

The Modernization and Transformation of the New Rural Governance System based on the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law

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Abstract: The Rural Revitalization Promotion Law is a legal guarantee and action guide for rural governance. In practice, rural governance faces challenges like irrational planning, coordination barriers among stakeholders, shortages of public services, and backward governance methods. For instance, some mountainous villages imitate plains in building large - scale centralized residential communities, disrupting villagers' lives, hindering agricultural production, damaging the rural ecology and culture, wasting resources, and increasing governance costs. This makes follow - up industrial plans hard to implement, lacking economic support, and affecting community sustainability. This paper delves into these issues and offers solutions. It emphasizes the need for scientific planning based on local conditions, effective coordination among all stakeholders, enhanced public services, and modernized governance methods. Addressing these challenges can promote sustainable rural development and social stability.

Keywords: Promotion law of rural revitalization; New rural governance; Dilemma; Path optimization

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1. Foreword

The formal promulgation of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law marks a pivotal moment in the long and evolving history of rural development in our country. It stands as a monumental milestone of crucial significance, signifying a new era of strategic focus and legal framework for rural areas. With the authority and meticulous rigor that only law can provide, this legislation clearly and precisely delineates the core objectives, specific tasks, and feasible implementation pathways of the rural revitalization strategy. It leaves no ambiguity regarding the goals and methods, thereby laying an impregnable foundation of the rule of law for the new type of rural governance.

Under its comprehensive and authoritative guidance, the new type of rural governance is not only committed but also empowered to build a modern governance framework. This framework is designed to be inclusive, integrating the active participation of multiple stakeholders from various sectors of society. It emphasizes highly scientific governance methods, ensuring that decisions and actions are based on evidence and best practices. Comprehensive public services are a cornerstone of this framework, aiming to improve the quality of life for rural residents through better education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Additionally, a stable and sound institutional system is established to provide the necessary support and structure for sustainable development. Together, these elements strive to drive the modernization of agriculture and rural areas onto the broad road of development, with the ultimate and ambitious goal of achieving the grand vision of comprehensive rural revitalization.

However, it cannot be ignored that the new type of rural governance is currently facing significant challenges in many key areas. These areas include planning layout, stakeholder collaboration, service provision, innovation of methods, and institutional construction. Each of these areas is critical to the success of rural revitalization, yet they are fraught with difficulties that have become thorny problems hindering rural development. These

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problems are complex and multifaceted, requiring a collaborative and multidisciplinary approach to resolve. The academic community, with its research capabilities and expertise, the government, with its policy-making power and resources, and all sectors of society, with their diverse experiences and perspectives, must come together. Only through joint exploration and concerted efforts can effective solutions be found. It is imperative that these solutions are identified and implemented swiftly to ensure that the rural revitalization strategy proceeds steadily and effectively on the track of the rule of law. This collaborative effort is not just a matter of overcoming current obstacles but also of laying the groundwork for a sustainable and prosperous future for rural areas.

2. The Dilemma of the New Rural Governance under the Background of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law

In the planning of new rural construction in some rural areas, the principles of adapting to local conditions and scientific layout stipulated in the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law have not been strictly followed. There is a phenomenon of blindly following trends without considering local natural geographical conditions and industrial foundations, and simply copying other successful cases. For example, some mountainous rural areas imitate the construction of large-scale centralized residential communities in plain areas, which leads to inconvenience in the production and life of villagers, difficulties in carrying out agricultural production activities, destruction of the original ecological environment and cultural landscape of the countryside, waste of resources and increased governance costs, and makes it difficult to implement follow-up industrial development plans, failing to form an effective economic support and affecting the sustainable development of the community.

In the new type of rural governance, although the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law advocates the participation of multiple stakeholders, the reality is that there are many difficulties in cooperation among various stakeholders. There is a lack of clear division of responsibilities and effective communication and coordination mechanisms among the government, village self-governance organizations, social organizations, and villagers. The government sometimes dominates the governance process excessively, ignoring the roles and needs of other stakeholders; village self-governance organizations have insufficient capacity in undertaking government functions and reflecting villagers' wishes; social organizations have poor channels for participation and find it difficult to leverage their professional strengths; and villagers have a weak sense of participation and a poor understanding of their rights and obligations in governance. For example, in community public facility construction projects, due to differences in opinions and poor communication among various stakeholders, project progress is delayed, construction results are not satisfactory, and the actual needs of villagers cannot be met, which weakens the effectiveness of governance. Limited by local financial strength and uneven resource allocation, the supply of public services in new rural communities is seriously insufficient. In the field of education, there are not enough schools, the teaching staff is unstable, and the teaching facilities are old and backward, which cannot meet the needs of rural students for quality education. This leads to an increasing gap in educational quality compared to cities, affecting the cultivation of rural talents and future development. In terms of medical and health care, medical resources are scarce, health clinics have rudimentary equipment and insufficient medicines, and there is a shortage of professional medical personnel. Villagers often cannot receive timely and effective treatment when they fall ill, resulting in a low level of health protection. In addition, there are also shortcomings in the construction of infrastructure such as transportation, water and electricity supply, and communication. Poor road conditions, unstable water and electricity supply, and insufficient network coverage restrict the economic development of rural areas and the improvement of villagers' quality of life, which is far from the requirements of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law for improving rural public services.

