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Study on the Problems and Countermeasures in the Process of Party Building Leading Community Governance

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Abstract

Strengthening party building to lead community governance has become a focus of grassroots social governance. Bishan District, Chongqing Municipality, focuses on the micro-unit of residential districts, pilots the work of "Party building leading district governance", and analyzes the problems of Party building leading district governance based on the theory of Party building, the theory of governance, and the theory of civic service. It is found that its governance work still exists that the efficacy of party building leadership has not been brought into full play, the enthusiasm of main body participation is insufficient, there are cognitive differences between owners and property committees, and the participation of community residents is not high, etc. From the aspects of the party building-led governance mode, the governance team's subjective initiative, the misalignment of the community property service enterprises, and the disordered participation of the residents in the community, the party building leadership governance model is examined, and optimization countermeasures are put forward.

Keywords

Party Building Leads, Community Governance, Countermeasure

1. Introduction

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) clearly stated that the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation should be comprehensively promoted through Chinese-style modernization. With the establishment of the Ministry of Social Work of the CPC Central Committee as a symbol, the construction of the social work functional system led by the Party building has entered a new stage of development, and the cultivation and team building of social work professionals have become a new topic of the times. During his research in Tayuanzhuang Village, Zhengding, Hebei Province, General Secretary Xi Jinping said, "It is very important to do a good job of grass-roots foundation work, as long as every grass-roots Party organisation and every Communist Party member has a strong sense of purpose and responsibility, and can play the role of a fighting fortress and vanguard role model, our Party will be very strong, our country will be very strong, our people will be very strong, and the Party's ruling foundation will be rock solid". Social grass-roots governance is the "basic plate" of national governance, and community governance is the "basic plate" of social grass-roots governance, and is also the "last kilometer" of the implementation of the Party and the State's major policies into social life. It is also the "last kilometer" in the implementation of the major policies of the Party and the

State in social life, and concerns the immediate interests of the people. As a basic place for residents' daily life and at the same time a unit of Party building leading grassroots governance, the district has gradually become an object for the implementation of precise grassroots governance and has evolved into an important area for the extension of grassroots Party organisations.

2. The Contemporary Value of Party Building in Leading Community Governance

From the perspective of theoretical value, grassroots party building work and community governance have become a set of organic whole in the new era, and the pattern between these two is interdependent. How to balance the relationship between these two works, so that they can promote each other in the process of practical operation is of great theoretical significance for the advancement of the development of party building theory in the new era. Furthermore, the theory of social governance and community governance theory is common, the community as an important basic unit of society, and the district is the basic unit of the community, they are part of the relationship with the whole, the district also has a variety of complex factors and a number of subjective interests intertwined with the characteristics of the district and the degree of good and bad district governance directly determines the effectiveness of social governance. Community is an organization between primary and secondary groups, for residents with emotional and accessible functional significance, is the first space for everyone from the family to society, community governance should be the basis of all social governance system.

From the perspective of practical value, first of all, grassroots social governance is an important part of the national governance system, and is an important element in promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. Exploring the precise governance model of party building leading the integration of community governance can promote the optimization of grassroots governance structure, which is a concrete embodiment of the implementation of the requirements of the Party Central Committee. Secondly, the Party branch goes into the district, and through the targeted point-to-point extension, the Party organization's guidelines and policies and work propositions are carried out in the district as a category, so that the Party organization is rooted in the hearts of the masses and convinced. Thus, the Party and the people are closely linked, and the ruling foundation of the Party is strengthened and firmly reinforced. Once again, the community autonomy of the industry committee helps to solve the problems of community governance arising from the lack of effective linkage, so that the fundamentals of grass-roots governance are organically unified with the scope of management of the community, and are effectively integrated with the many needs of the residents of the community. This will lead the residents of the district to participate in service, management, education and supervision on their own initiative, and realise the real depth and standardised self-governance of district governance led by the Party. In the end, the branch is built in the neighbourhood, the party group is built in the building, the neighbourhood has a "backbone", environmental protection, maintenance of public facilities, protection of public interests and so on are more guaranteed. As a result, the relationship between the people will be closer, so that they can live together in harmony, reducing the probability of complaints and petitions, and gradually increasing the satisfaction of the people.

