



The Trend of Grid-Based Urban Grassroots Governance: Influencing Factors, Operational Mechanisms, and Path Choices—A Qualitative Comparative Analysis Based on 15 District-Level Units Across the Country

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Abstract. Urban grassroots governance, as an important part of the national governance system, has shown different degrees of grid-based trends in China. The promotion of the grid-based management model is driven by traditional administrative forces but also reflects the important influence of regional resource endowments and social forces in the transformation of urban grassroots governance in China. This paper explores the combined effects of administrative pressure, gross per capita product, population density, social organizations, media coverage, and resident autonomy on the introduction of local government grid-based management policies by using qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) on 15 representative district-level units in a national community governance innovation pilot project. The study found that administrative pressure, population density, and social organizations were consistent in the main representative models of grid-based management currently implemented in China, while two main urban grassroots governance models, the composite grid-based management model of government-society interaction and the government-led traditional grid-based management model, were summarized.

Keywords: urban grassroots governance · community governance · grid-based management · qualitative comparative analysis

1 Introduction

Urban grassroots governance is a process that guides and takes into account the various linkages between stakeholders, local authorities and citizens in the process of urban governance, including top-down and bottom-up strategies to promote community participation, open consultation among actors, transparent decision-making and innovative management policies [1]. The goals, institutional constructs, and practices of grassroots governance are of great importance to the transformation and development of contemporary China [2]. In a broad sense, urban grassroots governance refers to the governance behavior of the government at the city, county (district), and township (street) levels and

the mass self-governance behavior of neighborhood committees and village committees, while in a narrow sense, urban grassroots governance refers only to the governance behavior of street offices on grassroots affairs through communities. The urban grassroots governance studied in this paper refers to the community governance under the city street office. As the most grassroots administrative unit of the city, the street office assumes the important responsibility of serving the community residents and implementing the administrative tasks of the district government. An in-depth study of the management style of community neighborhood committees and community residents can provide insight into the transformation direction of the most grassroots governance model in China's cities.

2 Problem Formulation

With the transition from the traditional residence system of unit system and street system to the community system, the center of gravity of urban governance is gradually shifting down to the community, and urban grassroots governance is increasingly becoming an important matter of people's livelihood that the Party and the state pay close attention to. Along with the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, the original urban grassroots governance model is facing difficulties, forcing the reform and innovation represented by urban community governance. As an administrative-led and localized management model exploration, the community grid management model is effective in maintaining social stability and improving management efficiency [3]. The rapid proliferation of the grid-based management model is not just from the top-down administrative pressure of governments at all levels, the reason why China is vigorously pursuing the grassroots governance model based on urban grid-based management is driven by a combination of factors such as public management problems in practice, grassroots pressure to maintain stability, and management technology innovation [4]. 2009 release of the "Ministry of Civil Affairs on further promoting harmonious community-building work "pointed out that" Actively promote and use modern information technology, and implement community grid-based management in places with conditions to enhance the modernization of community management", advocating for the first time the promotion of grid-based management model at the central level. Since 2011, the Ministry of Civil Affairs has identified three batches of "National Experimental Zones for Community Governance and Service Innovation" and conducted pilot community governance and service innovation in 83 prefecture-level municipalities at the district level. In October 2017, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the report of the 19th Party Congress that "strengthening the construction of community governance system, promoting the shift of the center of gravity of social governance to the grassroots, and giving full play to the role of social organizations. In October 2020, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee again proposed "improving the social governance system, improving the urban and rural grassroots governance system under the leadership of the Party, combining autonomy, rule of law and moral governance, improving the democratic consultation system at the grassroots level, realizing the benign interaction between government governance, social regulation, and resident's autonomy, and building a society for all. The residents'

self-governance, the construction of social governance community where everyone is responsible, everyone is responsible, everyone enjoys". In summary, China has never stopped exploring the innovation of the urban grassroots governance model, and at the same time, the innovation in the field of practice has been promoted to the level of national policy, which shows that there is a strong thrust in the practice of grassroots urban governance in China to promote its transformation and upgrading.

