

Research Progress and Practice of Grassroots Grid Management in China

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Abstract

Grid management realizes administrative subsidence, structural integration and resource coordination through the subdivision of spatial scope, and gradually integrates the characteristics of refinement, informatization and service, and builds a governance model that can promote the benign interaction of grass-roots society. This paper mainly discusses the development status quo of the transformation of grassroots grid management from control type to governance type, and then to service type. Combined with China's practical experience, it introduces the innovative application of grid management in Dongcheng District of Beijing, Zhoushan City of Zhejiang Province, Pukou District of Nanjing city and Dongguan City of Guangdong Province, with a view to improving the grassroots administrative management mechanism and system.

Keywords

Base Layer; Grid Management; Research Progress; Practice Case.

1. Introduction

The "14th five year plan" points out that it is necessary to "improve the level of urban governance", "adhere to the guidance of Party building, shift the focus downward, and empower science and technology to constantly improve the scientific, refined and intelligent level of urban governance", "promote the downward movement of resources, management and services to sub district communities", "and promote the digitization of township and village governance" [1]. At the beginning of the new century, grid management was applied to urban communities as a tool for maintaining social stability [2], and gradually combined with big data and cloud computing. With its refinement and informatization, it was rapidly promoted nationwide, forming a social governance model of "grid management" with Chinese characteristics [3], which played an important role in improving the grass-roots administrative management mechanism.

2. Research Status of Grassroots Grid Management

Grid management is a new type of social governance mode that realizes administrative subsidence, structural integration and resource coordination through the subdivision of spatial scope [4]. Grid management is dominated by administrative management and initially mainly applied to social stability maintenance and efficiency improvement [5]. However, in the end, this mode of governance is only an extension of the government's administrative management, and there are some disadvantages such as "forced governance, weak governance", bureaucratic formalization of governance, and "piecemeal" system and mechanism. Therefore, network governance technologies and means such as informatization and big data are gradually introduced. However, there are still problems such as the governance objectives are dominated by management and control, and the governance objects and subjects are single. After long-term practice, grid management has gradually changed to grid governance, and then to network

service. From control to service, grid management is no longer dominated by administration in the past, but constantly builds a benign political and social relationship in the grass-roots society. The academic community has gradually expanded grid management to explore the benign interaction between government governance and community autonomy in grid management and to build a pluralistic co governance.

Professor Tian Yipeng believes that the development of grid management should focus on finding a long-term and continuous connection between government governance and community autonomy, integrating various existing management resources and management forces, diluting its administrative color, and guiding the transformation of grid management to multi-dimensional linkage Governance [6-7]. Ran Hao believes that grid governance innovation is an important transition from social management to social governance because it forms a collaborative governance model and improves the internal supervision mechanism [8]. Qian Quan believes that grid management should adhere to people-oriented, and build a social autonomy pattern of participation by the whole people and co construction and sharing [9]. Wu Qingxi said in his research that from grid management to grid governance, and then to network service, China is a political and social relationship with Chinese characteristics with the focus on the construction of service-oriented government and community community community and the technical support of network service [10]. Chen Rongzhuo and Xiao Dandan compared the application practice of Community Grid Management in Beijing, Shanxi and Shandong, and discussed the characteristics and basic consensus of regional community grid management [11]. At present, "gridding" has been comprehensively promoted at the grass-roots level, but its application time at the grass-roots level is not long, and there is still much room for improvement and improvement in the grass-roots work. In particular, in terms of improving the ability of the grass-roots government, the treatment of "gridding" only stays on the surface of "application tools", and has never formed a systematic, complete and targeted action mechanism. Although the application area is wide, the application depth is seriously lacking, Many grass-roots units copied the experience and practices of a certain region, without forming their own characteristics and inherent adaptability.

3. Domestic Grid Management Practice Cases

In China, grid was first proposed in the early 21st century, and was initially applied to social governance as a management tool. In 2004, Beijing Dongcheng District created the "ten thousand meter unit grid management method", which was used in urban community management. With the success of the "pilot" in Dongcheng District, this new urban management mode of "people go to the grid and things are done in the network" has been paid attention by the whole society [12]. The research on the "grid management and group service" mode of Zhoushan City [13], the "joint logistics" grid governance mode of Pukou District of Nanjing City [14], and the "smart network project" mode of Nancheng social service management of Dongguan City [15] have greatly enriched the practice and development of grid management in China. Since 2010, the "grid management" originated from community governance has been widely transplanted to township and rural governance, and has been well explored and developed.