In the process of new rural governance, some rural areas focus too much on the construction of hardware facilities and neglect the spiritual and cultural needs of villagers as well as soft services such as public health and safety.

Cultural and entertainment facilities are extremely lacking, and the construction of libraries, cultural activity centers, and sports and fitness venues is lagging behind. Villagers' spiritual and cultural life is monotonous and dull, which is not conducive to the construction of rural civilization and the improvement of villagers' overall quality. In terms of public health, environmental protection facilities such as garbage disposal and sewage discharge are not perfect, and cleaning work is not in place, which can cause environmental pollution and the risk of disease spread. In terms of safety, the public security prevention and control system is weak, and there is a lack of fire-fighting equipment, posing many safety hazards, which seriously affects villagers' sense of security and community stability. This does not comply with the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law's provisions on the construction of livable rural environments. Many rural communities still rely on traditional methods for information dissemination and governance, which cannot meet the needs of modern rural development. Information release mainly relies on posting announcements and holding villagers' meetings, which have low dissemination efficiency and limited scope. As a result, villagers cannot obtain important information in a timely manner, such as policies and regulations, agricultural technology, and market information, which affects decision-making in agricultural production and economic development. In the governance process, there is a lack of ability to use modern information technology for data collection, analysis, and management, making it difficult to achieve precise governance and scientific decision-making. For example, in the sales of agricultural products, due to the inability to effectively use e-commerce platforms and big data analysis of market demand, agricultural products are either unsold or sold at low prices, which harms farmers' interests and hinders rural economic development. This also fails to fully leverage the role of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law in promoting rural industrial development.

The professional quality of rural community management staff varies greatly, and most have not received systematic management training and professional skills learning. When facing complex rural governance issues, they lack scientific management methods and innovative thinking, often relying on experience and finding it difficult to develop effective solutions. Some staff members have a poor understanding of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law and related policies, and their implementation is not in place. They cannot guide villagers to participate in governance activities in accordance with the law and regulations, nor can they fully utilize legal and policy resources to promote rural development. For example, in the process of rural land transfer and the implementation of industrial support projects, due to insufficient professional capabilities of the staff, operations are not standardized and disputes frequently occur, affecting the economic order and social stability of rural areas and restricting the improvement of the effectiveness of new rural governance.

3. Under the Background of Rural Revitalization Promotion Law, Optimize the Path of New Rural Governance

Rural areas should develop scientific and rational rural development plans in accordance with the requirements of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law. Professional planning teams should be organized to conduct in-depth research on local natural, economic, and socio-cultural resources, and combine villagers' wishes and development needs to formulate these plans. The plans should focus on the organic integration of industrial development and community construction. Based on different geographical conditions and industrial advantages, characteristic agricultural, rural tourism, and agricultural product processing projects should be laid out, along with the construction of corresponding infrastructure and public services. For example, in areas with beautiful ecological environments, eco-tourism routes and clusters of farmhouses can be planned, while improving supporting facilities such as transportation, accommodation, and catering to achieve a win-win situation for ecological protection and economic development. During the implementation of the plans, a consultation and decision-making mechanism involving joint participation from the government, village self-governance organizations, social organizations, and villagers' representatives should be established. Opinions should be widely solicited through forms such as

symposiums and hearings to ensure that the plans are practical and supported by all parties, thereby enhancing their scientific nature and feasibility.

The responsibilities, positions, and rights and obligations of each governance entity in the new type of rural governance should be clarified to build a diversified co-governance pattern. This pattern should be led by the government, with village self-governance organizations working in coordination, social organizations participating, and villagers actively responding. The government should strengthen macro-planning and policy guidance, increase financial investment and resource integration, and provide solid support for rural governance. Village self-governance organizations should fully play the role of a bridge and link, actively organize villagers to participate in community affairs management, reflect villagers' reasonable demands, and enhance their self-governance capabilities. Social organizations should leverage their professional strengths in education, culture, environmental protection, and agricultural technology to participate in rural governance through project cooperation and volunteer services. Villagers should enhance their awareness as the main body and actively participate in democratic elections, decision-making, management, and supervision in accordance with the law. For example, in rural environmental improvement projects, the government formulates policies and provides financial support, village self-governance organizations organize villagers to take part in specific actions, and social organizations offer environmental technology guidance and publicity and education, jointly promoting rural environmental improvement and achieving efficient coordination and complementary advantages among governance entities.

