Research on the Coordinated Co-governance of Rural Grassroots Multi-subjects under the Background of Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract

With the sustained and high-quality development of social and economy, under the background of rural revitalization, a new pattern of rural grassroots social governance has taken shape, and the coordinated governance of grassroots affairs by multiple subjects has become the new normal. In the new governance pattern and background of joint construction, joint governance and shared benefits in the new era, the inevitable choice of rural grassroots governance is to focus on the reconstruction of governance subjects, so that the subjects can cooperate and cooperate with each other, and then truly play the important role of synergy. But under the influence of various complex factors, multiple subject collaborative governance environment complex, grassroots governance concept bound more obstacles, grassroots governance functions, chaos, need to change from grassroots government leading ideas, clear government management and the boundaries of public autonomy, clear leadership and multiple subject authority, improve the rural grassroots legal system and system of autonomy and other aspects to improve, to ensure the rural grassroots multiple subject to work in grassroots social efficient operation, achieve multiple subject collaborative play their maximum utility of the new situation.

Keywords

Rural Grassroots, Multiple Subjects, Co-Construction and Co-Governance, Countermeasures

1. Introduction

The CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the No. 1 Document of the CPC Central Committee, making overall plans for prioritizing agricultural and rural development and comprehensively promoting rural revitalization in the new stage of development. On February 25, 2021, the National Rural Development Administration, an institution directly under The State Council, was officially inaugurated. On April 29, 2021, the 28th session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People’s Congress (NPC) adopted the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law of the People’s Republic of China. This means that once again our government is emphasizing the importance of the rural revitalization strategy. To do a good job in rural vitalization, we must strengthen the foundation of community-level governance in rural areas (Lei Yin & Sixian Wang, 2020). Therefore, to realize the strategy of rural revitalization, to a large extent, it must rely on the efficient governance of rural grassroots which requires to improve the rural grassroots people’s ideas, the boundaries of government management and people’s autonomy, the leadership responsibilities of the grassroots government and the multi-subject autonomy responsibilities, and the rural grassroots legal system and autonomy system. Therefore, under the new governance pattern and background of co-construction, co-governance and sharing in the new era, the inevitable choice of rural grass-roots governance
is to focus on the reconstruction of governance subjects, so that subjects can cooperate with each other, and then really play the important role of synergy.

2. Current situation of cooperative governance of multiple main bodies at rural grassroots level

Nowadays, most scholars believe that the single management mode is no longer the main melody of rural governance, but multiple subjects including government organizations, rural social unity of division of labor, coordination activities, in which more attention should be paid to the rural public power and the efficient use of public resources and reasonable configuration, so it can achieve good rural governance (Jia Xiang, 2020). Multiple cooperative governance is a sustainable development process that draws advantage resources from different cooperative subjects. On the basis of comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development, rural governance will open up a new situation.

2.1. Multiple governance bodies quietly emerged

The inevitable development trend of rural governance is multi-subject cooperative governance. With the continuous development of rural economy, social organizations continue to grow, the composition of groups continue to improve, and ideas gradually become trendy (Qiumei Fu & Lingling He, 2020). The rural governance theme participates in rural social governance to a higher and higher degree, and the mode of social production also promotes the participation of multiple subjects in rural governance. The situation of cooperative governance of multiple subjects at rural grassroots level has been formed, and these subjects actively participate in the process of rural social governance, which objectively lays the main foundation for collaborative governance

2.2. Multiple subjects have the same goal

The existence of common goals is a solid foundation for the multi-subjects of rural social governance to have the same stand. Grassroots government organizations have always been more concerned with basic services; while promoting their own development, rural grassroots social organizations will also safeguard villagers’ independent rights. Although the interests of each participant are different, there are still common interests (Wei Luo, 2020).

2.3 Rural grassroots public service supply is inefficient

The investigation of village organizations by township governments focuses on the collection of taxes and fees, social stability, and even the participation of village cadres in township meetings, but “doing practical work for villagers becomes unimportant”. All these, the formation of certain social tension, greatly affect the stability and development of rural areas, and becomes the obstacles in the process of new rural construction (Zijuan Li, 2018). Therefore, it is urgent to reform the rural social management system and mechanism, efficiently provide public services in rural areas, and give full play to the positive role of diverse rural entities in coordinating governance. These problems are to be solved in the current rural governance.

3. Factors hindering the maximum effectiveness of multi-subject collaborative governance

With the continuous improvement and development of the current situation of rural grassroots governance, it has actively promoted the positive situation of multi-subject cooperative governance in rural grassroots.

3.1. Governance environments are complex and diverse

With the acceleration of the national modernization process, in terms of the reality of rural grass-roots governance in China, grass-roots government management and other multi-subjects are a complex interactive evolution relationship between tradition and modernity, so this relationship makes the relationship between grass-roots government organizations and other multi-subjects more diversified (Zijuan Li, 2017). Therefore, the relationship of collaborative governance with other multi-subjects will also be different due to different historical periods and realistic conditions, different final goals to be achieved, and different methods and means to be adopted.