3. Party Building Leads Community Governance Status and Problems

3.1 *The Current Situation of Party Building Leading Community Governance*

Located in the western part of Chongqing, Bishan District has won many honours, such as the “China Habitat Environment Example Award” and the “National Health District”. Therefore, this paper chooses Bishan District as the research object, which is representative to a certain extent. Bishan District places its governance vision in the district, which is the basic unit of grassroots governance, and gives full play to the grassroots political and grassroots service functions of the party organisation, extending the party organisation and its propaganda to the district and even to the buildings. Adhere to the party building to lead the grass-roots governance at the same time, set up a community party organisation as the origin, radiation driven by all owners and many such as community property committee and other social organisations to participate in the community governance model. In 2019, in Bicheng Street, Yuanlin Yayu Huayuan, Tiande Kandou, Hanen Sunshine District, Biquan Street, Tianhu Garden, Bilan River No. 1 and other five districts to carry out pilot work to explore and innovate the social governance model of the party’s construction to lead the grass-roots mass self-governance, from the pilot operation of the “party building to lead the governance of districts” to the present, the whole region of Bishan District From the pilot run of “party building leadership, community governance” to the present, Bishan District has set up 305 community party branches in 15 towns and streets, achieving full coverage of community party organisations.

Bishan District mainly from four aspects of community governance. The first is to focus on “one old and one young”. The Bishan District’s approach to the construction of childcare and elderly care facilities in old residential areas is to take a variety of approaches, such as purchase, replacement and leasing, in order to specifically implement the improvement of supporting facilities. For new neighbourhoods, public service equipment such as play equipment for young children and fitness equipment for the elderly should be built in accordance with the requirements of the Bishan Urban Planning and Control Guidance Manual. Secondly, it focuses on “police-people liaison”. The Bishan district, through the establishment of a working group on the linkage model, will effectively coordinate the party and the police neighbourhood to meet the needs of the community to be able to accept and resolve the demands of the public at the “doorstep”, so as to effectively resolve conflicts locally and make up for the lack of time and space constraints on the investigation of disputes. Thirdly, focus on “service sinking”. Bishan District has not only made efforts in the management of the district, but has also put district services into practice. In order to make the governance programme work precisely for the target group, Bishan District has carried out pilot projects such as investigating public sentiment, resolving conflicts and providing public services in the district, so as to make the work of party building really fit in with the people’s heart and have practical significance, and to achieve the goal of “doing things for the masses” and “solving problems for the masses by means of the masses”. The Party’s leadership work is truly in line with the people’s hearts and practical significance, realising “the people’s work is done by the people” and “the people’s solutions to the people’s problems”. Fourthly, the focus is on “residents’ autonomy”. Bishan District has seen the emergence of individual-based, more specific services such as community owners’ self-governance social organisations, leading the masses to carry out their work in an orderly manner. There are also community volunteer service teams, which, under the organisation of party members, drive the active participation of residents in the community, gradually stepping into the stage of self-service and education of residents in the community.

3.2 Problems with Party Building Leading Community Governance

3.2.1 Failure to Give Full Play to the Efficacy of Party Building Leadership

At a national conference on organisational work, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that in order to build the party stronger, political leadership must be strengthened to fully reflect the interests of the party and the pioneering role of party members in mass work to ensure proper grassroots governance. Party members are supposed to belong to the vanguard of the proletariat and should take the initiative to show full activity, become the mainstay of governance and a powerful force in influencing the benign development of the neighbourhood. Currently, because of the existence of some social service organisations in Bishan District, in order to maintain the existing interests, trying to impede the establishment of the grass-roots party branch in the district, to avoid themselves being subjected to the discipline of the party organisation. In addition, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having to identify themselves as party members, the staff of party organisations are reluctant to be supervised by the party organisations, which in turn acts as a constraint on the development of party organisation activities in the community. Some party organisations have a lot of irregularities in their own institutional operation, and many local community cadres are accustomed to practising “regardless of the law or not, the shelving and picking up the smooth is the way”, and have not really formed a working mechanism of governance in accordance with the law. Furthermore, many districts and streets do not have a special budget for the start-up, operation and assessment of the construction of party branches in small districts. Developers or property companies are unwilling to provide positions without compensation, the small district service positions can not be guaranteed. The rapid growth of the urban population, many ten thousand people in the community or even 100,000 people in the community, the district party branch mainly retired party members, the old party members, party organisations are far from enough, party building work force is insufficient, there is a “small horse-drawn cart” situation, the branch of the mass organisations to pry participation in the governance of the lack of power.