3.1. "Ten Thousand Meter Unit Grid Management Method" in Dongcheng District, Beijing

In 2004, Beijing Dongcheng District took the lead in applying the grid management mode to urban management through the practice of dividing several ten thousand meter grids, setting grid personnel in each grid, and registering all components in the grid. In 2005, it completed the promotion pilot in 27 cities across the country. Dongcheng District has established a district sub district community three-level comprehensive command organization for social service

management, which divides grid units based on the community, so as to make the management into "grid" and dynamic management, and widely mobilize community residents and resident units to participate in community governance [16-17]. In 2019, Dongcheng District promoted the application of 5g, cloud computing and other high-tech industries to grid management, and actively explored the standardization of urban grid big data [18].

3.2. "Grid Management and Group Service" in Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province

In 2008, Zhoushan City, Zhejiang Province actively promoted the "grid management and group service" mode. Taking families as the basic unit of management and service, it designated 100-150 households as a grid unit, and carried out targeted, refined and diversified services through integrating service resources [19-21]. It was pilot popularized and covered throughout Zhejiang Province from 2008 to 2009. In 2017, Zhejiang Province began to build a new round of grid governance framework of "integrated command system + four platforms + general science network". Through the digital service platform and the demand response mechanism of Party government integration, it further scientifically divided the network, integrated social resources and detailed government responsibilities, and actively promoted the formation of a new grid management mode of "service-oriented general science grid" [22].

3.3. Grid Governance of "Joint Logistics" in Pukou District, Nanjing

In 2013, Nanjing Pukou District explored the construction of a three-level linkage working mechanism of district sub district community (Village), actively established and improved the district sub district two-level joint logistics command system, and carried out the "joint logistics" work pilot in Jiangpu and Yanjiang sub districts, constantly promoting the "integration of sections and blocks" and "sinking of the center of gravity" of social governance. The grid based governance of the "joint logistics" in Pukou District highlights resource integration, joint logistics linkage, scientific and technological support, accuracy and efficiency, The "joint logistics" grass-roots grid governance model with the characteristics of "joint construction, joint governance, sharing and joint construction" in Pukou District has been preliminarily established [23-25].

3.4. Social Service Mode of "Smart Network Project" in Dongguan City, Guangdong Province

Since 2016, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, has been fully promoting the construction of social services for the "smart network project". Guided by the construction of smart cities, and in accordance with the "four ones" working idea of "one basic grid, one professional team, one group of information systems, and one set of working mechanisms", it has promoted the scientific division of community grids, actively formed grid teams, and built a unified data and information base, and built a comprehensive coverage, Unicom sharing Intelligent work system with complete functions. With the help of big data technology, Dongguan has achieved the goal of scientific, refined and intelligent management [26-17].

4. Summary

The grass-roots government is an important organizational carrier to promote and ensure the long-term stability of the grass-roots society in China. The modernization of grass-roots government governance capacity is the key to ensure the modernization of emergency management in China. The refined and information-based grid management mode provides a useful path for the construction of grass-roots government governance mechanism. The grass-roots government is an important organizational carrier to promote and ensure the long-term stability of the grass-roots society in China. After the popularization and practice of grid management at the grass-roots level, the grass-roots resources and forces have been greatly

integrated, the efficiency of information reporting has been greatly improved, and the management process has been standardized, which has made the grass-roots management more standardized, scientific, refined and informationized. It has greatly improved the governance capacity of the grass-roots level and helped to consolidate the foundation of the modernization of China's governance system and capacity. However, to promote the application of grid management at the grass-roots level, we should also pay attention to the inadaptability of the development of grid management at the grass-roots level. At present, the application problems of grid management at the grass-roots level mainly focus on the lack of effective integration with the inherent rural order, the incomplete or inappropriate supporting software and hardware facilities of grid management, the formality of grid management and the serious tendency of administrative stratification. In this process, the grid management has also been continuously developed and improved. It is no longer dominated by administration in the past, but constantly builds a benign political and social relationship in the grass-roots society, explores the benign interaction between government governance and community autonomy, and builds a pluralistic co governance.

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