

The System Construction of Rural Grass Roots Social Governance

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Abstract: Under the correct leadership of the country, China's rural society has continuously made remarkable achievements in the long process of development, especially in recent years, the theoretical guidance of socialism with Chinese characteristics has further improved the construction of public service level infrastructure in rural society, guiding the rural social and industrial institutions to undergo qualitative changes and benefiting the people. From this point of view, the article analyzes the construction of the grass-roots social governance system in rural China, with a view to laying the foundation for further development of related work.

1. Introduction

Under the guidance of a series of policies, the quality and efficiency of rural grass-roots social work in China has been continuously improved, laying a solid foundation for the vital interests of the people, from the construction of "beautiful villages" to targeted poverty alleviation and comprehensive well-off society to the rural revitalization strategy. However, at present, there is still a relatively obvious gap between rural society and urban communities, mainly reflected in the difference of governance systems. Rural grassroots society is affected by the complex traditional culture. To effectively carry out social governance and set up corresponding governance systems, it is necessary to further analyze the particularity of rural social governance system and governance capacity, and constantly improve the system structure in the process of practice.

2. Relevant experience in local rural social governance

2.1. Theoretical exploration of rural social governance

In 1998, Xu Yong of Central China Normal University and others put forward the concept of "rural governance" based on the practical problems faced by China's rural social governance in combination with foreign experience in social governance. The content of the concept is highly targeted, aiming to further explain the operating principles and governance measures of rural society. Later, a large number of scholars began to study China's rural social governance and how to carry out independent management to achieve efficient development. In the past, the rural governance model in China usually adopted "township governance and village governance", and then, under the research of relevant scholars, further proposed a series of other governance models such as "county governance,

township faction, village governance" to improve the quality and efficiency of rural governance. At present, the research on rural governance focuses on how to orderly link the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation, various charitable relief associations, patriarchal associations, etc., and make the rural social governance system operate effectively through an effective system.[1] At present, various organizations in rural areas can be divided into non-governmental organizations, official organizations and semi-official and semi-civilian organizations. Among them, non-governmental organizations are mainly organizations that pursue economic activities or seek social welfare, and include some other informal organizations. During the development of the governance system, the role of the governance mechanism mainly lies in the integration of various governance resources and the formation of the organizational structure.

2.2. Exploration of the practical model of rural social governance

In 2005, the state further carried out the construction of "Four in One". Under this background, it proposed the construction goal of a new socialist countryside, and subsequently further proposed the concept of community construction of rural communities and grassroots units. By building rural communities and relying on community organizations to build comprehensive service centers, the effectiveness of grass-roots social governance can be improved. At present, the community models in China's cities can be divided into autonomous, pluralistic and other types. The practice of community construction in rural areas is usually embodied in the form of "one village and one community" or "many villages and one community" or "many villages and communities". [2] Under the background of new rural construction, the development of modern agricultural production has been paid more attention. How to improve the income structure of farmers and further carry out rural reform has become the focus of attention. Therefore, the further rural social governance work is more inclined to institutionalized decentralization, further broaden the rural finance, further drive the enthusiasm of farmers to participate in politics on the basis of obtaining the trust of farmers, and rely on this, to further promote rural construction.

2.3. Development bottleneck of rural social governance

At present, under the background of the further rapid development of the market economy in Fu'an Station, farmers' lifestyle and ideas are undergoing tremendous changes, and farmers' interest demands for public products are also further enhanced. Under this background, farmers' interest expression mechanism needs to be further improved to improve farmers' participation. [3] At the same time, although China has already started the relevant research work of rural social construction, its content is mainly stagnant in how to "transform the countryside", and has not further combined with the rural development to adapt to the new actual needs of people under the background of the situation. In recent years, China's public cultural facilities and social governance work have been continuously in-depth and efficient development, while the interior of rural communities are often affected by a strong local flavor, which also includes a large number of traditional cultural factors. If the rural areas are further transformed without differentiation, on the one hand, the waste of rural cultural resources is serious, on the other hand, it will also affect the further long-term stable development of the rural economy. In the final analysis, the vitality of local culture is the fundamental reason for the rural grass-roots social culture to show enough activity. In the past, the rural social governance work has not been organically integrated into the new rural construction work. The main reason for this problem is that the villagers' committee is not running smoothly, and the development of gray forces has shown a serious negative impact on rural governance.[4]

3. Main influencing factors of rural social governance

3.1. Giving play to the integrated effectiveness of the Country organization

To further strengthen the effectiveness of rural social governance, first of all, we should further strengthen the service level and organizational level of the rural grass-roots society, strengthen the front-line "battle fort" effectiveness of the country organization, and further strengthen the rural grass-roots social governance model on this basis. In combination with the relevant requirements of the social security management norms, we should further strengthen the leading effectiveness of the country building work, and carry out centralized standardization construction, grid coupling safety supervision, comprehensive law enforcement, environmental protection, market supervision and other services, and further strengthen information integration and data processing to improve the efficient implementation of refined social governance. Among them, in order to strengthen the management efficiency of the country organization, we should also further strengthen the coordination role of the village branch secretary in rural public security, public cultural services and other aspects, and further alleviate the existence of Mao Dun between the village committee and the country committee. However, with the further development of national governance, the work content of village secretaries and country committees has become more specialized and complex. To further meet the needs of the times, measures need to be taken to attract local talent management to take the initiative to undertake rural construction, actively approach the country organization and implement the corresponding policy documents.

