

Improving the Direction and Improving the Countermeasures of the Modernization of Rural Governance Capacity under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: As the modernization of rural governance, as the concrete practice of national governance modernization in Chinas rural field,reflects the major breakthrough in the cognitive rationality of national governance, and is the promotion of Chinas modernization strategy on a new level.The proposal of the rural revitalization strategy shows that Chinas rural social governance has changed from the past "problem thinking" to "right thinking", that is, rural development is no longer a problem of how to get rid of poverty, but how to better protect and realize the right of farmers to pursue a better life.Rural governance is the cornerstone of national governance.Without effective rural governance,there will be no comprehensive revitalization of rural areas.Through the development and innovation of the modernization theory of rural governance, to distinguish the logical link between rural revitalization and social governance, helps to understand why rural revitalization should emphasize governance from a more macro perspective,and also help us to understand why social governance is an important aspect of national governance from a deeper level.

Keywords: Rural revitalization; Rural governance; Policy strengthening; Countermeasures and suggestions

DOI: 10.62639/sspjiss05.20240104

1. Introduction

On a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects,China advancing the modernization of Chinas governance system and capacity is a major strategy for Chinas modernization drive.The overall strategy of national governance, the historical development and the logic of the practice of rural governance in the process of Chinese modernization determine the inevitable orientation of the modernization of rural governance in China. Rural areas are the supporting carrier of modernization and urbanization, and rural governance is an important part of the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy,and is an important task in promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China first proposed the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. From a horizontal perspective, rural revitalization includes both economic, social and cultural revitalization, as well as the innovation of governance system and ecological progress. It is a comprehensive concept of all-round revitalization.As an important part of the connotation of rural revitalization, the improvement of rural governance capacity has an inevitable coupling with the implementation and fine implementation of rural strategy.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Rural governance is an important and special field. Facing the development of the new era of requirements,

(Manuscript NO.: JISS-24-4-80005)

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the traditional rural village deconstruction, rural village in the social form of industrial society, agriculture and modern society, lead to rural village political, economic and cultural ecology in a state of dismembered and is yet to be reconstructed, to our country rural complex social scene, make the current governance of our country rural is facing many difficulties. Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rural governance has gradually become a hot social topic in China. However, the governance problems have the analysis logic of the governance problems. At present, some research and policy design still have defects, which may have adverse effects on the practice, which need to be paid attention to. In the context of completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, we should accurately grasp the historic shift in the focus of our work on agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and focus on the main problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new era to promote rural revitalization. This is related to the overall stability and development of the rural society, the modernization of the rural governance system and governance capacity, and the implementation and implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

The modernization of rural governance system focuses on the system and mechanism, and the modernization of rural governance capacity focuses on the subject of governance and its executive ability. At present, the social form and governance foundation of rural areas have undergone profound changes. The corresponding governance system, governance concept, governance mode, governance guarantee, governance and governance performance goals should also complete the modernization shift, so as to realize the institutionalization, democratization, moral education, refinement and rule of law of rural governance. The driving force of rural social modernization development is born in the law of rural modernization development, which is vividly reflected in the process of solving the problem of rural development in China. After more than 40 years of reform and opening up, great changes have taken place in China's rural society, which are mainly reflected in the following aspects. First, the rural social structure has changed dramatically. The modernization of rural governance is a political and social process embedded in the structure and change of rural society. With China's reform and opening up and economic development, the speed of rural urbanization has been greatly improved, and the modern mode of production and life have increasingly penetrated and affected the rural areas, making the rural society has become a "transitional society" of semi-working, semi-farming, industrial and agricultural and rural mobility from traditional agricultural society to modern society. Second, the rural governance system faces new challenges. With the change of rural social structure and the increase of mobility, the social organization and governance structure of traditional countryside important changes have taken place. The reform and exploration of governance units such as village integration and village residence transformation have emerged continuously, and the "semi-acquaintance society" and "suburban society" have become the diversified forms of this transitional society. The traditional governance organization with villages as the governance unit is faced with structural restructuring, the original governance rules of the acquaintance society formed based on the rural acquaintances are strongly impacted and challenged, and the traditional governance subject, system system and process technology are difficult to adapt to the new situation of structural changes in rural areas. Third, the farmers' ideas have changed significantly.^[1] Under the condition of market economy and population flow, social contradictions have changed, and the traditional ideas of farmers are gradually replaced by modern new ideas. The concept of equality, autonomy and contract of the socialist market economy has gradually replaced the traditional local consciousness and view

All these changes are not only the result of the development of rural modernization, but also can only be effectively addressed in the modernization of rural governance. Therefore, the reform and innovation of the ideas, systems, policies and culture of rural governance has become the inevitable way for rural governance to respond to and solve the endogenous problems of rural development and rural revitalization, while the modernization of rural governance has logically become the answer to its orientation.

