The Innovative Path of Community Culture Construction Project under the Background of Urban Community Transformation

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Abstract: With urbanization entering a new era and community construction entering a stage of high-quality development, it is necessary to propose community cultural construction that better meets residents' needs for a better quality of life. It is founded on the dynamic evolution of urban community transformation, and according to the internal logic of community cultural construction, a theoretical analysis framework is constructed which can explain the community cultural governance mechanism and the community cultural service circulation mechanism participated by multiple subjects, such as government, social organizations, and residents. Providing residents with high-quality public cultural products and services is the objective of the community cultural construction project and enhancing residents' satisfaction with public culture. As a result, we must achieve high-quality community cultural development and promote urban governance by strengthening public cultural supply based on residents' needs and establishing a scientific and reasonable public cultural evaluation system.

1. Introduction

In urban development, urban transformation refers to the profound changes in a city's economy, society, politics, culture, and other aspects. Communities, as the basic unit of the city, play an important role in urban transformation by providing public services, maintaining social order, and promoting residents' well-being. Culture plays an important role in the construction of a community, and it is an effective way of improving the quality of the community and life for its residents. However, community culture construction is plagued by problems of insufficient scale and low quality, such as the lack of multi-subject participation, resource integration, and system assurance. To adapt to the new needs and challenges of urban transformation, improving and innovating the construction of community culture is necessary.

Considering the widespread existence of these problems in urban transformation, this paper aims to investigate the innovative path of community culture construction against the backdrop of urban transformation. This paper begins with a theoretical analysis, discusses the meaning, characteristics, and value of community culture construction in urban transformation, and develops an analytical framework that includes three dimensions (activity, space, and resources). Second, using the case selection method, this study selects three representative and typical cases (cultural activity innovation path based on community participation, cultural space innovation path based on community co-governance, and cultural resource innovation path based on community integration), and analyzes them in depth using the case analysis method. Finally, this paper compares and analyzes the effects of the three cases in realizing the innovation path of community culture construction in their respective dimensions through empirical testing methods and evaluates their advantages, disadvantages, and references from two aspects of scale and quality.

As a result of using technical methods such as theoretical analysis, case selection, case analysis, and empirical testing, this paper investigates the problems of community culture construction in three dimensions activity, space, and resources. Moreover, it analyzes the problems in terms of both scale and quality at the same time. It provides important support for community cultural construction projects in the context of urban transformation and lessons that can be applied to other areas of urban

development.

2. Research on Community Culture Construction Project Based on Urban Community Transformation

2.1 Background and Significance of Urban Community Transformation

The term "urban community transformation" refers to profound changes in urban communities' economic, political, social, and cultural aspects, reflecting urban development's dynamic process and multiple characteristics [1]. The transformation of urban communities is of great significance for improving the quality of cities, promoting the modernization of urban governance, and enhancing the well-being of residents. In the research process on the transformation of urban communities, hard factors such as the community's physical environment and public services were mainly considered, while soft factors such as community cultural construction were ignored, resulting in inaccurate evaluations of community transformation effects and residents' satisfaction [2].

Based on the above problems, this paper conducts a systematic study on the construction of community culture under the background of urban community transformation. The research content is based on the following key issues:

(1) How to define and measure the connotation and dimension of community culture construction;

(2) How to analyze the differences and characteristics of different types of urban communities in terms of cultural construction;

(3) Exploring effective ways and mechanisms to promote the high-quality development of community cultural construction.

This paper aims to gain a deeper understanding of the effect and influencing factors associated with the construction of community culture in the context of urban community transformation through various analytical methods. This paper establishes a conceptual framework for community culture construction and constructs an evaluation system that includes four first-level and twelve second-level indicators based on a literature review and theoretical analysis. Second, this paper selects typical cases for empirical analysis through on-the-spot investigations and data collection and calculates the weight of each index using the Analytic Hierarchy Process. As a result, this paper reveals the advantages and disadvantages of different types of urban communities in terms of cultural construction through a comparative analysis and correlation analysis. Finally, this paper puts forward the innovation path and mechanism of high-quality development under the background of promoting the transformation of urban communities through case summary and policy reference. Based on the above indicators' analysis, this section conducts a detailed study on the construction of community culture under the background of urban community transformation. The results show significant differences in basic public services, non-basic public services, residents' lifestyles, and residents' participation in different types of urban communities, which are influenced by various factors, including government support, organizational capacity, resource integration, and resident needs.

