

The Connotation and Characteristics of the Holistic Social Governance Model under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract: The new urbanization is proposed in relation to the traditional urbanization. By summarizing and reflecting on the problems in the traditional urbanization, the original development model is transformed and the quality and level of urbanization development are improved.

1. Introduction

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reform" made by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee pointed out that it is necessary to "adhere to the new urbanization path with Chinese characteristics and promote urbanization with people as the core." It can be seen that the new urbanization will surely take a high-quality, high-level urbanization development path. At the same time, the social governance model under the new urbanization has also undergone fundamental changes. The traditional fragmented social management issues have become increasingly prominent, and new multi-governance models have gradually formed. The co-construction and joint governance social governance pattern will continue to develop and improve.

2. Basic Characteristics of New Urbanization

The main driving force of the development of traditional urbanization is the administrative power of the government, while the new urbanization is developed based on market forces. Compared with the traditional extensive development model, the new urbanization tends to be refined and intensive, which maximizes the decisive role of the market in resource allocation, and breaks the "dualistic" inertia of traditional urbanization development. Instrumental and normative values are more dynamic.

2.1 People-oriented Urbanization

The new urbanization transforms traditional urbanization into the development mode of pursuing expansion speed and population proportion, paying more attention to people's quality of life and happiness. From the perspective of humanism, the new "new" urbanization is in the concept of serving people's development, and "new" is in harmony with urbanization and human development. The process of urbanization is a process of transferring agricultural labor force intuitively and extending from spatial field to rural area gradually. From a deeper level, it is not only a one-way flow of resources from rural to urban areas, but also a process of two-way interaction and infiltration. New urbanization is not only the "transfer" of human beings, but also the "promotion" of human beings. From the perspective of the expansion of urbanization space, the expansion of urbanization will be accompanied by land acquisition and demolition, and the protection of the rights and interests of landless farmers will become its core issue. The cost of change is doubled to the marginal rural areas and further increases the living cost of landless farmers. A number of "shacking areas" that are incompatible with urbanization have emerged. In order to bridge the "dualistic" separation between

farmers and citizens, new urbanization has intensified efforts to rationally resettle and compensate land-losing farmers, but scholars also pointed out that although a large proportion of the land-requisitioned families have received compensation. However, the reasonableness of the quota is difficult to determine, and there is a big gap in the sustainability projects of employment and social security. The high-quality urbanization development model requires the social integration of the landless peasant groups, that is, the adjustment and adaptation of production lifestyles, behavioral habits, ways of thinking, and cultural concepts in special situations. However, in the process of adjustment, the social integration process of land-losing farmers may also present the problem of path alienation and involution. The social integration under the new urbanization will not only pay attention to the life guarantee of the landless peasants, but also give more support to the psychological dredging and counseling of the landless peasants. In addition, the new urbanization concept of people-oriented is more concerned about the urbanization of migrant workers. Chapter VII of the National New Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) clearly states that "the promotion of agricultural transfer population enjoys basic urban public services", and in the first section clearly requires "the compulsory education of migrant children's children to be included in all levels of government Educational development planning and financial security." It can be seen that the new type of urbanization is not "semi-urbanization" or "semi-citizenization". It pursues the sharing of reform results for everyone.

2.2 Quality-first Urbanization

Traditional urbanization is a kind of extensive development mode of scale expansion, which results in a serious overload of urban carrying capacity and sustainable development level, and breaks the dynamic balance of ecosystem. New urbanization advocates "quality first" and promotes urban development with the aim of intensive use of resources, rational spatial distribution and ecological sustainability. From the microcosmic point of view, China's urbanization development is still in the transitional stage from traditional to new-type sustainable development. Some scholars have constructed the urbanization quality development index system to examine the single city's urbanization development level in the dimensions of economic growth path and efficiency, social quality and ecological environment development level, so as to construct and measure the city. The construction of new urbanization supports and encourages cities to innovate unique development models, give full play to their comparative advantages, formulate development plans, and promote the quality of urban development by driving each other between industry, education and research. From the macro point of view, the new urbanization pays more attention to the quality and level of urbanization development in the whole country, and the new urbanization pays more attention to the overall level of development than the traditional urbanization. In view of the limitations of the existing studies which mainly focus on the quality of regional urbanization development, some scholars synthetically use the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and the entropy method to establish a comprehensive evaluation system to evaluate the quality of urbanization development in 31 provinces nationwide. They believe that the quality of urbanization in 31 provinces and regions is not high and shows significant differences, especially in China. New urbanization not only pays attention to the quality of urban development at the micro level, but also requires the overall improvement of urbanization level in the whole country, and controls the regional development gap within a reasonable range, so as to promote the healthy development of cities in the new era.

