



The Way to Embed People's Democracy in the Whole Process into Urban Grass-Roots Governance Through Modern Information Technology

Rongxuan Guo^(✉)

Xinjiang University, Xinjiang 830000, China
1011696109@qq.com

Abstract. While systematically sorting out the superiority of people's democracy in urban community governance in the whole process, this paper focuses on the current situation of urban community governance in the new era, analyzes the practical dilemma of embedding the whole process of people's democracy into urban grassroots governance through modern information technology, and proposes to explore innovative ways such as strengthening the leadership of party building, improving the efficiency of consultative democracy, and relying on big data to transform residents' concepts into community autonomy, and strive to build a new pattern of digital grassroots social governance.

Keyword: Information Technology Democracy Community governance

1 Introduction

The experience of democratic exploration of urban community governance shows that the establishment of the whole process of people's democracy itself is not an overnight design, but a gradually extended exploration in the face of constantly emerging new situations and new problems in practice. Under the new situation, urban grass-roots mass self-governance organizations should fully explore the whole-process institutional advantages of people's democracy, embed them in community autonomy through innovative ways such as strengthening the guidance of party building, improving the efficiency of consultative democracy, and changing residents' ideas by relying on big data and strive to build a new pattern of grass-roots social governance.

2 Party Building Leads the Community to Coordinate Multiple Subjects and Joint Governance

2.1 "Selection + Election" Community Activists Spread the Party Sentiment and Listen to the Public Opinion

Most cities, especially the relatively backward economy in the process of the concrete implementation process, although the community implements the grid management,

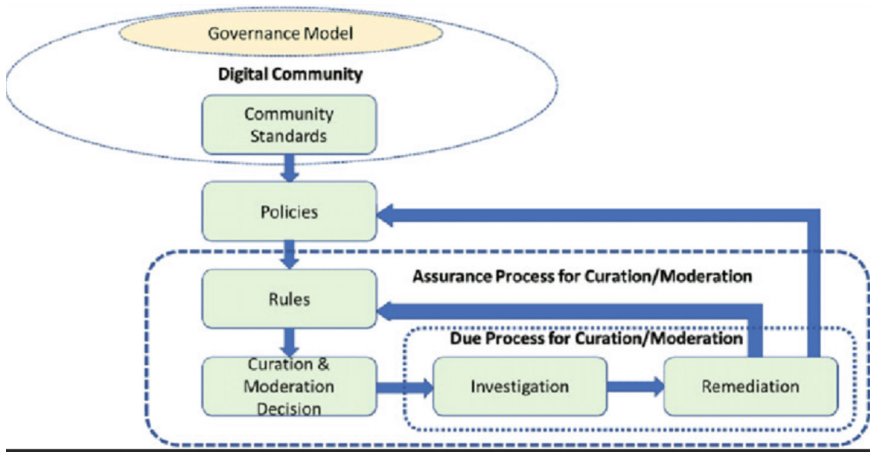


Fig. 1. Smart community [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/]

often only simple mechanically to hundreds of households for the community into several grids, allocate corresponding full-time grid members, but did not synchronize a series of work system, personnel security system and work reward and punishment mechanism. The community only relies on full-time staff, and it is difficult to be familiar with the situation of each household resident. When organizing and mobilizing the residents, relies on the property management to hinder the function of autonomy. At this point, can play direct ties with the grassroots party organizations, promote the masses, serve the masses, condensed the role of the masses, “in the high transaction cost, information asymmetry stranger urban community, the community grassroots party organization to identify, select can establish a relatively familiar relationship with other residents, have enthusiastic activists, then through the residents’ election to make its semi-institutional identity, give activists to a transactional group leader, LouDongChang public organization identity, embedded in the community grassroots governance structure” [1]. According to China’s current retirement system, many middle-aged and’ light elderly party members aged from 50 to 75 have retired from their work posts and returned to their families, and the community has become their main activity area (Fig. 1).

