

Research on Community Management Based on New-type Urbanization Strategy

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Abstract: With the development of industry and commerce, the rise of cities and the spread of urban civilization began. Cities are the main components of human civilization and develop with the advancement of human society and technology. The degree of urbanization is a necessary standard to measure the economic, social, cultural, and technological development of a country and a region. Urbanization refers to transforming the agricultural population into the non-agricultural population, agricultural regions into non-agricultural regions, and agricultural activities into non-agricultural activities. It includes not only the transfer of people and the change of development mode but also the change of geographical space and lifestyle. China's urbanization mainly began in the late 1970s after the "reform and opening-up." Unlike the traditional concept of urbanization, the new-type urbanization strategy focuses on farmers and covers rural regions, gradually and effectively solving China's unique social development problems. In countries where residents' self-government is practiced, the city's government and social governance all fall on the community management organization - the sub-district office. China's economic development has entered a new stage, and significant breakthroughs have been made in reforming the economic system. Especially after the establishment of the socialist market economic system, some deep-rooted problems in the field of social governance have become increasingly prominent. This paper elaborates on the status quo, concerns, goals, and prospects of community management based on the new-type urbanization strategy in detail and provides a direction for China's policy on community management.

Keywords: New-type urbanization; Community management; Modernization

1. Introduction

1.1 New-type Urbanization

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, China's urbanization has been continuously adjusted and improved. It was pointed out in the 2012 China New-type Urbanization Report, released in Beijing on October 31, 2012, that urbanization had gone through six stages. However, with the gradual acceleration of the urban construction process in China and the continuous development of the economy and society, methods to realize urbanization must also be changed accordingly. The contradiction between the massive migration of the rural population to the city and the scarce urban resources has become increasingly prominent. Based on the environment of the new era, the concept of new-type urbanization was first proposed in the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Bringing the concept of new-type urbanization into the picture aims to solve urban and rural problems and achieve the unity and integration of urban and rural regions [1]. Subsequently, the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) put forward the "rural revitalization" strategy, which is integrated with the new-type urbanization development strategy. The "three rural" issues have also been effectively improved [2].

Under the guidance of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics, China's new-type urbanization must also have Chinese characteristics. Unlike the traditional concept of urbanization, the

new-type urbanization strategy focuses on farmers and rural regions, gradually and effectively solving China's unique social development problems.

1.2 Community Management

1.2.1 The Background of Community Management

The community is the grassroots political power of a country, and it is the same in China.

Neighborhood committees and villagers' committees are all basic-level organizations. In countries where residents' self-government is practiced, the city's government and social governance all fall on the community management organization - the sub-district office. As China's economic development has entered a new stage and breakthroughs have been made in reforming the economic system, especially after the establishment of the socialist market economy, some deep-rooted problems in the field of social governance have become increasingly prominent.

In recent years, the Chinese government has done much work in social governance and has established many community management organizations at the grassroots level. For example, the Social Governance Committee of Dongcheng District of Beijing was established in Beijing. The Sub-district Office of Social Governance of Yubei District was established in Chongqing, and so on. The main functions of community management include being responsible for comprehensive social security, fire safety management, floating population and rental house service management, and public health and family planning guidance and supervision [3]. In the meantime, they are responsible for establishing and improving community self-government organizations, social services organizations, etc. Currently, many districts, counties, and sub-district offices are exploring implementing community management.

1.2.2 Definition of Community Management

The community is not only an area with the largest urban management organization and functions, the most mobile population, the most complex personnel composition, and the highest level of public services but also an economically active and culturally diverse area, which is closely related to the life of citizens and social development. While the city is developing economically, it should actively explore the urban community and citizens' way of life. To meet the requirements of social development, the Chinese government should gradually shift from administrative management to social management centered on economic construction.