2.3 Integrative Urbanization

The coordinated development of urban and rural areas is the strategic direction and development goal of China's urbanization development. Rural areas are no longer the ultimate bearer of the cost of supporting urban development, but the welfare sharer. The development of new urbanization will continuously promote the free flow of various advanced elements between urban and rural areas, and promote the development of urban industries to feedback rural areas. At the same time, to solve the dilemma of urban-rural dual development, we need to have a supporting reform system, especially the transformation of the dual household registration system in China. It can be said that the barrier

of dual household registration system is the most prominent manifestation of the urban-rural split pattern in China, and its negative impact in the contemporary era is still prominent: the urban-rural split of the social security system, the separation of educational resources, etc. In addition, the important goal of the reform of the household registration system is to break the relationship between welfare enjoyment and household registration. In the period of traditional urbanization, household registration has become the main proof of whether we can get the "cake", that is, the qualification certificate of social welfare. In the period of new urbanization, household registration will gradually be decoupled from the sharing of achievements. In addition, under the background of urban-rural integration, land system will become an important supporting reform and an important part of the development process of new urbanization. The strict restrictions on rural land transfer in the planned economy era also restrict the integration of urban and rural development and the integration of farmers. The Decision of the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee clearly pointed out that "under the premise of conforming to the planning and use control, rural collective operating construction land is allowed to be sold, leased and shareholded, and the same rights and prices as state-owned land are implemented". Relaxing the use of land, the reform of land system has promoted the integration of urban housing and rural housing, and promoted the integration of urban and rural areas. In the new urbanization period, we not only pay more attention to the rational use of rural land, but also allow farmers to participate in the distribution of value-added income of rural land fundamentally, protect farmers' land income, and provide a solid foundation and guarantee for the integration of rural population into urban development.

2.4 Coordinated Urbanization

The new urbanization is more in pursuit of the coordination of development, that is, the coordinated development of industries such as industrial development, informatization, agricultural modernization, and financial services. First of all, in terms of industrialization, it is an important support and foundation for the development of urbanization in China. The traditional urbanization development model ignores the degree of development of local industries and decouples from the pillar industries. The direct consequence of this is the emergence of urbanization. The development of new urbanization relies on the development of regional industries to form linkage coordination. In the new era, China's traditional industries are facing a profound transformation, industrial informationization and technology are gradually becoming prominent, new urbanization development is gradually introducing information technology, using big data to collect data for urban governance to achieve coordinated development of urban and contemporary industries. The development of information technology has also penetrated deeply into agricultural development and has been integrated and coordinated with the development of new urbanization. The National Agricultural Modernization Plan (2016-2020) pointed out that "follow the law of agricultural modernization development, accelerate the development of power upgrade, change the development mode, optimize the development structure, and promote the simultaneous development of agricultural modernization and new industrialization, informationization and urbanization." Urbanization and agricultural development are not the relationship. Under the background of new urbanization, modern industrialization is promoting the development and upgrading of agriculturalization, and urbanization is driving agricultural development. Similarly, agricultural development will be the basis of urban modernization and industrial informationization. The financial service industry is an emerging industry accompanied by new urbanization. The accumulation of financial service industry will promote the city to attract foreign investment, integrate into the trend of world development, and bring new vitality to the development of urbanization. Under the new urbanization, China will pay more attention to the agglomeration effect of the financial industry, combine the development characteristics of different regions.

3. The Connotation and Characteristics of the Holistic Social Governance Model

Holistic governance emerged in Britain in the 1990s. At that time, the New Public Management Reform introduced market mechanism and performance appraisal into the government management aiming at the rigidity of traditional bureaucratic organization, waste of resources, inversion of public goals and means, but it was driven by short-term market interests and neglected value factors, which led to the management fragmentation dilemma. The emergence of Holistic Governance is a direct reference to the realities of fragmentation management. Six believes that holistic governance aims to promote full communication and cooperation within government agencies in his book "Towards Global Governance". Coordination and integration, continuous harmonization of policy objectives, and mutual reinforcement of implementation means, thus achieving cooperation. The study of Holistic Governance Theory in China is mainly about the introduction of Western discourse. With the deepening of governance practice in China, a local research pattern has gradually formed. Regarding the characteristics of Holistic Social Governance model, we adopt Wang Meng and Mao Shoulong's three-dimensional framework of "concept-structure-technology" for governance reform, and Combining with the current background of new urbanization in China, this paper makes an in-depth discussion.

