

Research on Community Governance of Old Neighborhoods based on Smart City Construction —Take the Z community in Jinan as an Example

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ABSTRACT

With the development of big data and cloud computing, social governance is now moving in the direction of using new generation information technology to improve social governance and build "smart cities". The construction mode of smart city is gradually entering the public eye as an innovative way of governance, and will eventually become an important way of social governance. In this paper, through field research on old neighborhoods, we find out the current problems of governance and try to explore feasible ways of smart governance for old neighborhoods to achieve good and orderly urban governance and promote urban development.

Keywords: "Wisdom", "Older neighborhoods", "Community governance".

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose and Significance of The Study

1.1.1. Select a Topic to Propose

With the advent of the information age, the rapid development of urbanization has made the problems of community governance become prominent, and in the "14th Five-Year Plan" issued by the State Council in December 2021, it is proposed to accelerate the digital construction of community services and promote the construction of smart communities. Due to the complexity and specificity of old communities, the community governance of old communities has become a key and difficult problem that needs to be solved in the process of China's development towards smart cities.

Due to the COVID-19 since 2020, the importance of community governance is more highlighted, and it is proved that the effectiveness of community governance will be directly related to the situation of the country, thus the author would like to conduct a detailed summary and analysis of community governance in a specific old neighborhood, trying to find out the difficulties of old neighborhood governance in the era of big data, and hoping to come up with effective and feasible governance methods.

1.1.2. Theoretical Significance of The Study

The community is the basic unit of social governance, the micro cell of national governance, and the modernization of community governance system and governance capacity is a fundamental component of the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity. [1] The development of governance theory of old communities promotes the construction of a governance system that is integrated and coherent from national governance, social governance to community governance, [2] to better perform the functions of government and maintain social stability.

1.1.3. Practical Implications of The Study

Through the case study, it will help to propose new feasible solutions for community governance in the context of "wisdom", provide new options and new paths for community governance, improve the quality of life of residents, achieve high efficiency of social governance, and promote healthy urban development.

1.2. Review of Domestic and International Studies

The term about governance appeared in Europe in the 13th century, and it was not until about 1990 that the

theory of governance was introduced to China. By now, the theoretical research results of community governance have been extremely rich, and there are roughly the following types.

One is the theory of good governance, i.e. good and effective governance, a useful governance model of government-civil society interaction, which needs to be transparent and legal and play an active role in grassroots governance. This paper is mainly based on this theory and provides an ideological basis for making recommendations. The second is the polycentric governance theory, which emphasizes that governance subjects include multiple organizations and rights centers, highlights multiple channels of public service supply, and promotes autonomous self-help governance. The third is holistic governance theory, which advocates simplifying the relationship between the government and the public under effective consolidation and negotiation and mediation, from decentralized management to centralized management, and achieving efficient and tacit governance.

For the practical exploration of community governance in the context of smart city construction, foreign countries started earlier. In general, most foreign scholars or governments have enriched the methods of community governance with the practical exploration of establishing smart communities so as to improve the efficiency of community governance. For example, the Victorian government in Australia has proposed the development theme of using electronic networks to establish learning communities and interconnecting individual communities; and experts from the European Joint Research Center and the Institute of Technology Forecasting have used the British and American E-petition, peer The experts from the European Joint Research Center and the Institute of Technology Forecasting analyze the problems and risks of community e-governance with the examples of E-petition, peer-to-peer, and other projects in the UK and the US.

The related practical research in China started late, and the pilot work of smart communities has only been carried out since 2014, and there are not yet any smart communities in the full sense. What is available is the experimental projects proposed by megacities such as North, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen for building smart communities to improve community governance.

In general, domestic and international research involving community governance under smart cities is relatively limited, and there are few studies in the literature about old neighborhoods. This paper summarizes governance dilemmas and difficulties from specific examples, hoping to develop governance theories in the way of smart city construction, and to enrich community governance models by establishing government databases and service platforms and increasing community communication platforms.

1.3. Research Methodology

Case study method: Through field observations of community governance in an old Jinan neighborhood - Z community, a better understanding of community governance in old neighborhoods can be gained in depth in a comprehensive manner so that problems can be raised, countermeasures can be made more implementable, and eventually, preferably, conclusions of general applicability can be drawn from a case.

2. THE CURRENT STATUS OF GOVERNANCE IN THE Z COMMUNITY OF JINAN

2.1. Z Community Foundation

Z community is located in Jinan city, the capital of Shandong province, in the most densely populated area of Jinan, bordering Li Cheng district, Tian Qiao district, and Shi Zhong district. Z community belongs to one of the earliest established streets in Jinan city, built in 1987, with high population density and mobile population, 3 and close to the famous scenic spots of Jinan. Z community has 79 residential buildings with 3880 households and about 10,569 people.

2.2. Z Community Governance Status

In recent years, the community has fully installed heating and gas piping facilities, added a fitness square for residents, demolished many illegal buildings, increased the green area of the community, improved the appearance of the community's buildings and installed insulation, etc. The infrastructure of the community has been greatly changed compared with the previous ones. The street office also actively tendered for a property company in 2018, while dividing the community into seven parts and assigning seven grid members to be responsible for them. The community has also been awarded the civilization titles of "National Advanced Community Service" and "Civilized Community of Shandong Province". Now the Z community committee is also the party group service station of Z community, and the staff of the committee has implemented the 5+1 model to create a 15-minute living circle in the community. All of the above has shown the residents the determination of the government for community governance in the old district.