3. The Current Rural Governance Modernization of the Reality of the Environment

(1) Background of rural governance under the background of rural revitalization

Rural modernization includes not only the modernization of "things", but also the modernization of "people", and also includes the modernization of rural governance system and governance capacity. Effective governance is a necessary requirement for realizing the all-round revitalization of rural areas and meeting the needs of farmers for a better life. At the present, the task of rural governance in China is both heavy and complex. In the context of rural revitalization, it is very challenging to really solve the problem effectively, and it is necessary to improve the understanding of the nature, content and boundary of rural governance problems in China. The development of rural governance work has the time background, preconditions and implicit assumptions. First of all, at present, China's rural governance to tree a flag. At the present stage, the nature of rural governance in China is the general requirements of upholding and improving the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and implementing the rural revitalization strategy. The rural governance system is the nerve end of the national governance system, which is not only the source of social interests, the aggregation source of social contradictions, but also the basic source of social order and the common source of social value. Whether the rural governance system and governance capacity can be modernized will directly affect the speed and quality of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity (Jiang Xiaoping, 2019). Secondly, China's current rural governance should focus on. At the present stage, the content of rural governance in China is mainly the major problems in the social environment construction and social order construction, including Spiritual and thought problems, social management problems and public service problems. In the practice of governance, there are some prominent problems, such as the lagging transformation of governance concept, the generalization and alienation of governance power, the low quality and ability of governance, and the imperfect progressive mechanism of governance team. Finally, the current rural governance in China should have boundaries. At the present stage, the boundary of China's rural governance problems is based on the new era, facing the future, people-centered, adhere to and consolidate, improve and develop, promote the modernization of governance system and governance capacity, and actively and effectively solve the major problems and practical difficulties in the operation of rural society.

(2) Various problems and challenges facing the modernization of rural governance

With the acceleration of the modernization process, the rapid transformation of the rural society also causes the rural governance into a dilemma. The rural society as a whole presents the phenomenon of "atomization", "hollowing out" and "marginalization", and the rural areas appear new problems such as elite loss, heterogeneity of interests and social atomization, but the lagging change of governance concept makes these new contradictions and problems often difficult to be effectively governed. In addition, rural social relations can not reproduce the "trust because of familiarity" of traditional society, nor realize the "trust because of contract" of modern society.^[2] At present, the modernization level of the rural governance system and governance capacity lags behind the process of rural social development, and the traditional governance concepts, governance systems, methods and means have been unable to meet the needs of the new situation.

First, the transformation of governance concept lags behind, and it is difficult to form governance synergy. The traditional morality of rural areas is impacted by multiple values, the spiritual core of rural governance is challenged, and the lack of public spirit, the weakening of public opinion and the decline of morality and ethics are widespread in rural society. At present, rural governance has a major structural changes, but some of the grassroots government still use traditional management thinking and way, and formed the habitual identity, lead to the absence of social management offside and problems, squeeze the other governance main body to participate in public affairs space, management concept and multiple work pattern has not been fully formed. Han Jun (2019) vice Minister of The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, pointed out that the modernization

level of China's rural governance system and governance capacity is not high, there are still many unsuitable governance concepts, methods and means of governance, and there are still many problems to be solved in rural governance.

Second, the governance mechanism is not perfect, and the multiple participation mechanism is not perfect. Although the practice of rural self-governance is active, the cognitive mode of villagers' subject consciousness is vague and the power is empty, and the efficiency of social participation in organizational form and the regulation ability of system and rules are increasingly weakened, which restricts the vitality of rural self-governance. It is manifested as the lack of leading role of grass-roots Party organizations, the weakening of township government mechanism construction, the failure of villagers' self-governance mechanism, and the absence of supervision and guarantee mechanism.

Third, there is a weakening tendency of governance capacity. Although the legal environment in rural society has been improved, the incidents of "anomie" of public power operation and "disorder" of villagers' rights protection behavior often occur in real life. Performance for the township government public service ability, grassroots community operation efficiency, service gap and management blank increased, the village party organization cohesion, the village committee autonomy ability, coordination ability does not meet the development requirements, the villagers' main body status, autonomy ability and participation ability is low, rural social organization development difficulties, functional orientation, low professional level.