Although grid-based management has become more mature at the technical level of the grid platform and has initially achieved the goals of maintaining stability in grassroots communities, full coverage of public services, grassroots party affairs construction, and mobile population management, the government and political party-led management model inevitably conflicts with community residents' "bottom-up" aspirations for self-governance and demands for rights and interests in its operation. In the long run, the grid-based community management model will not be able to be implemented. In the long run, grid-based community management is only a transitional model in the evolution of the community governance model. With the improvement of residents' ability and level of participation in community governance, domestic scholars have proposed the gradual formation of governmental, social, and civic governance networks based on community autonomy, and the transformation of grid-based management to grid-based governance [5] and grid-based management to network-based governance [6] is the direction of future development of grid-based management.

By analyzing the development of the grid-based management model in 15 different regions and the innovative initiatives in the experimental areas, this paper attempts to summarize what are the influencing factors driving the transformation of grassroots governance in China, what combination of factors has led to the transformation of grid-based grassroots governance, what is the inner operating mechanism of the transformation and what are the main paths of the transformation.

3 Literature Review

Since this paper studies the trend of grid-based urban grassroots governance, we select "urban grassroots governance", "community governance" and "grid management" as the subject terms to search the relevant literature in the CNKI database. "urban grassroots governance", "community governance", and "grid management" were selected as the subject terms and searched in the CNKI database to obtain the current status of research in this field at home and abroad.

3.1 Current Status of Research on Urban Grassroots and Community Governance

3.1.1 Current Status of Domestic Research

This paper used CiteSpace software to analyze all 1349 CNKI Chinese journals with the search formula: the subject term "urban grassroots governance" or subject term "community governance", search type: Chinese journals, and search time: unlimited. Analysis as below:

The theme of the first cluster “#0 resident’s committee” (#0) and the cluster of “#5 urban community governance” (#5) have a high point-centeredness. “neighborhood committee construction and community autonomy in urban community governance”, and related keywords include “community residents”, “grassroots governance”, “The cluster of “#6 grassroots party construction” also has a high word frequency, and combined with the summary table and keyword analysis, the research theme of the second cluster can be summarized as “grassroots party construction in community governance”. In addition, the keyword clusters include rational choice institutionalism (#3), self-governance (#2), and countermeasures (#1). The analysis of all 1349 CNKI Chinese journal papers reveals that the current research on grassroots governance and urban governance in China mainly focuses on community autonomy, construction of resident’s committees, grassroots party building, etc., while social organizations, consultative democracy, public participation, and rule of law are also covered.

3.1.2 Status of Foreign Research

This paper used CiteSpace software to analyze all 4554 foreign language journals in CNKI with the search formula: the subject term “urban grassroots governance” or the subject term “community governance”, the search type: journal, and the search time: unlimited. Journals, search time: unlimited, all 4554 CNKI foreign language journals were analyzed as below:

The theme of the first cluster (#0) can be summarized as the governance of a hospital, and related keywords include “human”, “consumer participation”, “hospital leadership”, “organizational”, “decision making” The second cluster (#1) can be summarized as the practice of community governance. “social capital”, “sustainability”, “community forestry”, “community development”, “community development”, “community development” and “community development”. “community development”, “community participation”, “china participation” The third, fifth, and thirteenth clusters (#2, #4, and #12) are on environmental governance, and related keywords include “corporate governance”, “climate change”, and “climate change”. The fourth and ninth clusters (#3 and #8) have the theme of the legalization of community governance, with related keywords such as “policy”, “decentralization”, etc. The analysis of all 4554 CNKI foreign literature reveals that the current research on grassroots governance and community governance in foreign academia mainly focuses on hospital governance, community participation, environmental protection and the legalization of community governance, and performance (performance) and governance board (governance board) are also covered.

3.2 Current Status of Research on Grid-Based Management

3.2.1 Current Status of Domestic Research

This paper used Cite Space software to analyze all 2369 CNKI Chinese journal papers with the search formula: the subject term “grid-based management”, search type: journal, and search time: unlimited; and obtained a cluster analysis was below:

The theme of the first cluster (#0) can be summarized as grassroots party building and excellence, and the related keywords include “party members and cadres” and “grassroots organizations”, etc.; the theme of the second cluster (#1) can be summarized

as community The third (#2) and fourth (#3) clusters are about the grid-based model of urban management, and the related keywords include “grid”, “cell grid”, “digital city”, etc. In addition, the larger keyword clusters include Internet of Things (#5), fire-fighting (#9), and jurisdiction (#10). Through the analysis, we found that the current academic research on grid management in China mainly focuses on grid, grid service, service management, linkage, grouping, cell grid, etc. There are also different degrees of involvement for party cadres, fire safety, Internet of things, digital city, and grassroots party organizations.