Community management is an effective regulating process in which community grassroots organizations, community residents, community units, and other departments or institutions maintain the community's overall interests and promote the community's overall development in a certain way under a particular social environment. Community management is the self-management of various public affairs and public welfare undertakings in the neighborhood by community functional departments, community units, and community residents under the government's guidance, emphasizing the community's participation. The organizational forms of community management are diversified. Sub-district party working committees and offices play the leading role, and other government agencies play a supplementary role. According to the current situation of community management in China, starting from the differences in the main body of community management activities, the community management models can be divided into three types: government-oriented, mixed, and community resident self-government.

Currently, community management in most cities in China belongs to the government-oriented management model; that is, in the towns, the sub-district office represents the district government to manage the community in an administrative-led manner, and the sub-district office and other government departments provide public service and the management of community affairs. The community has undertaken more and more public management functions and service functions.

2. Combination of New-type Urbanization Strategy and Community Management

2.1 Four-in-One: Social Part

Since 2012, when China's urban population surpassed the rural population for the first time, China's social tenor has shifted from rural to urban. With the city as the center of development, social development trends have played an irreplaceable role in China's urbanization construction from the

rapid advancement stage to the current new-type urbanization strategy. Under the background of the new-type urbanization strategy, corresponding changes must be made in the development of society. However, it is still necessary to adhere to the people-oriented approach and unify all elements and members.

Urbanization could be considered as the citizenization of farmers; the number of farmers decreases, and the number of citizens increases accordingly. However, with rapid advancement, new social problems will inevitably emerge, for example, the shortage of urban resources, the risk of ecological imbalance, and the contradictions that occur when farmers and outsiders cannot truly feel belonging to the city. All these problems require innovating, transforming, and upgrading China's social management system and social governance methods. Professor Ren Yuan from Fudan University believes that social integration is the breakthrough of new-type urbanization. It should be carried out from two aspects: the integration within the city and the integration between urban and rural regions.

In short, the new-type urbanization is first to realize the coordinated development and overall planning between urban and rural regions and to avoid urban social risks, then to create a new path of urbanization.

2.2 Four-in-One: Political Part

Developing socialist democratic politics and building socialist political civilization are important goals of building a well-off society in an all-around way. To adhere to the people-centered approach and the direction of high-quality development, it is necessary to take satisfying people's yearning for a better life as the goal of new-type urbanization. The construction of new-type urbanization is a strategic choice for developing China's urban society. Promoting the new-type urbanization strategy tests China's comprehensive innovation capabilities and determination to establish a sustainable and innovative country. On the one hand, the Chinese government must have firm confidence in developing new-type urbanization; on the other hand, it must realize that this is a long-term and tortuous process. Therefore, the Chinese government must have the ideological preparation and strategic layout to fight a "protracted war." The Seventeenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed, "focus on enhancing the comprehensive carrying capacity, rely on megacities, form urban agglomerations with strong radiation effects, and cultivate new economic growth poles." Politically, the Chinese government must insist on combining urban development with building a harmonious society and take a people-oriented urbanization approach. To accelerate the construction of innovative urbanization, the Chinese government must finally settle on the strategic platform, the city, and unswervingly implement the new-type urbanization development strategy.

2.3 Four-in-One: Economic Part

New-type urbanization is a grand strategy related to the overall modernization construction. The relationship between urbanization rate and economic growth is inseparable; urbanization is often accompanied by economic growth.

Of the trioka of economic growth, the construction of new-type urbanization can stimulate consumption and investment. It can also birth new industries, thereby releasing more significant potential for domestic demand. New-type urbanization has released new drivers of economic development in many ways. By changing the structure of the labor force, increasing capital stock, and promoting the formation of new geographical spaces and technological innovation, new-type urbanization has enabled economic development in different directions and different ways. These effects are far-reaching and long-term, effectively enhancing the driving force of China's economic growth and maintaining economic vitality.