3.2.2 Insufficiently Active Participation by Subjects

Bishan district party branch due to party members are in a particular area, plus also this particular area is the owners of the district, so leading the district is not only the task is the mission. But in practice, there are always problems. For example, because of the lack of an operational mechanism to organically resolve conflicts and disputes in the community, the Party branch in the community in reality will have a fuzzy attitude towards their own responsibilities and leadership, entangled in whether to take the initiative to guide their own or leave it to the leadership of the community owners’ committees and so on, which will result in the leadership of the Party branch can not be brought into play in a timely manner. In addition, party members of mass social groups are exempt from the government management mechanism and from the constraints imposed by party organisations, that is, they are not subject to the assessment mechanism and the punishment mechanism, so such non-working party members will not be subject to the work instructions of the higher government departments or the higher party organisations. Affected by the party building around the centre, service integration is not enough, as well as the main body of the community between the various parties do not take the initiative to communicate in a timely manner and other factors, resulting in the community party branch and the community’s key affairs, such as rubbish classification and other work, there is a “time lag” in education and guidance to promote the strength of the disconnect “The situation”. In addition, due to the large number of outsiders, itinerants, and people transferring from agriculture to

urban areas, the owner-residents generally only live in the district temporarily, resulting in the district party branch and the owner-residents not being able to carry out in-depth exchanges, and it is possible that the district party branch has just finished acquainting itself with a batch of owner-residents, and then this batch of owner-residents leaves, which in turn also leads to the district party branch not being highly motivated in its work, and merely following the steps in order to fulfil the tasks of its superiors, making it difficult to play the position and role of a leader.

3.2.3 Cognitive Differences between Owners and Property Councils

Property service enterprises not only need to allocate the use of community resources, but also need to be responsible for some of the administrative aspects of the management of the community, in order to comply with the current grass-roots governance system by the urban street radiation community and even the community. Whether it is community resources or administrative management, should be by the residents of the masses of spontaneous participation in governance, in fact, property companies in order to maintain vested interests without regard to the actual needs of the owners and residents, resulting in a number of problems. For example, the misappropriation of funds earmarked for repairs and maintenance, poor implementation of public services, lack of transparency in the breakdown of property expenditure and non-distribution of proceeds from public resources, which in turn leads to cognitive differences between the owners of the district and the property committee. In terms of property management, because of the lack of professional talent, coupled with the new community has not yet had stable residents, property committee to collect property fees is more difficult. In terms of property services, public services are small and simple, such as cleaning services, security patrols and public landscaping services, etc., and the quality of management makes some property owners dissatisfied, so they are unwilling to pay for such services provided by property companies. In order to ensure the normal operation of the property committee has to reduce the cost of services, so as to reduce the standard of service, in the long run, the cycle will eventually form a vicious situation. In addition, Bishan District, in terms of property management, there are such as the developer of the garage only sales and not leasing, resulting in the owners of parking difficulties, parking phenomenon is serious; the establishment of the industry committee cycle is long, the process is difficult, as well as the establishment of the street and the community supervision and management of the difficulties; the property of the special maintenance fund system is difficult to land and the overall level of property management services is not high, which led to strong dissatisfaction of the owners, resulting in contradictions.

3.2.4 Low Participation of Neighbourhood Residents

The most direct and important factor in the healthy development of a neighbourhood is the broad and orderly participation of neighbourhood owners and residents in the governance of the neighbourhood. At the same time, the benign and healthy development of the community, in turn, will be counterproductive to the community owners and residents, stimulate the enthusiasm to participate in community governance, so as to achieve a high degree of autonomy of the community. At present, the degree of autonomy of community residents in participating in community governance is not high enough, and they lack a strong sense of autonomous guidance, which makes the order of community governance relatively chaotic. In addition, most of the owners do not have a clear understanding of property management, so they are unable to empathise with public rights and interests, and lack the ability to think and understand property management from the perspective of contractual and consumer rights and interests, so it is necessary to cultivate a sense of autonomous participation and contractual

spirit among the majority of residents in the district. At the same time, the owners themselves are a diverse group, coupled with the fact that there are still more old neighbourhoods in Bishan District, and most of them have been established for 15 years or even more than 20 years. As time passes, problems such as ageing infrastructure and ineffective public services will arise. In contrast, old neighbourhoods are not as easy to manage as new neighbourhoods, and the motivation of old neighbourhoods to participate in management on their own initiative has slackened. In addition, because most of the management bodies lack of professional and technical qualifications of managers, and the number of personnel, age, education, etc. can not play an effective role in solving the problems of the residents of the community feedback, so the community governance order will show no one to take the lead, the public to take care of their own situation. Many of the above factors lead to the community residents' self-government participation is not high.