3.2.2 Status of Foreign Research

This paper used Cite Space software to analyze all 5346 CNKI foreign language journal papers with the retrieval formula: subject heading “Grid management”, retrieval type: foreign literature, retrieval time: unlimited.

The theme of the first cluster (#0) can be summarized as the use of a smart grid in energy management, and the related keywords include “data management”, “scheduling”, etc.; the second cluster (#1) can be summarized as the grid technology in the electric utility, and the related keywords include “optimization”, “energy efficiency”, etc. “The third and ninth clusters (#2 and #8) have the grid technology of laser coagulation in different ages, and the related keywords include” The fourth cluster (#3) can be summarized as the grid management of the database, and the related keywords include “The sixth keyword cluster (#5) can be summarized as the technology of grid computing, and the related keywords also include The sixth keyword cluster (#5) can be summarized as the technology of grid computing, and the related keywords include “cloud computing”, “resource management” and so on. Renewable energy, Electric utility, Resource management, etc. Electric vehicle, Smart grid technology, Optimization, and software are also involved.

3.3 Review of Domestic and International Studies

The research on “grassroots governance” and “community governance” in domestic and foreign academia is mostly focused on community participation and rule of law, and the research themes and time starting points are relatively convergent. The research on “grid-based management” is significantly different, in terms of time starting point, foreign countries have produced earlier, in the 1970s in the field of computer and electricity, medical and other fields to achieve fine management of grid-based management technology, China’s grid-based management research has experienced from the introduction to the development of the stage, mainly focused on This is highly related to the political party system, the level of economic development and the degree of development of social organizations among countries. It can be seen that grid-based management is only a transitional model in the process of modernization of governance system and governance capacity, and there is still a lack of relevant research on what factors influence the trend of grid-based urban grassroots governance and community governance, and what are the mechanisms of action among the factors and what are the types of grassroots governance, so there is a need to summarize the possible factors that influence the development and transformation of urban grassroots governance from the perspective of

literature and experience factors and verify the coverage and consistency of these single variables and their combinations in order to more scientifically conclude the current logic and development trend of urban grassroots governance in China.

4 Study Design

4.1 Research Methodology—Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)

As a method of data analysis with a sample of cases, the qualitative comparative analysis method examines the relationship between different combinations of condition variables and the outcome variable to derive the combination of conditions that lead to the occurrence or non-occurrence of the outcome variable. The research question is whether there is a trend of gridding in urban grassroots governance, and the outcome variable can be dichotomized according to the criterion of whether a policy is in place or not, while the independent variable is assigned a value of 1 and 0 according to the criterion of the regional average. In addition, 15 districts were selected as samples for this research question, which meets the requirement that QCA is suitable for dealing with small and medium-sized samples within 100. Therefore, this paper adopts the research method of QCA to count and analyze the sample data on the basis of the case study, which can explain the mechanism of action between the independent and dependent variables in a more in-depth and scientific way.

4.2 Selection of Case Samples

Through the comparison of three batches of national community governance and service innovation experimental zones and the three national community governance innovation achievement award winning areas from 2013 to 2015, this paper comprehensively considers the homogeneity and heterogeneity of urban grassroots governance practices in China, taking into account regional distribution, economic development level and administrative level, and selects the following 15 districts as analysis samples: Qinhuai District of Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province (Case No. 1), Xihu District of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province (Case No. 2), and Haicang District of Xiamen City, Fujian Province (Case No. 3), Dongcheng District of Beijing (Case No. 4), Xuhui District of Shanghai (Case No. 5), Shibeid District of Qingdao City, Shandong Province (Case No. 6), Wuchang District of Wuhan City, Hubei Province (Case No. 7), Heping District of Tianjin City (Case No. 8), Pingshan New District of Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province (Case No. 9), Xigang District of Dalian City, Liaoning Province (Case No. 10), Shenhe District of Shenyang City (Case No. 11), Beilin District of Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province (Case No. 12), Wuhou District of Chengdu City, Sichuan Province (Case No. 13), Nan'an District, Chongqing (Case No. 14), Jiaozuo City, Henan Province, Liberated Area (Case No. 15).

4.3 Variable Design

4.3.1 Resulting Variables

This paper studies the trend of grid-based governance in China's urban grassroots, so whether the district has fully implemented grid-based management policies in the communities under its jurisdiction is analyzed as an outcome variable, and a clear set of

assignment is taken as 1 for districts with explicit policy provisions and 0 for districts without explicit policy provisions to implement grid-based management models (Table 1).