3.2. The concept of grassroots governance is more constrained

At the same time of the profound changes in the grass-roots governance structure in rural areas, the main body of grass-roots governance in rural areas has been diversified, and grass-roots public affairs in rural areas have also been transformed into the trend of multi-subject collaborative governance. In grass-roots rural management, the
function of organized villager autonomy has become particularly prominent, but in fact, the construction and management of organized villager autonomy activities are still relatively weak, which further shows the incoordination between grass-roots government management and multi-subject collaborative governance. After the reform and opening up to the outside world, the diversification of basic rural social governance forms and the normalization of people’s democratic thought have gradually stabilized. However, due to the lack of literacy of rural people, the simple and rude rural management has directly affected the grass-roots interactive management process in rural areas of China.

3.3. Grass-roots governance functions are chaotic

In the rural grass-roots interactive management mode, there are still many multiple governance subjects in the grass-roots society. On the one hand, the lack of understanding of public service makes the administrative function ambiguous (YanniRen, 2011). In the process of governance, sometimes the grass-roots government can directly order the rural autonomous organizations and change their autonomous decisions through administrative means. However, in the process of rural grass-roots management, some villagers of self-governing organizations obey the administrative orders of the people’s government, and self-management and service have not been effectively implemented. In addition, some people do not have a clear understanding of the function of self-management, so that people’s will is distorted in the process of collaborative governance, which leads to excessive autonomy of some organization members.

4. Strengthen the strategy of multi-subject cooperative governance

In order to break this situation, it is necessary to strengthen the basic governance work in rural areas, improve the governance system in rural areas, and combine autonomy, rule of law and moral standards, so as to establish a positive interactive relationship between the people’s government and the autonomous organizations. To be specific, it is necessary to change ideas, divide authority, standardize functions and perfect systems in order to work together to form a synergy in the management of social affairs in rural areas.

4.1. Change the concept of grass-root government leading

Grass-root interactive governance is a new mode of multi-subject participation in grass-root governance, but in practice, traditional governance has had a profound impact, and the interaction between multi-subject governance tends to be administrative orders rather than coordination and cooperation. Therefore, in order to realize the new model of grass-roots interactive management in rural areas, the most important thing is to change the concept and concept. On the one hand, government organizations at the grassroots level must adapt to the role and function. As people on the grassroots governance participation degree is higher, their functions and responsibilities have also changed. There is an awareness of the need for decentralization, clearly defined roles, and specific responsibilities to ensure communication and interaction between grassroots organizations and the population. On the other hand, people must improve their self-awareness and participate in grassroots governance. Due to the limitation of education level and the influence of political governance concept, the enthusiasm and initiative of ordinary citizens to participate in grassroots social governance is not high. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the study of political culture theory, improve the public’s understanding of participating in democratic governance, and encourage the multi-subjects to participate in governance (Hai Hu, 2010).

4.2. Make clear the boundary between the government’s power of management and the people’s power of autonomy

In order to realize the modernization of grass-roots multi-subject cooperative management in rural areas, it is necessary to harmonize the relationship between grass-roots government and the public. These values are in line with the basic interests of all people in rural society, so they can cooperate with each other. In order to reconcile the tension between the people’s government and the people of the multi-subject autonomous organizations, it is necessary to rationalize the relationship between the administrative power of the people’s government and the autonomous organizations. On the one hand, the government should guide and supervise the governance behavior of autonomous organizations. On the other hand, in exercising its power, the government must avoid direct interference in the exercise of the power of self-governing organizations. As the power of autonomous organizations increases, autonomous organizations begin to assume management responsibilities and participate in the management
of the affairs that should be under the responsibility of the grass-roots government, which requires the grass-roots government to determine its own scope of authority and limit or avoid exercising its power to directly intervene in the basic affairs of rural areas.

4.3. Clarify the terms of reference of leadership and multiple subjects

It is necessary to make clear the functions of the grass-roots government and multi-subjects. Otherwise, there will be mistakes and infiltration of the functions of various institutions. As a leader, you have to build a service-oriented government. Its focus should be on guidance and care. At the same time, grassroots organizations and the people must assume responsibility for handling grassroots public affairs and managing public affairs in rural areas (Bo Wang, 2008). Therefore, in the process of social affairs management, the government should clearly define the leadership responsibilities of the grassroots government and the autonomy responsibilities and powers of the multi-subjects. And the grassroots organizations must follow the law, party boundaries, principles and policies, so as to truly realize the coordination and interaction between the grassroots government and the multi-subjects.

4.4. Improve the legal system of rural grassroots and autonomy

At present, the grass-roots interactive management in rural areas lacks effective system protection. Due to the lack of institutional supply and legal absorption in grass-roots cooperative management in rural areas, grass-roots governments and multi-subject cooperative organizations cannot turn autonomous organizations into interactive cooperation. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the existing legal system, explore and draft new laws and regulations in accordance with the power process and the relationship between different rural governance themes. We should not only ensure the correct use of power autonomy, but also limit the administrative intervention of grass-roots government in rural basic affairs. In addition to the legal system, rural self-government should be improved. Rural autonomous system is a political system to realize self-management. On the one hand, it entrusts people with governance power, guides and coordinates all kinds of interactive relations between people and organizations. On the other hand, we must increase the ways and channels for the people to participate in public affairs, ensure that the people can fully and effectively exercise their autonomy, and truly give full play to the effectiveness of the people’s autonomy. Under the background of the rural revitalization strategy, multi-subjects at the grassroots level in rural areas will play a role in collaborative governance, and rural governance will open up new prospects.

References