Fourth, the governance mode is backward. At present, the scientific and technological support in rural governance is obviously insufficient, the network and other infrastructure is not perfect, unable to realize the full coverage of information, grid, information and the lack of grassroots talents. Therefore, the current mode, mode and mechanism of rural governance are always in the awkward situation of stagnation or cannot be transformed into governance efficiency. The growth rate of the administrative cost of rural governance is far beyond the improvement speed of governance performance, and rural governance is always in a state of low level operation.

4. Build a Mechanism for Integrating the Three Governance Systems and Strengthen the Capacity of Rural Governance

Collaborative governance is to emphasize the synergy of cooperative governance on the basis of governance theory. It refers to the situation of engagement, interdependence, joint action and risk sharing through coordination and cooperation, so as to produce an orderly governance structure and promote the realization of public interests. "Governance is different from management." governance "lies in the joint participation, self-management and democratic discussion of all rural organizations, but at the same time, we should respect the local rules and customs, and follow the national rule of law, which not only reflects Chinese characteristics, but also shows the essence of modern governance. Combining the history and reality of Chinese rural areas, it is necessary to establish and improve the rural governance system combining autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue under the leadership of party organizations.

The work of rural governance is people-centered. It is a great responsibility to do a good job in rural governance in China. Its urgent task is to provide an important guarantee for rural revitalization, and to promote the construction of a happy home that is open, inclusive, strong management, stable development, joint contribution and shared benefits. The ultimate goal is to establish a sound and stable social order in rural areas.^[3] As our rural governance into historical new position, strengthen and improve rural governance, to implement the problem oriented, raise awareness on policy objectives, the focus and gradually expand, on the policies and measures to improve the management system, strengthen the party's leadership and government organization and coordination, the implementation of the mass line, strengthen the political construction,

under the rule of law order, with autonomy, to moral upright, politics, rule of law, autonomy and combination of virtue, strengthen the guarantee.

In policy practice, we should clarify the responsibilities of Party and government departments, stimulate the vitality of rural residents, promote social coordinated participation, improve the governance system, integrate governance resources, improve governance capacity, and solve the major problems and practical problems in the operation and management of rural society in an orderly and effective way.^[4]The micro dilemma of "combination of three governance" is how to effectively integrate the components of the three governance methods. This is an important issue neglected by existing studies. Optimizing the internal structure of the three governance is the operation basis of improving the rural governance system. To correctly handle the relationship between the three internal components, based on the cooperation of governance theory, build social, political, culture path, including social contract cooperation and social capital cultivation, system preset and action construction, value integration and value identity path, form multiple subject cooperation work autonomy structure, multiple legal benign interaction of the rule of law structure, multicultural integration symbiotic moral structure of the three subsystems.

We should combine the local advantages and the local resources, and explore the rural economic development forms according to the local conditions. We will support local governments in building whole agricultural industry chains with their own characteristics based on their resource advantages, clarify the responsibilities of counties and villages in rural governance and the basic strategies for rural development, thoroughly implement the project to cultivate rural innovation and entrepreneurship leaders, and encourage villagers to take the road to prosperity. Only strengthen economic force, rural governance resources and structure of the can be further optimized, the corresponding resources also can be better control, so as to effectively alleviate and solve the reasonable distribution between urban and rural areas, to reduce rural brain drain and material loss, to promote the rural governance modernization into lasting power.

5. The Path Choice of "Integration of Three Governance" under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy in the New Era

The rural governance system that combines autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue is a new type of rural governance system with more perfect, effective and diversified governance, which conforms to the characteristics of Chinas national conditions.To"symbiosis" governance concept, "humanistic development" governance goals, "interaction" governance structure, and "integrated innovation" governance process for rural governance modernization provides value choice, prerequisite, internal support and path dependence, in promoting the modernization of Chinas rural governance reveal tool rational and value rational system characteristics. Among them, autonomy is the foundation, the rule of law is the fundamental, and the rule of virtue is the forerunner. The organic combination of autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue constitutes a complete system of rural governance, and is an important guarantee for the dynamic, harmonious and orderly rural society.Only by adhering to the integration of self-governance, rule of virtue and rule of law in rural governance, can we ensure that rural governance has rules to follow and rural revitalization is carried out in an orderly manner.