Table 1. Setting of outcome and condition variables

	Variable Name	Variable assignment	Data source
Result Variables	Grid-based management	Whether to introduce local explicit regulations before January 1, 2021 (national and local statistical yearbooks updated to 2020, some data for 2021 have not yet been published), yes for 1, no for 0	The author according to the city and district government portal published policy collated
Conditional Variables	Administrative pressure	Whether local regulations were issued before the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued the “Opinions of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Further Promoting Harmonious Community Construction” policy in November 2009, 0 for yes, 1 for no	The author according to the city and district government portal published policy collated
	GDP per capita (yuan)	Whether it is higher than the level of GDP per capita of the province in the same period, yes is 1, no is 0	The author according to the national, provincial, municipal and district statistical offices published information collated
	Population density (persons/km ²)	Whether it is higher than the population density of the province in the same period, yes is 1, no is 0	The author according to the provincial, city and district statistical office published information collated
	Social organizations (a)	The presence or absence of social organizations involved in the provision of public services, 1 for yes, 0 for no	According to the statistics of the public service platform of Chinese social organizations, the author
	Media Coverage (pcs)	With or without (unofficial) media related reports, 1 for yes, 0 for no	The authors conducted statistics of related news according to major media websites
	Resident self-governance	Whether or not residents participate in community management and implement substantial innovation of residents’ self-governance model, 1 for yes, 0 for no	Authors’ statistics based on media news reports and academic papers

4.3.2 Explanatory Variables

Since the implementation and enforcement of grid-based management policy can be regarded as a complete public policy process, and its processes of policy formulation, implementation, feedback, evaluation, revision, and termination are directly influenced by the policy environment, public policy can be analyzed as a system to identify the key elements that may influence this policy process.

Combining the existing domestic and foreign research results, this paper divides the influencing factors affecting the transformation of urban grassroots governance to grid-based in China into three main types of explanatory variables: political system, resource endowment, and social power. To facilitate measurement and analysis, the political system is interpreted as administrative pressure; resource endowment is assigned according to the criteria of regional per capita gross product and population density; social force is divided into three aspects: social organizations, media coverage, and residents' self-governance (Table 1).

4.4 Sources of Information and QCA Variable Assignment Table

This study involves grassroots governance practices in cities of different levels in the east, middle and west regions of China. Considering the long time span of each city's transition and development, and the differences in the level of economic development, cultural and educational background, governance traditions, and the development of social organizations in each city, the data were collected by analyzing statistical yearbooks, statistical bulletins, journal articles and authoritative media reports from central and local government portals. The primary database of this study was formed by analyzing statistical yearbooks, statistical bulletins, journal articles, and authoritative media reports from central and local government portals, supplemented by government information disclosure columns and government hotline inquiries, and supplemented by primary and secondary data to ensure the diversity of data sources and improve their reliability and validity.

Based on the set indicators and the found raw data, the authors dichotomized the raw data with 0 and 1 using the assignment method of QCA clear set to obtain Table 2.

5 Qualitative Comparative Analysis Results and Model Generalization

5.1 Results of Qualitative Comparative Analysis

Using fsQCA3.0 software to analyze the dichotomous data of 15 regions for the truth table (Table 2), we can obtain the conditional combinations between the six independent variables and the outcome variables. Considering that the logical residual term and the contradictory grouping will have an impact on the simplification degree of the path, and the number of cases selected in this paper is small and the path results present a high degree of consistency, we choose the intermediate solution, the logical residuals are also taken into account for the path analysis and Table 3 is obtained.

Table 2. Indicators, dichotomous data table

CASEID	XZYL	RJGDP	RKMD	SHZZ	MTBD	JMZZ	WGHGL
NJQH	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
HZXH	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
XMHC	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
BJDC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHXH	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
TJHP	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
QDSB	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
WHWC	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
SZPS	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
DLXG	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
SYSH	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
XABL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CDWH	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
CQNA	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
JZJF	1	0	1	1	0	1	1

Applying fsQCA3.0 software, the conditional combination of WGHGL as the dominant outcome variable and XZYL, RJGDP, RKMD, SHZZ, MTBD, and JMZZ as explanatory variables are analyzed; based on the experience of local government policy introduction, it can be considered that administrative pressure (policy guidelines from the central government) and population density (requirements of social security and stability maintenance) are the local government’s implementation of Therefore, XZYL and RKMD are set as present and the rest variables are present or absent.