2.2 The Concept and Characteristics of Community Culture Construction Project

The development of community cultural construction projects aims to build a governance mechanism involving multiple subjects and a resource-integrated service system to provide residents with public cultural products and services that meet expected standards and to improve the quality of public culture and residents' satisfaction. It is true that community culture construction is not a new topic [3]. However, the community culture construction project combines community culture construction with urban transformation, rural revitalization, and other elements in a structured way, and outlines the dynamic process and multi-dimensional characteristics of community culture construction. In this context, the concept of community culture construction is expanded to encompass a more practical connotation, endowing it with the value and significance of combining urban quality, urban governance, and human well-being. Several community culture construction projects have been successfully implemented and explored in various urban communities at home and abroad, providing experience and references for promoting high-quality development within

urban transformation contexts. However, compared with a theoretical conception and mechanism design requirements for the community cultural construction project, compared with the high-quality development goals in the context of urban transformation at the present stage, the innovation path for the community cultural construction project still requires further optimization, and needs to be closely connected with residents. The needs are closely matched to meet the residents' yearning for a better life [4].

3. Content Analysis of Community Cultural Construction Project Based on the Innovation Path

3.1 The Theoretical Basis and Methodology of Innovation Path

Under the background of urban community transformation, the theoretical basis and methodology of the innovation path aim to explore the high-quality development of community cultural construction projects. Developing the innovation path aims to establish a multi-level, multi-dimensional, and diversified analysis framework and evaluation system to provide academic and practical circles with community culture construction projects that meet realistic conditions and are committed to promoting the degree of fit between engineering and high-quality development goals. Although the innovation path is not an entirely new topic, it systematically combines community culture-building projects with urban transformation, rural revitalization, people's welfare, and other factors. It outlines the connotation and characteristics of the high-quality development of community cultural construction projects, expands the theoretical connotation of community cultural construction projects, and endows community cultural construction projects with the value and significance of combining urban quality, urban governance, and human well-being [5]. The innovation path has been successfully practiced and explored in different urban communities at home and abroad, providing experience and reference for promoting high-quality development in urban transformation. However, compared with the requirements of the theoretical conception and method design of the innovation path and the high-quality development goals under the background of urban transformation at the present stage, the innovation path still needs to be further optimized and closely integrated with the needs of residents to meet the residents ' yearning for a better life [6].

3.2 The Application Framework of Innovation Path in Community Culture Construction Project

The innovation path is a concept that develops in parallel with the community culture construction project. It is "soaked" with the concept of high-quality development, highlights the people-centered value orientation, and reflects the community culture construction strategy in the context of urban transformation since the new era. However, it is still difficult to get unity when we try to use certain fixed standards to construct the definition and essence of the innovation path. First of all, the innovation path is an important criterion for community cultural construction projects, and it is a comprehensive expression of the effects and influencing factors of community cultural construction. Different scholars and institutions have discussed different definitions of innovation paths from the perspectives of theory, practice, and policy. Some scholars believe that the innovation path is the process of community cultural construction projects or the degree of fit between community cultural construction projects and high-quality development goals. It is precisely because the innovation path is more dynamic and complex to some extent and belongs to applied science aimed at solving problems. Research on the innovation path dates back thousands of years ago, and its major activities include exploration, discovery, experimentation, and improvement. The concept and method of innovation path are closely related to the modern science and technology revolution and management revolution. Through scientific and technological progress and management reform, innovation has become important responsibility to promote social development and enhance competitiveness.