The government should increase financial investment in rural public services, optimize the structure of fiscal expenditure, and establish a special fund for rural public services to ensure stable growth of funds in public service fields such as education, healthcare, and culture. At the same time, it should actively guide social capital to participate in the supply of rural public services through models such as government-purchased services and public-private partnerships (PPP), to attract enterprises and social organizations to invest in the construction of rural schools, hospitals, cultural venues, and other facilities. For example, in the field of rural healthcare, social capital should be encouraged to invest in private hospitals or participate in the construction of township health centers to enhance medical service capabilities. Efforts should also be made to strengthen the construction of a rural public service talent team. Through targeted training, special post programs, and continuing education, a group of high-quality professional talents such as teachers, doctors, and cultural workers should be cultivated and introduced to the strength of rural public services, improve service quality and level, meet villagers' growing public service demands, and implement the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law's provisions on improving rural public service levels.

While improving the construction of rural hardware facilities, attention should also be paid to the improvement of villagers' spiritual and cultural needs and soft services such as public health and safety. Investment in cultural facility construction should be increased to build a number of fully functional libraries, cultural activity centers, sports squares, and other venues. A variety of cultural activities, such as artistic performances, sports competitions, and cultural lectures, should be organized to enrich villagers' spiritual and cultural lives, inherit and promote excellent traditional rural culture, and cultivate a civilized rural ethos, good family traditions, and simple folk customs. The rural public health system should be strengthened by improving garbage disposal and sewage discharge facilities, establishing a long-term mechanism for environmental sanitation cleaning, and enhancing disease prevention and health education publicity. The rural security system should also be reinforced by increasing investment in public security prevention and control, improving the allocation of fire-fighting facilities, and conducting safety knowledge training and emergency drills to enhance rural security capabilities and create a safe and livable rural living environment, promoting comprehensive rural revitalization.

Modern information technology should be utilized to build an information-based rural governance platform that integrates functional modules for agricultural production, rural affairs management, public services, and market information. Internet of Things (IoT) technology can be used to achieve intelligent monitoring and management

of agricultural production, improving the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. Big data analysis technology can be employed to mine the value of rural governance data and provide a basis for scientific decision-making. Rural e-commerce platforms and agricultural product traceability systems should be established to expand sales channels for agricultural products and ensure their quality and safety. Meanwhile, mobile internet and social media should be leveraged to innovate information dissemination methods. Channels such as rural government WeChat public accounts, WeChat groups, and short video accounts can be used to timely release information on policies and regulations, agricultural technology, and market dynamics, achieving precise information push and real-time interaction, enhancing the level of rural governance informatization, promoting the modernization of rural economic development and social governance, and fully leveraging the role of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law in promoting rural industrial development and informatization construction.

The training system for rural community management staff should be strengthened by formulating systematic training plans and curricula. These should cover the interpretation of the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law and related policies, rural governance theories and methods, modern management skills, and the application of information technology. Staff should be regularly organized to participate in training, learning, and practical exchange activities, with experts, scholars, and outstanding community workers invited to give lectures and share experiences, thereby improving their professional quality and management capabilities. Staff should also be encouraged to engage in self-learning and innovative practices, and actively explore new models and methods of rural governance suitable for local conditions. For example, a selection activity for innovative rural governance cases could be launched, with outstanding innovative cases being commended and promoted to stimulate staff's enthusiasm for innovation and build a high-quality rural governance talent team that understands agriculture, loves rural areas, and cares for farmers, providing strong talent support for the new type of rural governance.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law has indeed provided a clear and definitive direction for the new type of rural governance. It serves as a guiding beacon, illuminating the path towards modernization and sustainable development for rural communities. However, despite this guidance, the challenges that rural areas face are intricate, multifaceted, and formidable. These challenges span across various dimensions, including planning, stakeholder collaboration, public services, and governance methods.

By conducting a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of these difficulties, and by implementing targeted optimization strategies, rural areas can gradually emerge from these challenges. This process will not only address the immediate obstacles but also lead to a qualitative leap in governance standards. It will enable rural communities to develop more effective, inclusive, and sustainable governance models that are better equipped to meet the needs of their residents.

In the future development process, it is imperative that all parties involved—government agencies, local communities, social organizations, and individual stakeholders—continue to maintain a high level of attention and investment. The dynamic nature of rural society demands that governance strategies be continuously adjusted and improved in response to new changes and emerging needs. This will ensure that the new type of rural governance remains closely aligned with the principles and objectives outlined in the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law.

By doing so, we can drive rural society towards a direction of sustainability, prosperity, and stability. This approach will not only improve the quality of life for the vast number of farmers but also enable them to truly benefit from the dividends of rural revitalization. It will provide them with better access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and a higher standard of living.

The ultimate goal is to lay a solid foundation for the modernization of China's agriculture and rural areas. This foundation will support the transformation of rural communities into vibrant, prosperous, and sustainable

spaces where people can thrive. It will also contribute to writing a magnificent chapter of comprehensive rural revitalization, showcasing the potential for rural areas to become engines of growth and development.

In the historical context of the new era, rural areas have the potential to become a stable and brilliant pillar of strength in the country's economic and social development. They can radiate with vigorous vitality and infinite potential, becoming a vital force that supports the nation's progress and prosperity. By achieving these goals, rural revitalization will not only benefit the countryside but also contribute to the overall development of the nation, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of a better future.

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