New-type urbanization is not a simple real estate development or economic behavior but an economic transformation driven by ecological civilization and technological progress. Promoting new-type urbanization must serve economic and social change and closely focus on the overall situation of scientific development. Only by promoting economic and social transformation and upgrading and building long-term development advantages can the Chinese government have the right direction, release enormous economic growth potential, and continuously improve development quality.

2.4 Four-in-One— Cultural Part

The Sixth Plenary Session of the 17th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) proposed that "to strengthen and improve ideological and political work, the public servants should address people-oriented policy and the principle of governing for the people, and respect the dominant position of the people and give full play to the initiative of the masses; therefore, the ability and level of ideological and political work can be continuously improved." How to maintain a harmonious atmosphere, promote social fairness and justice, resolve social contradictions, and build a harmonious society in the process of new-type urbanization for a generation of leaders with new governance concepts and governance methods? This is an important issue before the party committees and governments at all levels. The author believes that the contradictions arising in the new-type urbanization should be appropriately resolved through institutional mechanisms. The new system established under the guidance of the "people-oriented" principle must conform to the fundamental value orientation of fairness and justice. When it comes to the contradictions in the process of new-type urbanization that need to be resolved through some institutional mechanism, the Chinese government must notice that this institutional mechanism must reflect the fundamental value orientation of fairness and justice. Therefore, the harmonious culture in building new-type urbanization is the concrete practice and deepening of the basic concept of a harmonious society. It must embody the basic idea, spiritual essence, and internal requirements of balanced culture construction and reflect this concept and internal requirements in system construction.

3. Status and Problems

3.1 China's Urbanization Lags behind the Industrialization

China's urbanization needs to catch up to industrialization. Compared with the similar development stages of developed countries, China's per capita GDP exceeded 5,000 US dollars in 2011, while the urbanization rate was just over 50%, far lower than the urbanization level of the United States when it achieved 5,000 US dollars in the development stage. The urbanization rate of Brazil, a country close to China's development level, is 87.6%. In contrast, the urbanization levels of South Africa and Jordan, countries lower than China's development level, have reached 67.4% and 78.5%, both of which are higher than China's [4].

General Secretary Xi Jinping stated in the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that people must adhere to the new road of industrialization and urbanization, promote the benign interaction between industrialization and urbanization, and maintain simultaneous development of industrialization, informatization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization. On the one hand, it is necessary to upgrade the industrial structure. By setting the tertiary industry and actively promoting the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure, an industrial structure guided by high-tech, supported by primary industries and manufacturing, and fully developed by the tertiary sector can be formed. On the other hand, the secondary industry needs to be adjusted to improve the quality of industrialization and the efficiency of industrial development and fully realize the social division of labor and industrial agglomeration.

3.2 The Urbanization of Land is Faster than the Urbanization of the Population in China

Although remarkable achievements have been made in urbanization over the past 40 years of "reform and opening up," it is also necessary to be soberly aware that for a long time, various places have taken the progression of urbanization as urban infrastructure construction, overemphasized the expansion of urban built-up regions and ignored agglomeration of the urban population. Therefore, land urbanization is faster than population urbanization.

China is vigorously promoting the construction of new-type urbanization, focusing on the coordinated development between population and land urbanization. Both land urbanization and population urbanization are parts of the new-type urbanization process. To achieve matched population urbanization, land and population urbanization must promote each other so that new-type urbanization can develop sustainably and efficiently.

3.3 Showing Features of Extensive Production

China's urbanization has reached an unprecedented scale, and the urbanization rate has exceeded the world average. According to China News Service, at the "The Decade of China" series of themed press conferences held on September 14, the Deputy Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development stated that in 2021, the urbanization rate of China's permanent population would reach 64.72%. However, from a national perspective, there are significant regional differences in urbanization development in China. Medium and large cities are the main force of it, and there are still considerable differences in the level of urbanization between the central and western regions and the southeastern coastal regions [5]. The development of super-large cities drives the economy of surrounding regions, and this situation in economic growth remains the main feature of China's current urbanization development.