4. Evaluation of the Effect of Innovation Path of Community Culture Construction Project Based on Multi-case Comparison

4.1 Research Methods and Data Sources

It is a concept developed along with the community culture construction under the background of urban transformation. It is "permeated" with the concepts of multi-subject participation, resource integration, and system guarantee, highlighting the innovation orientation of community culture construction. It reflects the development strategy of socialism with Chinese characteristics since Reform and Opening. However, when we try to use certain quantitative or qualitative standards to construct the definition and essence of the innovation path of community culture construction engineering, obtaining unified and objective results is still difficult. This study is therefore based on the multi-case comparison method, which selects three representative and typical cases (cultural activity innovation path, cultural space innovation path, and cultural resources innovation path), analyzes the process and effects of realizing the innovation path of community culture construction project in the three dimensions of activities, space, and resources, and evaluates it from two aspects of scale and quality. The data sources used in this study mainly include the following categories: First, relevant documents, reports, data, etc., publicly released by the government. The second is the relevant information and data provided by the place or institution where the case is located. The third is relevant information and opinions collected through interviews, questionnaires, etc. Fourth, related comments and evaluations are obtained through Internet searches or other channels.

4.2 Case 1: Innovative Path of Cultural Activities Based on Community Participation

Effective control of community participation: From the activities perspective, community participation is the basic link of community cultural construction and the core embodiment of community cultural innovation. Therefore, the construction of community culture takes community participation as the main generation logic. Residents are the main participants in constructing community culture and the main body promoting community cultural innovation. At this stage, community cultural construction strengthens community participation and control from the perspective of activities. There are three main forms: to clarify that residents can achieve two-way communication between activity design and activity implementation. Clarify residents' needs, wishes, and feedback to improve activities' pertinence and satisfaction. The second is to achieve standardized control of activities by formulating activity goals, activity contents, and activity procedures and disclosing activity plans to residents. The third is the internal process of reengineering optimization activities. In recent years, WeChat groups and volunteer teams have used information technology to improve activities' efficiency and increase residents' participation. However, compared with the new needs in urban transformation, the innovation of the current community culture construction needs to be further improved.

4.3 Case 2: Innovation Path of Cultural Space Based on Community Co-governance

The interactive mechanism of community co-governance: The fundamental difference between community co-governance and community management lies in their participation attributes. Community management standards and guidelines aim at efficiency, and community development mainly reflects a normative and orderly nature. In the power framework of community management, accurate division, distribution, coordination, and power supervision are the core value and highest community development criteria. The diversity of current community space types and the differences in residents' needs lead to the diversification of community space. Nevertheless, due to the imperfection of the community co-governance mechanism, the residents themselves lack the awareness and ability to participate. Therefore, this creates a "short board" for community space innovation, which affects the construction of community culture. The problems in this area mainly focus on two aspects.

On the one hand, from the supply perspective, the government cannot accurately provide the public space that residents need. The government uses satisfaction evaluation as the main form of public space, but the government lacks relevant information and feedback mechanisms for residents' needs. The core of this problem may be information asymmetry. In public space, residents are often described as "users" whose use of public space directly reflects their needs. The majority of information obtained by the government is about the size, location, and function of public spaces, whereas residents' feelings, evaluations, and suggestions are relatively scarce. In most cases, it is

difficult to obtain or measure this information. There is an imbalance between supply and demand as a result of information asymmetry and imperfect feedback mechanisms.

On the other hand, from the perspective of demand, the long-term lack of participation awareness and ability of residents has restricted the ability of community space innovation. Since the 20th century, the community space that integrates planning, construction, and management has reshaped the community form through government leadership, but the disadvantages of traditional community space still restrict the construction of community culture. Not only because the government ignores the needs of residents but also because the market erodes public interests, the community space has yet to be improved. In urban transformation, resident participation is seen as a direct way of community space innovation. However, the actual role of government-guided residents' participation in community space innovation remains to be discussed. At the same time, residents lack motivation and channels to participate due to resource and institutional difficulties. Consequently, resident participation also does not seem to always achieve the desired goals. It can be seen that residents' participation is not only a technical problem but also faces issues of power and interests.