From the analysis results, it can be seen that the XZYL**RKMD**SHZZ*JMZZ path has the highest coverage and consistency with 11 cases, and this path has a 90.91% probability of leading to the introduction of local government grid-based management policies when it occurs, and the combination of this path accounts for 71.43% of all cases of local governments introducing grid-based management policies, and the number of local government grid-based management policies resulting from this path alone This path combination also accounts for 71.43% of all cases of local governments introducing grid-based management policies, and 57.14% of cases of local governments introducing grid-based management policies due to this path alone. Therefore, it can be inferred that the XZYL**RKMD**SHZZ*JMZZ path is the main path combination leading to the introduction of local government grid-based management policies. In addition, the number of cases conforming to the XZYL**RJGDP***RKMD**SHZZ* ~ MTBD path reaches four, and the coverage and consistency of this path is also relatively high, which can be used as another path choice for analyzing the introduction of local government grid-based management policies. The coverage and consistency of the third and fourth

Table 3. Intermediate solution based on fsQCA3.0

--- INTERMEDIATE SOLUTION ---

frequency cutoff: 1; consistency cutoff: 0.833333

Assumptions: XZYL (present); RKMD (present)

raw unique

coverage coverage consistency

XZYL*RKMD*SHZZ*JMZZ 0.714286 0.571429 0.909091

XZYL*RJGDP*RKMD*SHZZ* ~ MTBD 0.285714 0.142857 1

XZYL* ~ RJGDP* ~ RKMD* ~ SHZZ*MTBD* ~ JMZZ 0.0714286 0.0714286 1

XZYL* ~ RJGDP* ~ RKMD* ~ SHZZ* ~ MTBD*JMZZ 0.0714286 0.0714286 1

solution coverage: 1

solution consistency: 0.933333

Cases with greater than 0.5 membership in term XZYL*RKMD*SHZZ*JMZZ:

BJDC (1,1), SHXH (1,1), TJHP (1,1), QDSB (1,1), WHWC (1,1), DLXG (1,0),

SYSH (1,1), XABL (1,1), CDWH (1,1), CQNA (1,1), JZJF (1,1)

Cases with greater than 0.5 membership in term XZYL*RJGDP*RKMD*SHZZ* ~ MTBD:

NJQH (1,1), HZXH (1,1), SYSH (1,1), CQNA (1,1)

Cases with greater than 0.5 membership in term XZYL* ~ RJGDP* ~ RKMD* ~

SHZZ*MTBD* ~ JMZZ: XMHC (1,1)

Cases with greater than 0.5 membership in term XZYL* ~ RJGDP* ~ RKMD* ~ SHZZ* ~

MTBD*JMZZ: SZPS (1,1)

Note “* “ means “and”, that is, the variable exists; “ ~ “ means “not”, that is, the variable does not exist The coverage is the original coverage; unique coverage is the net coverage, i.e., the coverage that is independently explained by the construct and does not overlap with other constructs of the same explained result; consistency is the consistency of individual constructs; solution coverage is the overall coverage of all constructs; solution consistency is the overall consistency of all configurations

paths shown in the report results are low, and the number of cases conforming to them is also small, so this paper does not use them as reference paths for model generalization.

5.2 The Generalization of China’s Urban Grassroots Governance Grid Model

Analysis of the first two paths reveals that the explanatory variables leading to the results are consistent in the performance of three variables: administrative pressure, population density, and social organization, to which the first path adds the independent variable of resident autonomy, and the second path adds the independent variables of gross domestic product per capita and non-media coverage. Combining the case samples, we can tentatively conclude that the formal introduction of local government grid-based management policies in China’s current urban grassroots governance is influenced by the administrative pressure from the central government; in addition, districts with higher population density are more likely to adopt grid-based management policies due to the need for stability maintenance and social management; districts with pre-existing social organizations are more likely to adopt grid-based management policies due to the more decentralized set of social public service functions; therefore, the adoption of In

addition, districts with a higher population density are more likely to adopt a grid-based management policy. Accordingly, the current urban grassroots grid-based governance models in China can be categorized into two types.