3.3 Analysis of the Causes of the Problems of Party Building-led Community Governance

3.3.1 Party-led Governance Model to be Optimised

The Bishan district party branch is relatively backward in terms of governance concepts, still stuck on the notion that only meetings can set up work and phone calls can communicate problems. They do not know how to use modern technology, such as public microblogging, mobile phone apps and other platforms to collect and understand the needs of community owners and residents in a timely manner, and use more time-saving and labour-saving network information to deal with the relevant issues. In carrying out the work of community governance, it has not grasped the pain points and itch points, and has not found the ideas that can be used to innovate the work, which at the same time shows that the Bishan District Party Branch does not have the awareness of learning the advanced experience of community governance in other coastal areas, and has not opened up its mind to the extent that it is not sufficiently innovative. Furthermore, Bishan District, "party building, community governance" there is still the traditional government "control, package" phenomenon, resulting in the district party branch of the work of the weak, accustomed to the government pocket. To a district "clean day" as an example, originally involved in district cleaning and health personnel should be district party members and owners of residents, but due to the majority of district owners and residents did not participate in the health problems reflected to the district, in order to assess the street can only be asked to be responsible for cleaning, but also promote the lazy behaviour of the district habits, the formation of a vicious circle.

3.3.2 Governance Team Initiative Needs to be Strengthened

Bishan district party branch has reached full coverage, but the density is low, and the small number of people with large jurisdiction is also one of the reasons for the low motivation. In addition, the district party members are even in the age structure shows "the lower head small upper head big" inverted cone-shaped phenomenon, and the backbone of the force to more than 50 years of age, the overall age of the older, lack of youthful vitality. Educational structure, most people are high school students, college students, the lack of high-quality talent. The structure of professional and occupational, and community governance is in urgent need of people with professional qualifications, and few people have obtained the qualification of social workers. From the point of view of service consciousness and management concept, most of the district party branch management means single, service attitude is lacking, only satisfied with the step by step, lack of down-to-earth spirit. Lack of energy and ability is also one of the reasons why party members are not highly motivated to participate. Furthermore, community governance involves many problems that require professional knowledge and expertise to judge, such as natural gas leakage, electricity leakage, water pipe leakage and other problems in the

community, and in the current community governance, the members of the branch committee of the party branch are mainly students, enterprise workers, retired elderly and so on, who lack professionalism and the ability to deal with the problems appropriately, and there are not enough resources that can be mobilised to deal with the above-mentioned problems. Often, when problems are encountered, they can only be entrusted to the community or higher authorities for investigation, which not only delays time but also makes it difficult to detect them in time. Therefore, the lack of professionalism is also one of the reasons for the low motivation of neighbourhood party branches and party members to participate in neighbourhood governance. At the same time, the work of “Party building and community governance” is a process in which the community Party branch is the mainstay, leading other social organisations to work together to implement community governance, which inevitably requires the participation of a wide range of other social organisations in community governance. However, the district party branch does not have enough power to “greet” other social organisations, especially the more official state-owned enterprises, non-government and social organisations, these organisations in the party branch when they need to participate in the activities, often on the grounds of “busy business” refused to participate or find excuses not to participate, instead of the district governance. These organisations often refuse or make excuses for not participating when the Party branch asks them to do so, and instead regard community governance as a burden, which is a blow to even those Party members who take an active role in community governance.

3.3.3 Awareness of Community Property Service Enterprises Needs to be Improved

The current social governance system is from the city to the street community to the community, property service enterprises are responsible for the management of the community and resource allocation, because the nature of the property service enterprises and the residents of the district does not match the requirements, resulting in cognitive differences between the two, the responsibilities have also produced a mismatch. In the transparency of the property fee details, the implementation of public services, special funds, standardised and balanced public revenues and other aspects of the easy problems, conflicts and disputes can not be resolved in a timely manner, leading to its frequent occurrence. In addition, there are very few people in the property management team who have both management knowledge and technical skills. The scope of public services is small and simple, and the quality of management makes some owners dissatisfied, so they are unwilling to pay for such services provided by property companies. In order to ensure the normal operation of the property committee has to reduce the cost of services, so as to reduce the standard of service, in the long run, the cycle will eventually form a vicious situation. There are also problems such as developers selling but not leasing garages, long lead times and difficulties in setting up property management committees, difficulties in supervising and managing the streets and communities after the committees have been set up, and the overall level of property management services is not high. Community property service enterprises should be to serve the residents of the community, but because of the maintenance of vested interests and the loss of public welfare nature of the service, resulting in the community and the residents of the growing distance. Therefore, the service consciousness of the community property service enterprises needs to be improved.