3.2. Regulating the rights and responsibilities of the subject

In the work of grass-roots social governance, in order to further clarify the authority characteristics of the governance subject, it is necessary to resolve the authority conflict between the Country committee and the village committee, further clarify their respective responsibilities and authorities, and thus provide institutional guarantee for the orderly development of rural governance. During the operation of rural grass-roots society, the clear responsibilities of village committee secretaries and village committee directors can further promote the clear division of responsibilities and authorities in the process of rural governance. At present, in order to further strengthen the development of rural revitalization, China is gradually supporting the establishment of legal provisions and corresponding mechanism systems related to the operation of rural grass-roots society, which to a certain extent has helped improve political and economic issues, and is the primary issue in the development of modern rural social governance. The development of rural social governance cannot be separated from the support of public individuals, but also requires the participation of social organizations. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the specific ways and methods of social organizations and individuals to participate in social governance, and clarify their respective rights and responsibilities to further enhance the work enthusiasm of relevant staff. The rural society has distinct differences in many aspects such as humanities, economy and ecology, which also determines that the rural social governance work needs to be carried out according to local conditions and combined with local characteristics to further innovate the social governance work in specific areas, so as to improve the operability of social governance work and further optimize the governance system.

4. Developing rural social governance system based on China's experience

4.1. Construction work organization system

Under the socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, the "Five in One" construction

process has effectively improved the comprehensive capacity of social governance, but in the process of rural governance work, there is a certain problem of incomplete growth of diversified subjects. At present, China's rural society includes diverse subjects such as individual system, profit-making social organization group, etc. Compared with the traditional country committee and government organization system, it is the whole content of rural governance system, diversification is more obvious. In this context, the development of rural society presents a "weak society" problem, so it is necessary to further strengthen the capacity of the social governance system and strengthen the participation awareness of the public in social governance, improve the participation of individuals and non-governmental organizations, and maintain social order rules to improve the level of grass-roots social governance. When building a social governance system, under the overall leadership of the Country Committee, all participants can coordinate with each other on the basis of maintaining relative independence, and jointly participate in the democratic participation system, thus improving the contribution of social forces to socialist construction. In the work of grass-roots country building, the reform of the first secretary system can effectively avoid the power dispute between the country committee and the village committee. In the process of the operation of this system, the first secretary can simultaneously take charge of rural management and country committee management, which is also the embodiment of the unified leadership of the Country Central Committee. In the process of specific implementation of the system, the experience of the Country organization in evaluation, implementation and system adjustment can be fully implemented in rural management. If the First Secretary has strong working ability and reform consciousness, and builds public praise among the masses, it can effectively couple the main participants of rural society and improve the quality and efficiency of social governance.

4.2. Improving the legal governance system

To ensure the effectiveness of the rural social governance system, it is necessary to deeply combine the long-term accumulation of the application of the system model, improve the availability of the specific content of the system, and apply it to specific practice. In specific operation, we should first standardize the responsibility system according to law. Rural grassroots social leaders are responsible for the planning and development of public areas according to law, coordinate their development effects, and promote the improvement of accountability mechanism, so as to ensure the effectiveness of the work of grassroots leaders such as the First Secretary, and pay close attention to the application of power. On this basis, more attention should be paid to the supervision and management of the corresponding professional public servants in the rural grass-roots society, and the corresponding supervision system can be set up to standardize the administrative process. As grass-roots public officials are responsible for various aspects such as commercial services and public services within their jurisdictions, if they only rely on a single indicator to assess their work effects, it is likely to lead to poor supervision in a "weak society" environment, affecting the normal order of society.

4.3. Innovating grass-roots community governance system

The operation of the social governance system is the foundation and key to improve the system construction and organization system construction. To further mobilize social subjects to participate in social governance, we can further ensure that grass-roots social governance capacity is effectively played. Only when all social subjects actively participate in public activities can the benefits of public services be further enhanced. The grass-roots social governance system belongs to the comprehensive governance system of private affairs and social public affairs, so the construction of the governance system needs to establish the authority of this governance system, and carry out the rule of law and autonomy on this basis. The development of rural grass-roots social governance work is complex,

and different villages have their own specificity. A set of social governance system may not necessarily meet the actual needs of different regions. Therefore, the construction of social governance system also requires village committee to study and judge the economic and cultural characteristics of the region, and carry out social governance work in combination with the actual needs to ensure the effectiveness of the work.

5. Conclusion

Social governance can be carried out in combination with the strength of all parts of the society and as a whole. However, due to the special social conditions in the countryside and the conflict between traditional customs and modern thinking, it is difficult to carry out rural grass-roots social governance. It is necessary to build a corresponding governance system based on the actual situation of the countryside, and innovate the community governance system by building a rule of law system and an organizational system, in order to further strengthen the enthusiasm of the people to participate in social governance, and strengthen the quality and efficiency of social governance.

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