5.2.1 The Composite Grid Governance Model of Government-Society Interaction

The composite grid management governance model of government-community interaction occurs mainly in areas with a good foundation of community autonomy and a high density of resident population with a strong need for stability maintenance. According to the results of the intermediate solution report, the representatives of this model are Beijing Dongcheng District, Shanghai Xuhui District, Tianjin Heping District, Qingdao Shibei District, Wuhan Wuchang District, Dalian Xigang District, Shenyang Shenhe District, Xi'an Beilin District, Chengdu Wuhou District, Chongqing Nanan District, and Jiaozuo Jiefang District. By analyzing the backgrounds of the 11 districts that introduced and adopted grid-based management policies in line with the model, it was found that the grid-based management model under the model has the following characteristics.

Long History of Community Building and Good Foundation of Social Self-governance

As the first to propose grid-based management in practice, Dongcheng District of Beijing has divided its 17 streets and 205 communities into 589 “grids” in 2004, taking into account the actual situation of Beijing’s communities, and established a basic information database with “people, places, things, matters, situations, organizations and houses” as the core. “On the basis of this, we also developed the community “resident’s representative council executive meeting” and “community resident’s council chamber”. In 2000, the Changqingfang neighborhood of Kangjian Street, Xuhui District, Shanghai, started to form the “Changchun Qingfeng” volunteer team, which was established on the basis of a dozen teams in the neighborhood and has been closely integrated with the Party’s leadership in recent years by cultivating mass leaders to realize the internal circle of self-governance construction, allowing more and more community In recent years, by cultivating mass leaders to realize the inner circle of self-governance construction and the Party leadership, more and more community self-governance forces have been involved in community governance. Since 2006, the Heping District of Tianjin has explored and implemented a new management model of “combination of election and recruitment” and “three meetings and one station”, and in 2009, the participation rate of the general election in the district increased by two percentage points from the 2006 rate to 90.64%. 90.64%; the assessment and supervision system, community self-assessment, residents help to assess, mutual evaluation between communities, the relevant departments joint assessment of community committees and members of the comprehensive assessment is also the district’s implementation of grassroots community autonomy attempts and innovations [12]. Dalian Xigang District has established the “365 Work System” since 2012, and the citizen’s hearing and advocacy platform is one of the innovative initiatives in this work system, through which citizens can participate in management and promote the democratization of municipal decision-making. In 2009, Nanan District of Chongqing, under the leadership of the Housing Bureau, launched the exploration of “property self-governance management” in the old residential district, with the government contributing a large portion of the funding and residents contributing a small

portion. The old neighborhoods have been greatly improved in terms of environment, security, mobile population management and special services. In addition, the “community direct election” in Shenhe District, Shenyang City, the “self-management by resident’s groups” in Beilin District, Xi’an City, the “separation of residence and station” in Wuhou District, Chengdu City, and the “composite governance” model in Jiefang District, Jiaozuo City, have all been implemented. “These cities have developed community self-governance models based on neighborhood committee autonomy to enhance citizen’s enthusiasm to participate in community decision-making and effectively guarantee resident’s decision-making rights, which have provided a broad base for the development of the grid-based management model of grassroots mass autonomy.

High Population Density and High Demand for Social Security Among the fifteen cases, those with a population density of more than 10,000 per km² include Beijing Dongcheng District, Shanghai Xuhui District, Tianjin Heping District, Qingdao Hebei District, Wuhan Wuchang District, Dalian Xigang District, Shenyang Shenhe District, Xi’an Beilin District, Chengdu Wuhou District, and Hangzhou West Lake District, which also has the largest population among the five old urban districts in Hangzhou, all of which are traditionally dense urban economic activity areas with a resident population and community population density. These districts are traditionally dense areas of urban economic activity, with high resident and community population densities, and are also key governance areas for social security, and these communities have adopted certain policy innovations to varying degrees. In the literature and in the field of practice, grid-based management was initially applied in the field of fire, security, or other emergency disaster relief, which is reflected in China as an interventional push for the policy agenda in emergencies. The government performance appraisal guided by the traditional no-accident logic has made social stability as one of the main indicators, so urban areas with dense working population and communities with relatively dense resident population have a tradition of stability maintenance and tend to adopt grid technology earlier to achieve precise positioning of stability maintenance.

5.2.2 Government-Led Traditional Grid-Based Governance

The government-led traditional grid-based management model is a more traditional grassroots governance model that relies on the gross local product and government-initiated administrative power to actively promote the model, which mainly occurs in areas where the regional economic level is better and where relevant livelihood governance innovations have been carried out under government guidance. According to the results of the intermediate solution report, the representatives of this model are Nanjing Qinhuai District, Hangzhou West Lake District, Shenyang Shenhe District, and Chongqing Nanan District. By analyzing the background of the four districts that conform to this model to introduce and adopt grid-based management policies, it is found that the grid-based management under this model has the following characteristics.