2.2 We Will Build a Solid Fortress of Community-Level Democracy with Party Organizations

Primary Party organizations are the basis for ensuring the implementation of the Party’s line, principles, policies, decisions, and arrangements, and are the “last mile” for implementing the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. Party-building leads the grass-roots democratic governance and is an effective way to organize and mobilize society. First, with the community grid as the unit, a joint party branch of “neighborhood committee members + community grid members + property representatives + activists”. Straighten out the relationship between the neighborhood committee, industry committee, and property company, to create “red property”, the formation of their own duties, each responsibility, mutual cooperation, mutual restriction, form a joint

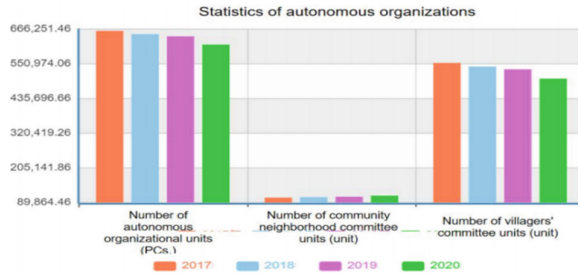


Fig. 2. Statistics of autonomous organizations [Owner-draw]

force, common development of the prosperous situation, build a good door of the “red fortress”. The second is to establish a building party group on the grid, and regularly carry out “double registration” activities. Party members and cadres enter the community governance grid, claim service posts, provide precise services, and promote the joint construction of party buildings (Fig. 2).

3 Consultative Democracy Effectively Enables Community Governance

3.1 Establish a Mechanism for Deputies to Community-Level People’s Congresses to Participate in Community Consultations

The system of peoples congresses integrates democratic elections, democratic consultation, democratic decision-making, democratic management, and democratic oversight, and is an important institutional guarantee and the main channel of people’s democracy in the whole process. The election of deputies to the NPC is the primary link and a solid foundation for realizing people’s democracy in the whole process. Grassroots people’s congress from the grassroots, the county people’s congress has a certain proportion of grassroots representatives, they work, live at the grassroots level, understand the demands of the community, at the same time living in the city streets of a grassroots source of people’s congress, also understand people’s various needs, therefore, to take advantage, establish urban community people’s congress to participate in grassroots consultation mechanism, open public opinion channels, promote urban community grassroots consultative democracy.

3.2 CPC Consultations were Effectively Linked with Community-Level Consultations

Consultative democracy in the CPC and community-level consultative democracy are an important part of practicing people’s democracy throughout the whole process. We will conduct consultative democracy in urban communities, address the weak links of imperfect community-level consultative bodies in urban communities, and deepen CPC consultation at the community level. First, we need to build a consultation platform.

In accordance with the concept of “no institutional building mechanism”, we will promote the extension of the work of the CPC to urban communities in a new dimension. Urban community consultation organizations shall be established in the form of “fixed + flexible”. The fixed personnel are generally the local CPC members and residents’ representatives, and the flexible personnel is those related to the issue. “ Consultation venues should be allocated in accordance with the” standard + flexibility “way. On the basis of” please come to the consultation hall “, the” discussion corridor “, ” discussion corner “and” discussion pavilion “should be flexibly set up according to local conditions [2]. We will strengthen the exemplary and leading role of the “Please for Consultation” platform model in community-level consultation, and strengthen the effective coordination between CPC consultation and community-level consultation, and promote mutual progress.

4 Relying on Big Data to Improve the Effectiveness of Residents’ Autonomy

4.1 Expand the Connotation of Community Governance

Urban community governance includes a wide range of economic, population, environmental, resources, and people’s livelihood data, which are valuable resources to ensure the rationalization of urban community governance structure and stimulate the vitality of urban community governance. In the new era, the use of big data technology to promote grass-roots governance can minimize the “digital divide” under the background of unbalanced development and insufficient development, flatten the urban community governance structure, accelerate the modernization process of urban community governance capacity, and make it adapt to the overall requirements of economic and social development. By building the big data system “multiple governances” of “cooperation” and “sharing” mechanism, the comprehensive urban community management characteristic database and analysis model construction, verification and promotion, in the urban