3.3.4 Rules for the Participation of Residents in the Neighbourhood to be Regulated

As a new type of community organisation, the Owners' Committee is a self-governing organisation formed by the residents on their own initiative, exercising all the powers of the residents on their behalf. However, the establishment and operation of such an organisation is faced with the problem of an inadequate and imperfect legal system. Since the emergence of the owners' committee, it has been controversial in terms of its actual effectiveness. Specifically include the following aspects. Firstly, from the point of view of the establishment of the original intention, the owners' committee is the residents of the district can exercise their own power carrier, and in the implementation of the process of failing to carry out good governance, the majority of owners' committees do not provide the exercise of the rights and interests of the residents, the order did not form a good situation. Secondly, from the point of view of the organisational system, the owners' committee, as a public interest organisation, needs its members to have the psychological identity of paying for the residents. In reality, not everyone can form a consensus on the public interest, resulting in the public interest is known and grasped by a small number of people, and gradually transformed the public into a private state. There is even the problem that no one acts or acts recklessly, for example, in order to seek profit at the expense of the interests of residents, shirking the co-operation with the neighbourhood property management, etc., thus hindering the work. Thirdly, from the point of view of the manpower of the owners' committee, most of its members have not received professional training, and some of them are even older retirees, resulting in a lack of professionalism in carrying out their work, which has a great negative impact on the owners' committee's ability to enhance its spontaneous participation in governance. In the end, the enthusiasm of residents to participate in community property management is weak, and community property management activities are not sufficiently attractive to residents to participate in self-governance, thus seriously hampering the improvement of community self-governance effectiveness.

4. Experiences in Grass-roots Governance of Small Communities at Home and Abroad and Lessons Learnt

4.1 Overseas Experience in Grass-roots Governance of Small Districts

4.1.1 Experience of Grassroots Governance in Singaporean Neighbourhoods

Community governance in Singapore is the responsibility of a government department, which is the functional unit for planning and coordinating property, known as the Housing and Development Board (HDB). There are separate offices under the Board, with an average of two to three residential neighbourhoods under the day-to-day management of a single office. In addition, Singapore generally establishes owners' committees in residential neighbourhoods, whose members are elected by all owners to participate in the management. Unlike other social organisations that are given or authorised or entrusted by the government, competence is one of the most important points in Singapore's grassroots governance. The first thing is to refine the division of powers and responsibilities to ensure that there is no overlapping or crossover of functions and duties, but also that there is full coverage and no omission. Secondly, the content of the relevant duties is clarified, so that they are clear, detailed and understandable, and as far as possible, there is reciprocity between the powers and duties, rather than some duties being too heavy and others too light. In the end, it is the Government that provides financial and logistical support for social organisations, but of course it is not necessary to rely entirely on the Government; there are also social organisations that can take on the role of fund-raising and

funding, and even the role of giving them the relevant responsibilities as mentioned above. After that, when the government and the social organisations have put the whole system and mechanism into operation, a new situation can gradually be formed that can promote the development of the grassroots of society, and at the same time, a new pattern of win-win co-operation among social organisations can also be formed, thus effectively promoting the effectiveness of the governance of the grassroots of society in a constant forward direction.

4.1.2 Experience of Grassroots Governance in Japanese Neighbourhoods

Community governance in Japan is of the mixed governance type, which is an organic unity of government and residents, i.e., under the leadership of the government, the residents autonomously participate in the management together. The Japanese government has a special system of social governance, combining official governance with self-governance. Moreover, the degree of government intervention in neighbourhoods is relatively broad, which broadens the sources of funding. Firstly, in Japan, in terms of community governance, the jurisdiction is mainly concentrated in the administrative bodies of the central sector, which mainly provide management of affairs and resident services within the community. Secondly, residents in Japan generally have a strong spirit of self-discipline and can be mobilised for self-governance through encouragement. In addition, the requirements for property service enterprises and property service personnel engaged in Japan are very high. Property service enterprises must be licensed to operate, and property service personnel must also pass an examination before taking up their posts. Japan also attaches great importance to the training and education of property service companies and personnel. Lastly, due to the fierce competition in the property services market in Japan, the charges of property companies are relatively stable and transparent, and Japanese residents are generally willing to accept the form of paid services.