Good Economic Development, Driven by New Economic Factors The level of regional economic development has a direct impact on the driving force of urban grassroots governance, which is reflected in the fact that economic development often brings about

profound changes in the regional economic base and grassroots social interaction structure, which in turn calls for changes in regional grassroots social governance. The four districts that fit this model are all economic centers, tourism and cultural centers of the city. In areas where the gross regional product is growing faster, there is an inevitable tendency for diversification of public services and networked governance (multi-party participation) in urban grassroots governance. In turn, with economic development, the popularity of new communities has further amplified the importance of social forces such as property committees, property companies, and voluntary groups in grassroots social services.

The Government Takes the Initiative to Promote and Courageously Carry Out Innovation In most local government-community interactions, the strong-weak relationship is still significant and the role imbalance continues [14]. The high level of local economic development leads to faster growth of local government revenue, and correspondingly, the expenditure on social management will also show faster growth, so although it is still administrative to promote social grassroots governance innovation, the government's enthusiasm and initiative are the main reasons for this trend, and the resistance in the process of implementation will certainly be reduced, and the corresponding administrative system and institutional The corresponding administrative systems and institutions are also more complete. In Nanjing Qinhuai District, the "Family Responsibility System for General Practitioners" was established as early as 2007, and the reform of community health services for the public good is the purpose of the "government-supported medical care" initiative in Qinhuai District. In 2001, the Baoting and Cuiyuan communities in Hangzhou's West Lake District proposed the "grid management, group service, and piece-group household linkage" working model under the promotion of the street office, although it was proposed in the context of strengthening the Party's role in building a harmonious community. In 2007, the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Hangzhou City implemented the grid-based management of labor security supervision in West Lake District. The Civil Affairs Bureau of Shenyang Shenhe District started the construction of a harmonious community grid project on October 23, 2011, based on "one grid for a thousand households", each grid is equipped with community stewards, grid managers, administrative law enforcement officers, property owners, city management personnel, property managers, police officers, CPPCC members, judicial workers and other forces.

Earlier reforms of urban grassroots governance promoted by the government level tended to focus on community health services, community party building, and harmonious community construction. Although the government's administrative force was the main feature of this model, the setting of posts and responsibilities and the construction of professional social workers also provided the institutional and organizational basis for the later widespread application of the grid-based management model in grassroots governance.

6 Conclusion

Based on the qualitative comparative analysis of the fifteen cases, it can be seen that the tendency of grid-based management in China's urban grassroots governance has

been obvious, but the combination of conditions influencing the introduction of local grid-based management policies is not exactly the same. First, administrative pressure from the central government is the dominant factor in the adoption and formulation of grid-based management policies by all local governments. The primary driving force behind the development of local policies, especially the proliferation of pilot policies in China, is administrative orders from the central government and higher levels of government, and the role of administrative pressure is particularly evident in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen, cities where pilot implementation is more frequent. Secondly, with the development of regional economy, regional affluence, the level of GDP per capita has a greater impact on the transformation of districts under the administrative guidance of traditional government, while it has less impact on districts with more mature development of community autonomy and social organizations. It is also found in the study that social organizations in China are mostly replication models, with fewer self-initiated and registered social organizations, and those affiliated with government civil affairs departments, public security departments, and other government functions account for the vast majority, and the impact of these social organizations on the transformation of local social governance is minimal because they are mainly extensions of government functions at the grassroots level, and are not established for specific citizen needs, and have a The initiative of responding to grassroots needs is low. The influence of social media on the introduction of policies is concentrated on sudden social events such as the end of the institutionalization system and the revision of the National Compensation Act, etc. Social media do not play an influential role in the introduction of policies on the transformation of grassroots governance. The analysis shows that, along with the development of regional economic level, the demand for grassroots self-governance will gradually increase, and the government will probably take the initiative to respond to the need to increase the variety of public services and improve the participation of multiple parties in grassroots governance, thus promoting the development of new grassroots democracy. Due to the limitation of local government information disclosure, this paper cannot measure local social security from the perspective of the number of cases per 10,000 people, so the operational definition and measurement of the important independent variable of social security need further refinement.

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