(1) Build the top-level design of rural governance modernization construction

To promote the modernization of governance system and capacity, we should not talk about governance. We should analyze the deep-seated reasons of the current problems restricting governance capacity. The lack of talents, industries and public resources in rural areas is fundamental. We need to strengthen safeguards in terms of system, input and the rule of law. First, to strengthen the policy support for the flow of talents to the

rural grassroots. We should introduce attractive policy measures like cities introduce talents. The key to rural governance and development is that talents should "go down and stay".^[5]Second, we will strengthen the distribution of industries to the rural community level. We need to solve the problem of difficult land use for rural industries, promote the reform of introducing collective land for commercial construction into the market, and vigorously develop local processing of agricultural products and the integrated development of rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries. We should use rural talents to realize the distribution of industries to rural areas. Third, we will strengthen the allocation of public resources to the rural community. In accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Promotion of Rural Revitalization, we will strengthen the allocation of education, medical care and cultural facilities in rural areas, build rural hospitals and schools well, and solve the immediate problems of difficulty in seeing a doctor and going to school in rural areas. Let college graduates live and work in the countryside.

(2) The mechanism adjustment and practical basis of rural governance modernization

Governance system and governance mechanism are the dual dimensions of shaping the rural governance structure. The complex space and time conditions of rural society in the transition period limit the governance efficiency of the expansion of rural governance system, and then activate the scene of front-line governance. Front-line governance is a form of governance facing problems and responding to the masses, with a distinct problem orientation and practical standard, and presented as a flexible governance structure. Along the context of the relationship between the party and the masses, the front-line governance breaks through the village governance unit and goes deep into the rural governance system, laying the practical foundation for the adjustment of the governance mechanism. According to the hierarchical differences of the system position, the front-line governance is faced with different institutional constraints, and has produced a flexible adjustment mode of the governance mechanism, so it has the tendency of political integration.^[6] In the process of the modernization of rural governance, the front-line governance bridges the governance gap of the bureaucratic system, promotes the coordination and linkage of political logic and administrative logic, and maintains the effectiveness and legitimacy of the rural governance structure. Therefore, it is necessary to focus on the institutional advantages of the party and government system, based on the basic principles of the unchanged system and mechanism, adhere to the dialectical unity of the system stability and the flexibility of the mechanism, and steadily promote the modernization of rural governance.

(3) Strengthening science and technology to accelerate rural revitalization

At present, many localities attach great importance to the innovation of rural social governance, and extensively use big data, cloud computing, blockchain and other advanced scientific and technological means to combine technological advantages with institutional advantages, so as to realize the diversification of rural social governance subjects, scientific governance mechanisms, and refined governance means. To strengthen rural governance in the new era, we should continue to strengthen the empowerment of science and technology, and strengthen the in-depth application of modern science and technology in all areas of rural governance. For example, to play the supporting role of information, explore the establishment of "Internet + grid management" service management mode, improve the intelligent, refined and professional level of rural governance; strengthen the interconnection of rural information resources, improve the working mechanism and linkage mechanism of information collection, disposal and feedback, so as to better improve the efficiency of rural governance and help rural revitalization.

(4) Building and optimizing the governance mechanism for common prosperity

There is a dialectical unity and mutual promotion between rural development and governance. Rural revitalization aims at promoting the continuous prosperity of agriculture and the continuous increase of

villagers income, while rural governance takes improving the fundamental interests of villagers and promoting their common prosperity as the starting point and goal. Accordingly, the main path to build the governance mechanism of rural common prosperity is the following aspects. First, we will improve the rural collective property rights system. Second, we will build a benefit distribution mechanism to promote common prosperity. Third, increase the system design of "win-tow" with the people" conducive to the capital to the countryside. Fourth, we will establish and improve the rural social security system and the basic public service system. A modern rural social governance pattern of autonomous governance and the rule of virtue is expected to take shape. The sense of gain, happiness and security will be increasingly enhanced, and the rural governance system and governance capacity will be basically modernized.

6. Conclusion

From the perspective of reality, rural governance is indeed the weakness of rural work, and many contradictions and problems in rural areas stem from the lack of rural governance. Therefore, the ability of rural governance should be collaborative governance theory, social network theory, strengthen the use of science and technology, and system change on the basis of the theory, powered by comprehensive, supporting reform, set up the people-based collaborative governance concept, improve the traditional supervision and modern technology supervision mechanism, improve village cadres ability and quality, strengthen the village cadres team progressive training and improve the top design assessment integration system of rewards and punishments. The foundation of rural governance cannot be firmly established and consolidated, and there will be no institutional guarantee for implementing the rural revitalization strategy and promoting agricultural and rural modernization. The requirement of rural revitalization for rural governance is actually an operational attempt of the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity in the grass-roots society. Therefore, it is of great practical significance from the perspective of both the development and innovation of macro theory and from the perspective of micro work implementation.

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