social relations have been gradually rationalized, residents' awareness of subjectivity has been continuously enhanced, and socialization of governance has a certain social foundation. Socialization of community governance is a process in which all kinds of subjects in the community are under the leadership of the grassroots Communist Party of China.

4.1 Enhance the Accessibility and Refinement of Community Services

The core goal of community governance is to meet the diversified and personalized service needs of residents. The traditional administrative governance mode invests a lot of time and energy to assist the administrative affairs of the street, and to some extent ignores the subjectivity and diverse needs of the residents. To this end, it is necessary to reduce community administrative affairs, change the previous top-down service methods, actively shift the demand for community services to the society, and target residents; fully tap the existing resources of the community, and use community social organizations, resident representatives, and buildings [5]. Long, professional social workers, community leaders collect relevant residents' demand information, use the Internet to build a community exchange platform, and expand the information source channels of neighborhood committees to accurately grasp the needs of residents and achieve refined services.

4.2 Promote Cross-Border and Synergy between Government and Society

Under the administrative mechanism, the community neighborhood committee mainly relies on the resources of the government and the community, such as people, finances and materials, to directly provide services to the dispersed residents. The organization of the residents is low, and the financial burden of the government is increased, which is not conducive to community service. Improve quality and efficiency. To this end, we must improve the organization and specialization of community services, and absorb social resources to participate in community governance [4]. The government purchase service is a government-funded cooperation mechanism for government payment, social organization operation, organization members or professional social workers. The main purchase targets are social service organizations and community social organizations [6]. This mechanism can promote the cross-border integration of government and social resources, improve the organization and specialization of community services, meet the needs of residents' individualization and specialization, and achieve collaborative governance.

4.3 Expand the Breadth and Depth of Democratic Participation

Deliberative democracy is an important way for residents to participate and an important dimension of community governance socialization. Under the influence of administrativeization, community-consulted democracy has fallen into the predicament of unclear ideas, unclear paths, and few methods. To this end, we must actively develop and apply effective deliberative democratic technology to provide scientific technical support for residents' participation [6]. Specifically, the first is innovative consultation, casework, dialogue and consultation, opinion polls, group work, open space conference technology and other forms of consultation, and constantly develop new social technologies to meet the needs of residents to negotiate participation. The second is to make full use of the existing Internet, APP and other network communication technologies, build a residential network negotiation platform, break through the time and space constraints of deliberative democracy, maximize the timeliness of negotiation, promote the socialization of community governance, and help social governance innovation.

5. New Trends in Urban Community Governance and Social Governance in China

5.1 Governance Rule of Law

Adhering to the rule of law in a comprehensive manner is the requirement of the new era and the basic guarantee for promoting community governance. The rule of law is the foundation of community governance. With the improvement of the level of social civilization, community residents pay great attention to their own interests and diversify their interests [5]. To solve the problem of interest disputes and interests, the key is to convince people to solve problems with the law. First, formulate a law that specifically targets community governance, and the governing body manages major community affairs in accordance with the law. Secondly, the neighborhood committee should coordinate the interests of the community residents to implement the rule of law concept, publicize and explain the legal knowledge to the community residents, and cultivate the residents' awareness of the rule of law.

5.2 Smart Communityization

Information technology such as cloud computing, the Internet, and the Internet of Things has spawned a new type of community governance model, promoted the construction of smart communities, integrated community resources, and improved the quality of community services. The creation of a smart community enables public goods and public service providers to efficiently understand the individual needs of residents and to secure the supply of public goods and services. Use information technology to establish a community governance and service website to realize the "one-stop service" for residents to handle community business, improve work efficiency and residents' satisfaction [7].

5.3 Governance Specialization

Professional governance knowledge and technology are the basic tools of community governance. The awareness of the rights of community residents has increased, and the interests of residents have become more and more differentiated, resulting in a dilemma of interests. At the same time, the problems in the community are different and it is difficult for the general staff to solve [7]. The new era of community governance requires problem-oriented, the main body of participation in governance has the professional knowledge and technology to deal with real problems, to use the relevant talent introduction policy, to attract community governance talents to participate, thus creating a professional staff team.

5.4 Governance Autonomy

China is the country where the people are the masters of the country. In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it has repeatedly stressed the need to adhere to the people as the center and to seek happiness for the people. Using the residents' council and the social notice system, the community residents can understand the major issues in the district and be able to participate in the problem-solving process. In the decision-making of major community affairs, listen to the opinions of the residents, and adopt the means of voting by the community residents in accordance with the law, so that the decision of community affairs can reflect the will of the residents [8]. Urban community governance relies on the strength of residents to handle community affairs well, mobilize communities to participate in autonomy, and make suggestions for community building. Residents manage themselves and implement the autonomy of residents in practice.

5.5 Governing Big Community

The transformation of grassroots government functions and the construction of a large community-based governance system are in line with the requirements of contemporary social transformation. The grassroots government of the community should simplify the administration of power, build an efficient and responsible service-oriented government, transfer its functions to

provide services to the community, provide medical and health services for urban communities, and provide relief services for life difficulties. The big community is to develop a diversified governance body, integrate the surrounding small communities and rural communities, and expand the effective scale of the community [8]. The large-scale community control is about 100,000 residents, which is conducive to improving the community governance function, establishing a community resource linkage mechanism, expanding the types of community public services, enabling community residents to enjoy diversified services and promoting the modernization of urban community governance capabilities.

6. Summary

China's new urban community governance model had a good initial intention and aspiration at the beginning of its establishment, but the actual operation mode deviated from the pre-set track. Relevant government agencies and grassroots units need to carry out in-depth reflection and research to improve the quality of community autonomy, so that the people can gain better political rights sharing and experience in the community, and at the same time improve the quality of life of their communities.

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