3.1 The Integrity of Governance Idea

The holistic nature of the governance concept in the context of new urbanization is a strategic response to the traditional fragmentation management concept. The concept of holistic governance aims to achieve consensus-based cohesion on the basis of respecting the inherent value of the subject, and to break through the collective action dilemma to achieve public goals. Some scholars take the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei as the research object, and divide the governance concept into five aspects: cooperation attitude, coordination consciousness, win-win concept, good governance spirit and green feelings. It is believed that the reshaping of the concept will be a good recipe for the coordinated management of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei. From the point of view of value pursuit, the concept of holistic governance breaks the gap of development under the traditional urbanization. In the traditional urbanization period, because of the difference of regional development endowments and the inclination of national policies, the urban and rural areas, the eastern, central and western regions in China are obviously separated from each other in development. GDP and social welfare are distributed in a hierarchical way based on specific "identity". The pursuit of balanced value aims at promoting balanced regional development, breaking identity barriers, and distributing social resources fairly based on regional development and public needs. From the perspective of development concept, holistic governance regards comprehensive development as another key point, and comprehensive development is also a healthy development. Apart from the development differences between urban and rural areas and between regions, there are still inconsistent phenomena between social development and economic development in China. Social development mainly refers to the improvement of social organizations, public services and ecological environment. Under the holistic governance, the development concept of GDP-based has been gradually weakened, and the growth of social organizations and public services have been strengthened. The promotion of business and the improvement of ecological environment are gradually integrated into the process of local development.

3.2 The Integrity of Governance Structure

Governance structure is an external manifestation of state governance. It is based on a certain value concept, with institutional construction as a carrier and a certain mode of action. As mentioned above, the value concept is mainly to transform the traditional fragmentation management concept and form a systemic governance thinking system. Institutional construction is not only the carrier of the realization of the overall goal of governance, but also the guarantee of the realization of the goal of governance. The institutional structure of holistic governance is a shift from a single institutional arrangement to a diverse and unified institutional arrangement. The complexity and system city of

current social problems require us to pay attention to the diversity of institutional supply. It is necessary to rationally arrange traditional formal systems, and actively introduce informal institutions to play a role in social governance. To actively play the decisive role of the market mechanism, we must also introduce the spontaneous organization of social organizations and social governance mechanisms to participate in the overall governance structure. From the perspective of the main structure, it is mainly a change from a traditional single government entity to a pluralistic subject. It is not only a reasonable supplement to government governance, but also a re-examination of the role of the government. Governance reform will definitely change the pattern of social interests and reach the distribution of original interests. The holistic governance is not the zero-sum game between the subjects under the traditional fragmentation management, but the integration and negotiation of multiple interests, changing the traditional one-way embedding and balancing. The power between social subjects. The realization of power balance depends on the rational allocation of power, that is, the deep reform of the power structure. Holistic governance is a kind of deep-level reform. It balances the central and local rights, realizes the flattening of organizations, gives local governments more autonomy, and innovates local governance systems.

3.3 The Integrity of Governance Technology

Borrowing scholars' descriptions of management, we believe that governance is both a technology and an art. Holistic governance advocates the integration and coordination of technology to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of governance. In the post-industrial era, the role of information technology in governance has become increasingly prominent, especially in terms of eliminating differences between groups to achieve equalization of public services. Integral social governance pursues the integration and sharing of data and the accessibility of data in order to achieve inter-departmental information exchange and improve governance. At present, the internal information barriers of government functional departments still exist, which are affected by the traditional fragmentation management pattern of China's "segmentation", and the information of various management departments is blocked and become "islands". The inter-departmental data interface is complementary and open, and the proof of "your mom is your mother" and "your father are still alive" and other "fantastic" proofs emerge one after another. On the one hand, it proves that China's decentralization has a long way to go. The fragmentation of technology is still serious. Integral social governance will inevitably integrate and share information technology, and make full use of big data, cloud computing, and "Internet +" technologies to build a basic public service platform to achieve social fairness and harmony. In addition, we should also pay attention to the "soft" technology of governance, that is, the exchange of governance experience, the sharing of governance culture, and the innovation and cultivation of the overall governance culture.

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