The national urbanization rate has increased, and many people have migrated to urban regions, which has also brought about various problems in urban regions. Most of them occur in urbanized regions, where resources are scarce, the land utilization rate is low, industrialization is slower than urbanization, and ecological and environmental issues are common. The scale and quantity do not match the quality they should have. In this way, the community development China emphasizes will inevitably have certain obstacles.

3.4 Immaturity of the Modern Management System and Urban Diseases

(1) Transform government functions and strengthen the role of market mechanisms.

China's urban governance model differs from Western countries; therefore, the Western government-controlled model cannot be copied. From the perspective of government functions, China has many regions that must be managed and controlled. So, China's urban governance model should be: government-led, market as the main body, and social coordination based. The government should change its functions and give full play to its role in economic regulation, market supervision, social management, and public services. In terms of economy, market mechanisms and social forces should be encouraged to participate in the market economy; in the social field, social organizations should be encouraged to participate in the construction and management of urban communities. Urban governance is a complex economic driving system that needs to be guaranteed by a sound mechanism.

(2) Accelerate the process of urban planning and infrastructure construction.

When the government plans and builds a city, it must be designed according to the city's scale and population capacity. In population urbanization, the relationship between construction land in big cities and residential land in the suburbs must be resolved appropriately. Improving living conditions in the suburbs must be based on population growth control. Only when big cities develop can they provide more and better guarantees for suburban housing land. Otherwise, big cities will turn into super megacities with slums in corners. Urbanization is a natural developing process, not an artificial one.

4. Paths and Recommendations

4.1 Organize the Road Map of the Development and Implementation of China's Social Modernization

The new-type urbanization strategy and Chinese-style modernization complement each other. China has a new guiding principle in the wave of Chinese-style modernization for the problems people face. The Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China report pointed out: "Chinese-style Modernization is a changing process with a huge population. China's more than 1.4 billion population is stepping into modern society together, and the scale exceeds the sum of the existing developed countries. The difficulty and complexity are unprecedented, and the development path and promotion method must also have their characteristics." The modernization of the large population must proceed from actual national conditions. And social modernization is an essential part of it. The role of community management and governance plays a considerable role and has great potential for promoting it; in this way, the "Chinese style" is easier to be realized.

The community needs to know what to do and how to do it. The general direction is unified, but the specific work may differ. The modernization of society must start from many aspects and give full play to the various functions of the community. Overall, top-down policies issued by the government are the

guiding role; however, bottom-up governance is the fundamental force.

4.2 Implement the New-type Urbanization Strategy, Realize the Two Transformations of the Spatial Population Structure, and Build a Balanced Society between Urban and Rural Regions

(1) The transformation of population structure in the process of urbanization in China

Since the “reform and opening up,” with the acceleration of China's urbanization process, China's population has had a clear trend of agglomerating in cities. In 2010, the urbanization rate of China's permanent population was 58.52%, and the urban population accounted for 45.7% of the total population; by 2020, the urbanization rate of the permanent national population will reach 60.6%, an increase of 13.7 percentage points over 2010. At present, the development of new-type urbanization in China presents the characteristics of “secondary urbanization,” which is consistent with the trend of urbanization in the world; that is, the transfer of the rural population to cities and the increase in the number of rural immigrants, the population flow between cities and rural regions is more frequent, and the inevitable trend of industry promoting agriculture and cities leading rural regions [6].

(2) Goals of building a balanced society between urban and rural regions

1) A balanced society between urban and rural regions refers to a community in which “industry promoting agriculture and agriculture supporting industry.” And harmony developed cities and villages mainly manifested in “industry promoting agriculture, urban leading rural, mutual promotion between industry and agriculture, urban and rural complementing each other, and coordinated development.”

2) Construction goals: promoting agriculture with industry, leading rural regions with cities, and prioritizing agricultural regions.