As the first batch of pilot cities of wisdom city of the Ministry of Housing and Construction, Jinan started the construction related to wisdom city in 2012 and held the first international summit of new wisdom city construction in 2018, indicating that the international recognition of the wisdom city construction in Jinan city in these years began. Although the community governance of Z community has been promoted and has

been quite effective, there are still many aspects of problems.

3. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE PROBLEMS AND CAUSES

3.1. Lack of Community Infrastructure and Heavy Government Administrative Overtones

The community's problems caused by the lack of infrastructure are manifested in several ways.

According to the field survey, there are about 500 parking spaces in the community, while the community has a total of about 1,730 motor vehicles, far exceeding the current supply of parking spaces in the community. In addition to motor vehicles, there is also a mismatch between supply and demand in the parking area for electric vehicles as well as tricycles, which makes traffic hazards increase. Since there are few public monitoring devices in the community, members of the community are free to enter and exit, and community security is low, while many new facilities such as courier lockers have nowhere to be placed.

In response to the lack of infrastructure, the government is doing its best to compensate, but there are still hindering factors. One is the over-administration of grassroots governance. Since the neighborhood committee is also a community party and group service center, it makes the neighborhood committee with the color of government administration. Another is the lack of a targeted governance system, the lack of linkage mechanism for governance, and the tendency to cause confusion and unclear authority and responsibility, with each functional department passing the buck to the other, and the members of the community's owners' committee are appointed, which cannot reflect the characteristics of consultation and democracy.

3.2. Community Governance Is Not Professional Enough and Lacks Social Participation

The number of old neighborhoods in Jinan is huge and scattered, and there are 358 neighborhoods included in the renovation plan in 2018 alone. A large number of neighborhoods require huge funding for remediation, yet the government allocates limited funds. It is understood that the Z community in 2019 to basically complete the installation of heating and natural gas for residential users spent all the government funds for the governance of the entire region.

The governance of old neighborhoods has always been the "hard bone" in the process of urban management, in addition to the government's efforts, social participation is very little. Social organizations are non-profit voluntary organizations. which do not have much

money for their own use; most community-based organizations are highly targeted; profitable enterprises can do intelligent governance, but without government leadership, there is no profit to be made.

3.3. Low Resident Participation and Lack of Community Spirit Among Residents

Due to the high mobility of the community, the implementation of policy notification is not only posted, but also implemented through traditional methods such as visiting surveys and telephone notifications, and there is not much involvement in the emerging smart governance methods, and the interaction with the residents presents a one-way task-oriented character. Due to the great gap between the family conditions and knowledge level of community residents, residents do not form the concept of community governance of ownership, and even the most basic moral quality cannot be guaranteed. In the context of individualization and heterogeneity of community residents, the community may not be able to be a community in the traditional sense. The kind of communal spirit that the community has is what the current urban community needs, and it is the bond that unites community residents.

4. RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE ISSUES

4.1. The Government Establishes a Sound Mechanism of Intelligent Governance and Improves the Legal System

While not changing the dominant position of the government, it is important to prevent the lack of communication and cooperation among the various functional departments and to prevent each other from shirking responsibilities. In his study, Pollitt proposed that "government departments should avoid contradictions between their respective policies and functions; they should face common objects from the perspective of win-win cooperation. [4] A reasonable division of responsibilities between the neighborhood committee and the property owner is necessary to lay the foundation for intelligent governance. [5] The government establishes a basic database and a professional database to realize a linkage mechanism. Establish cloud platforms, such as public service platforms and government service platforms, so as to improve efficiency and government affairs, achieve open information, and provide convenience for residents' life. As the governance of old neighborhoods has special characteristics and complexity, it is a comprehensive and systematic project, requires the formulation of corresponding supporting policies and normative documents to regulate it in order to effectively promote it. [6][7]

4.2. Strengthen Diversified Social Participation and Introduce Professional Wisdom Governance Team

Explore cooperative corporate governance mechanisms, the introduction of professional service management companies, the establishment of business service platforms, the introduction of community service systems such as intelligent parking, intelligent health care and intelligent education. Introduce professional social organizations, "the participation of social organizations in governance is conducive to sharing the pressure of government governance, the role of social organizations is like cement, playing the role of reinforcement and sewing gaps." Social organizations and enterprises work together to establish a community wisdom management system to monitor the community's environmental information, security information, and personnel management information in real time, manage them dynamically, and release them in a timely manner to achieve a higher level of community wisdom governance.[8]

4.3. Increase Resident Support and Establish a Platform for Resident Participation

We will do a good job of propaganda and guidance to raise the awareness of residents' autonomy, create a good public opinion atmosphere for community governance, and fully mobilize the initiative of residents' participation. Implementing the resident participation approach to consultative democracy. [9] By integrating the popular microblogs and WeChat public numbers into the community service network and establishing an online community interaction platform. Take advantage of the community's current geographic advantages to establish a distinctive community governance model that incorporates the culture of neighboring scenic spots and establishes common values to pursue. [10]

5. CONCLUSION

With the popularization of the application of network technology, the construction of smart communities will be increasingly emphasized, and it is the ultimate research purpose of this paper to make community governance more efficient with the advancement of technology. However, because the author's theoretical level is yet to be perfected, the author has only done the exploration of innovative governance, lacking application and verification, and there is still much room for the research of introducing wisdom construction into the community, so there are still shortcomings in this paper.

The contradiction between demand and supply in the new era and the establishment of smart communities all make the wisdom innovative governance model of old

neighborhoods urgent to be studied. With the prominence of this problem, the community governance situation will be gradually improved in the future through policy inclination to build a new model of urban management and realize the community of human destiny.

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