

Urban Neighbourhood Governance and Recent Development

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Urban Neighbourhood Governance



A Defined Political Territory

Geographic and administrative features: *xiaoqu* and *shequ*



Importance of Urban Neighborhood Governance

“state infrastructural power” (Heberer and Göbel 2011)

“roots of the state” (Read 2012)

“government next door” (Tomba 2014)



Market Reforms and Urbanization

Diversification of population

Complexity of governance issues

Evolving state-society relations

Structures and Actors

Residents' Committee

- “Professionalization” process

Residents Groups and Organizations

- Three types

Market-based groups

- Property management companies
- Remaining village collectives

Discourses and Strategies

“Community construction”

- basic urban administrative units

“Community self-governance”

- grassroots-level administration and welfare provision
- residents as decision-makers

“Social management innovation”

- local flexibility
- demonstratable, practical problem-solving policies

Social stability and harmony

- conflict resolution
- public support to the CCP

New Practices



Grid Governance:

Municipal administration, public security and social service management

Diversification of governance actors

Information collection and situation monitoring

Decision-making



New *Shequ* Administration:

Urbanization and land-losing villagers

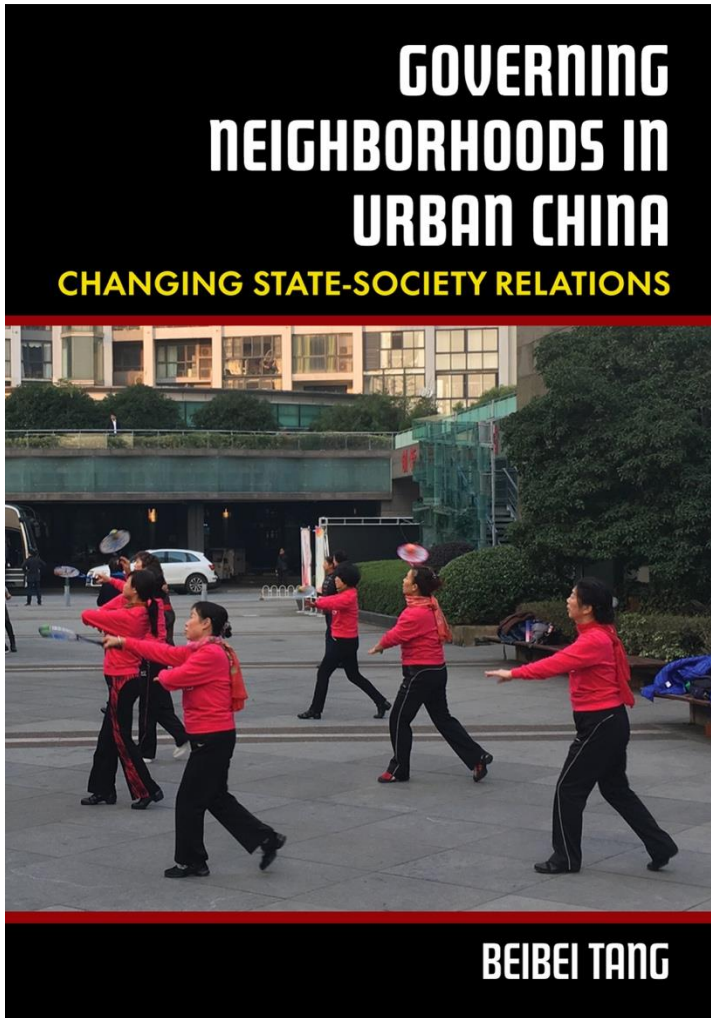
New urbanized neighbourhoods

Impacts of heritage of rural governance

Party-building in
Neighbourhoods

Party member
recruitment

Party leadership



Tang 2023, Cornell University Press

Changing State-society Relations



Diversification



Flexibility



Strength