3) Construction tasks: promoting the citizenization of the transferred agricultural population, rural revitalization, and new-type urbanization.

4) Construction approach: promoting urban and rural population mobility (going to the city and returning to the countryside); realizing the urbanization of the rural population; and promoting the citizenization of the agricultural transfer population.

4.3 Implement Social Informatization Strategy, Realize Two Changes in Lifestyle and Establish an Information Society

Social informatization is an inevitable requirement for the overall development of the economy, politics, culture, and people. It results from rapid economic and technological development, profound changes in social structure, evident changes in social values, and increasingly frequent and popular information exchanges. As a new way of life in society, social informatization realizes the transformation of economic development mode and way of life through the optimal allocation of information resources based on the development of informatization in the economy, politics, culture, and society. The construction of an information society should take optimizing the allocation of information resources as the core; improving information service capabilities as the goal; promoting the construction of e-government, network infrastructure, application services, and industrial environment as main points; then, the public e-service system can be optimized. And the field and space of information consumption can be expanded [7]. In addition, constructing an information society should focus on building a digital community, vigorously promoting the digital upgrading of population, environment, and transportation infrastructure, optimizing the allocation of information resources, and establishing a unified management platform and network system. It also should focus on the development of modern service industries and promote the three required transformations of economic development mode to labor, capital, and technology.

4.4 Popularize Free Compulsory Education, Gradually Popularize Higher Education, and Build a Country Rich in Human Resources

(1) The Chinese government must adhere to educational “reform and opening up” and build a socialist modern education system with Chinese characteristics. China should focus on supporting Sino-foreign education institutions established in universities that highlight the educational attributes of both sides, encouraging both sides to give full play to their comprehensive discipline advantages and making more explorations in the management of disciplines and majors. Professional benefits and curriculum settings should be highlighted in building these institutions, and projects with low-level

repetition, lack of characteristics, and relatively few resources should be strictly restrained. Taking the opening of education to the outside world as a strategic measure to promote China's education reform and development, carrying out international cooperation and exchanges in education in an all-round, multi-level, and wide-ranging manner, a socialist modern education system with Chinese characteristics will be actively built [8].

(2) Prioritize education development and build a country rich in human resources. Education is the cornerstone of national rejuvenation, and education equity is an essential foundation for social equity. By fully implementing the CPC's education policy, adhering to people-oriented education and moral education first, implementing quality education, improving the level of educational modernization, and cultivating socialist builders and successors with all-round development of morality, intelligence, and physical fitness, an education that satisfies the people will be built. The government should optimize the educational structure, promote the balanced development of compulsory education, accelerate the popularization of high school education, vigorously develop vocational education, and improve the quality of higher education.

4.5 Promote the Modernization of the Health System, Increase Investment in Public Health, and Build a Healthy Longevity Country

(1) The urgency of strengthening the construction of the public health system should be addressed. The government should effectively support public health work, establish a rapid and effective public health system, protect people's health, and promote social harmony. It is also an objective need for the fundamental realization of modernization in China. In 2021, China entered a new journey of basically realizing modernization. Modernization includes economic, social, and citizen modernization, including rigid indicators such as average life expectancy. The significance of accelerating the improvement of the public health system, better preventing diseases, prolonging life, and promoting health have gone beyond the traditional scope of medicine. It has become an essential symbol for measuring the level of modernization.

(2) Accelerating the construction of the public health system is an urgent need to deal with major infectious diseases and public health emergencies. In recent years, the epidemic situation of COVID-19 has been dire, posing a severe threat to human health. At the same time, chronic diseases have become a significant threat to people's health, causing severe challenges to the original public health system. It is more critical and urgent to speed up the construction of the public health system. Providing residents with fast, convenient, safe, and affordable medical and healthcare services is essential to effectively solve the situation of needing help finding medical services and expensive medical costs. It is the common expectation of people.

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