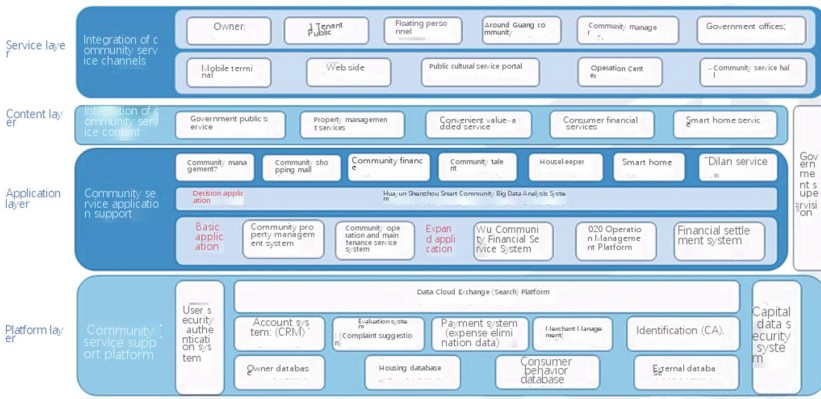


Fig. 3. Big data community management platform [https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/402983543]

community big data governance practice integration and optimize all kinds of information resources, form mutual trust, mutual assistance, overall data chain, rolling tracking and prediction, efficient, professional, accurate guarantee, innovation of information governance mode to promote the modernization of urban community governance ability (Fig. 3).

4.2 Reduce the Cost of Running Community-Level Democracy

Relying on intelligent technologies such as big data is the normal realization path of innovating grassroots democracy. To build a digital community, we should coordinate and share big data resources, and customize application scenarios for the grass-roots level, so that big data can serve the grass-roots governance, and effectively reduce the burden of the grass-roots level. In the era of big data, through the use of new-generation intelligent technologies, such as big data, the Internet, and cloud computing, we can innovate the mechanisms of tissue generation, publicity and mobilization, dialogue and interaction, and decision-making implementation, so as to realize the process and system shaping of grassroots democracy. Through the construction of the shared database covering the whole time and space, the whole field and the whole main body, all communities can realize the overall utilization of community work data resources, and spread the information to every corner of the community, helping to build a new pattern of urban community democracy work featuring government-enterprise cooperation, multi-party linkage, joint participation, and overall coordination. On this basis, through building the intelligent carrier, flexible use of VR, public, live, cartoon, bring new immersive experiences for residents, inspire residents to participate in community public affairs, promote the residents thinking concept by “community arranged service for residents” to “community and residents service, this is our common community”, for residents to participate in grassroots autonomy “general mobilization”.

4.3 Improve the Residents' Ability to Democratic Participation

In the era of big data, grass-roots consultative democracy has superior capabilities such as strong absorption of consultation activities, high flexibility of consultation process, and multi-orientation of platform services, and has outstanding advantages in public opinion aggregation, subject relationship, information communication, and public services. Respond to unfeasible topics or suggestions directly through the platform; For feasible topics or suggestions, we will solicit improvement suggestions from residents again through the platform; Release the statistical results in time after the collection of opinions, At the same time, let different opinions negotiate on the platform; After the community residents' representative meeting has made a resolution, And through the platform to timely release to the residents of the decision results; Decision results also automatically turn to democratic and public matters on the platform, Matters in the implementation process of the project progress, the use of funds, timely release on the Internet, At the same time, open up the residents' opinion module, Let the residents supervise the implementation of the decision-making.

References

1. Yuan\ Mingbao. Organization and Cooperation: The Construction of Residents' Autonomy under the Semi-formal Governance System of Grassroots Communities [J]. Journal of Wuhan University of Science and Technology (Social Science Edition), 2022,24(04):387–394.
2. Lu Hongqin. Deliberative democracy effectively empowers grassroots governance[N]. Asia-Central Times (Han), 2020–11–19(004).
3. Can Teng, Lili Wang. A Review of Research on Resident Demand-Led Community Governance [J]. Journal of Social Science and Humanities,2022,4(6).
4. Feng Wenting, Wu Anxin, Yao Lan, Jin Bei, Huang Zhijun, Li Min, Zhang Han, Ji Hao. Community Governance, Financial Awareness, and Willingness to Participate in National Park Development: Evidence from the Giant Panda National Park [J]. Diversity,2022,14(7).
5. Teng Lu, Zedong Zhang. Practice and mechanism of integrating red culture into community governance from the perspective of public value theory—a case study of Baotashan street in Yan'an City[J]. International Journal of Frontiers in Sociology,2022,4.0(7.0).
6. Can Teng, Lili Wang. A Review of Research on Resident Demand-Led Community Governance [J]. Journal of Social Science and Humanities,2022,4(6).

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