4.2 Experiences in Grass-roots Governance of Domestic Neighbourhoods

4.2.1 Experience of Grass-roots Governance in Chengdu's Neighbourhoods

Chengdu City in the introduction of the "on deepening and improving the urban residents of the views of the district governance", put forward to improve the district governance system and mechanism, the establishment of residents' self-governance organisations, the play of social organisations, social enterprises, volunteer teams and other social forces involved in eight aspects of the specific content, from the government supervision, residents' self-governance, social synergy of the three aspects of the realization of the articulation and interaction, and work together for the district residents to provide a full range of services, and effectively Enhance the process of urban governance and residents' sense of well-being. In the process of residential district governance, the innovation of "five grasps and five good" to lead the development and governance of residential districts, that is, through the "find party members" to grasp the backbone, "build organisations" to grasp the coverage, That is, through the "find party members" to grasp the backbone, "build organisations" to grasp the coverage, "gather forces" to grasp the service, "excellent mechanism" to grasp the integration, "plant culture" to grasp the enhancement, to promote the extension of the party's organisational system to the district, the construction of the party to build a good lead, good governance mechanism, good service Good management, good neighbourhood relations, good quality of the district "five good district".

4.2.2 The Experience of Grassroots Governance in Shanghai's Neighbourhoods

As an economic centre at the forefront of domestic economic development and social reform, Shanghai is facing an increasingly complex international and domestic situation, the growing demand of the people for a better life, the gradual diversification of the social structure, the gradual accentuation of

social contradictions, and the increasing pressure on grass-roots stabilisation, especially as the information age has accelerated the development of grass-roots communities in cities and, at the same time, the exposure of existing problems in governance. In order to resolve the above-mentioned difficulties brought about by the rapid development of the times, strengthening and innovating grass-roots governance is the way to go. To that end, the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee believes that it is essential to find the backbone of leadership in urban grass-roots social governance, that is, it must always insist on strengthening the central leading role of grass-roots Party organisations in grass-roots governance. In optimising urban grass-roots governance, Shanghai has focused on the following aspects. Firstly, sinking management functions and service functions into the streets and communities, clarifying the focus of work, optimising and upgrading the structure of the communities, upgrading the status of the Party organisations, and doing a good job of providing basic support. Second, a three-tiered system of urban grass-roots party building has been constructed, i.e., a set of district, street and community party building. Once again, it has effectively built a common governance platform between the units in the district and the community, gradually deepening the positive interaction between the community and the units in the district, and jointly providing accurate and refined services for the people. Finally, Shanghai has reformed its institutional status, incentives and treatment to accelerate the building of a professional cadre.

4.3 Summary of Domestic and International Experience in Grass-roots Community Governance

By listing the typical experience of community governance at home and abroad, it can be concluded that the national community governance firstly, we should attach great importance to the role of the Party's leading role, this is because, fundamentally different from the West, in China's social governance system, the Party's leadership is the key. The second is to reflect the role of property service enterprises, the cultivation of high-quality talents is also a solid guarantee for the rapid and healthy development of an industry. Thirdly, we should have the courage to innovate the mode of community governance, adopt incentives according to local conditions, and motivate community residents to participate in self-governance. Fourth, we should pay attention to the role of community governance between the various subjects, improve the interaction between multiple subjects can reduce the cost of communication, thereby promoting community governance.

5. Countermeasures and Recommendations for Party Building to Lead Community Governance

The grassroots organisations of the Party are the "cells" of the Party, and attaching importance to the construction of grassroots organisations is the fine tradition and important feature of our Party. This paper combines the case of party building-led community governance in Bishan District of Chongqing Municipality and typical community governance experiences at home and abroad to give the following four countermeasures, hoping to provide effective suggestions for promoting national party building-led community governance.