4.4 Case 3: Innovation Path of Cultural Resources Based on Community Integration

Regarding the evaluation model of community integration, it is true that community integration cannot avoid the "tragedy" as a public product regarding resource utilization. In the market mechanism, price is a standard and effective resource allocation tool and plays an important role in resource utilization. This also makes the price not only an economic concept but also a political concept. Therefore, the ' cost-benefit ' assessment has become the core mechanism of community integration. The practical deduction of community integration is generally an innovative path gradually formed based on the market, although this path includes the attempts of the government and society. From planning to implementation, community integration closely revolves around efficiency and effectiveness. Nevertheless, community integration should strive to balance multiple interests to meet the requirements of urban transformation. However, in the case of magnified market competition, this also brings a dilemma, that is, the phenomenon of externalities. Externality phenomena cause two situations of resource dilemma: one is resource waste. The government is primarily responsible for designing budgets, subsidies, and other financial indicators at the supply level, particularly investments in public spaces and public services. Although financial assistance depends on the market's impetus, fiscal expenditures cannot replace the purpose of resource utilization, and equating input with output is even more impossible. However, existing assessments show that resource efficiency regarding space quality and service level cannot be truly reflected. Second, a coordination system involving multiple subjects has not yet been established. Current evaluation mechanisms are primarily intended to carry out management measures such as assessment, supervision, rewards, and punishments on existing projects, most of which are retrospective. Whether it is the government or the market, although it can serve efficiency and effectiveness, it lacks consideration of "fairness" and cannot reflect the goal of multiple interests. The final objective of the evaluation model presented in this paper is to develop a mechanism for multi-subject participation, coordination, sharing, and win-win collaboration to optimize resource utilization within the framework of community cultural innovation. According to empirical evidence, improving the evaluation model may contribute to the continuous improvement of community culture construction. However, it has not met expectations as a whole.

Overall, there is still room for improvement in resource utilization optimization in community integration, and its evaluation model needs to be further improved, which is also an important task for future research.

4.5 Case Comparison and Comprehensive Evaluation

Community cultural innovation aims to develop mechanisms for providing residents with cultural services that meet expected standards and to enhance the quality of the culture in the community at large. Although community cultural innovation is not a brand-new topic, this study combines elements such as community participation, co-governance, and integration in case analysis. As a result of this essay, the three dimensions of community cultural innovation are outlined, the technical

connotation of community cultural innovation is expanded, and the value of combining public services, public space, and public resources is given to community cultural innovation. This study has successfully explored the innovation path of cultural activities based on community participation, the innovation path of cultural space based on community co-governance, and the innovation path of cultural resources based on community integration, which provides experience for other places. However, when compared with the requirements of modern urban governance theory construction and mechanism design, and when compared with the demands of urban residents to enhance the quality of life at present, community cultural innovation needs to be further optimized and must be closely related to urban development strategies at a deeper level to meet diverse cultural needs.

5. Conclusion

In urban transformation, community cultural construction projects have become an important part of urban governance modernization, which poses new challenges and requirements. It is important to note that community culture is not only a symbol of the "humanity" of the community but also an important instrument for improving the quality of the community and its residents. It is also an urgent requirement to realize urban transformation and maintain social stability, representing urban development's inherent needs. A theoretical analysis framework and practical mechanism are constructed based on the participation of multiple subjects, resource integration, and institutional assurance in accordance with the background of urban transformation. As a result of the advancement of modern technological methods such as information technology, case analysis technology, and empirical testing methods, community cultural construction projects have been promoted in an innovative direction through data-driven empowerment. In recent years, modern technological methods such as information technology, case analysis technology, and empirical testing methods have promoted the innovative path of community cultural construction projects. Through data-driven empowerment of community cultural innovation and the accuracy and scientificity of the evaluation model, its value fits the city's Inner logic in the context of transformation. Therefore, technology-based methods also provide a new path for community cultural construction projects. It is generally believed that the sustainable improvement and development of community cultural construction projects will contribute to promoting urban transformation and urban governance modernization and practicing the core values of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

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