Firstly, standardise the model of party building to lead district governance. The national party building leading community governance can establish a hierarchical organisational structure, further refine the management level, and standardise the setting of the community party organisation model, so as to enhance the social convening power of grassroots party organisations. Improving the leadership system of party building leading district governance can enhance the organisational strength of community party organisations, and comprehensively lead the property management activities of property committees and property management companies. At the same time to regulate the setting up of district

party organisations on the party members living in the district to conduct a full-coverage survey and mapping, respectively, the establishment of organs, enterprises and institutions party members account and the rest of the party members (hereinafter referred to as residential party members) accounts, dynamically updating the information ledger and residential party members' organisational relations to the party organisation; the establishment of a special funding mechanism to ensure that the start-up funds given to the newly established party branches, the assessment of the funds by the district party branches. Secondly, it is to enhance the ability of grass-roots party organisations to perform their duties. Cell party organisation is the nearest level of organisation to the masses. As the district workers, their ability level, directly affect the image of the party government in the masses. Therefore, the district workers should be built into a group of professional team, unified cadre education and training and participate in the assessment and management, so as to improve the ability of grass-roots party organisations workers to perform their duties. At the same time, neighbourhood committees are elected in accordance with the law and carry out self-governing activities under the leadership of party organisations. They should be staffed according to a hierarchy of old, middle-aged and young people in order to improve their ability to serve and adopt grass-roots consultative democracy. Thirdly, reduce the cost of participation. Closed district can make full use of the property room for the construction of the position, within the conditions and ability to try to create a pro-people and beautiful position place; non-closed district can look for inexpensive rental housing as a community party branch office, so that owners and residents to find the party branch, find a place, willing to come to this place, so that the party branch to serve the masses more "face-to-face and close to the heart!", also can let the residents of the street community's credibility and satisfaction is more enhanced, and then take the initiative to go with the community governance, participation in community governance. Fourthly, residents are encouraged to participate in governance. Fundamentally, community development and governance is also a process of coordinating interests, and therefore cannot be separated from the role of grass-roots consultation and democracy. Grass-roots community consultation seeks to share the interests of multiple subjects, the balance of interests and the coordination of interests, is the grass-roots party organisations to achieve the organisation of multiple subjects, organise the masses to participate in community governance, and deepen the grass-roots autonomy of an effective way. In addition, residents can be encouraged to participate in self-governance through the development of embedded community services and volunteer services. It is also possible to rely on "intelligent autonomy" to improve the efficiency of problem-solving and allow residents to feel the "dividends" of autonomy.

6. Conclusion

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that it is necessary to take the initiative to adapt to the changes in the structure of urban social groups and the structure of social organisations, and to promote the innovation of grass-roots party building. With the rapid advancement of economic and social development and urbanisation, it is an important issue for grassroots party building in the new era to promote the integration of urban grassroots party building and urban social governance, to lead the innovation of social governance by party building, and to enrich the practice of urban grassroots party building by the effectiveness of social governance. This paper combs through the theoretical research on grassroots governance at home and abroad in recent years, and refines its characteristics and worthy of reference. It clearly defines the scope of the concepts of community governance and party building leadership. Taking the pilot project of "Party Building Leadership and Community Governance" in

Bishan District as an example, the Party has built a Party branch in the community to promote the in-depth integration of the Party's "nerve endings" and the "basic units" of urban governance, so as to achieve the goal of "keeping things in the community out of the community". As an example, the practice case of the district does not go to the district, we found that there are problems such as the weak leading role of the Party, insufficient enthusiasm of the grassroots Party organisations and other organisations in governance, contradictions between owners and property committees, and insufficient participation of the residents in the district, etc., and analysed the causes of these problems, and then analysed the experience of grassroots governance in foreign cities such as Singapore and Japan, and summarized the experiences and practices of grassroots governance in Shanghai and Chengdu. It also analyses the experiences of foreign cities such as Singapore and Japan, and summarises the experiences and practices of Shanghai, Chengdu and other communities in grassroots governance. Finally, countermeasures are proposed to improve grass-roots governance, which mainly include standardising the mode of party building to lead community governance, enhancing the ability of grass-roots party organisations to perform their duties, reducing the cost of participation and encouraging residents to participate in governance.

To sum up, social governance, as a complex systematic project, must root the Party's leadership at the grassroots and among the people, so that grass-roots Party organisations can truly become the core force that unites people's hearts and minds and unites the masses. We must continue to adjust and improve the management system and mechanism that are not adapted to promote the centre of gravity of governance services downward, the regular specific services, management responsibilities down, people, property, rights and responsibilities symmetrically down to the grassroots, so that the community's service and management capacity can be continuously enhanced, the foundation of community governance can be continuously consolidated.

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