

The Path Choice of the Modernization of Rural Governance System and Governance Capacity

Wang Danping¹

¹Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, People's Republic of China

Abstract—In the context of China's rural revitalization and construction, how to build a modern rural governance system has become an important issue of concern to the academic community. Rural governance is the cornerstone of national governance and also the most basic governance unit. It is urgent to improve the rural governance system and modernize the governance capacity. Based on the empirical analysis of rural areas in northern Jiangsu, with seven towns of Pizhou City as the research objects, this paper explores the basic connotation and practice of rural governance system, and excavates the restrictive factors of rural governance modernization. On this basis, the paper puts forward the path choice of the modernization of rural governance system and governance ability.

Keywords— Rural governance, rural governance system, governance ability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the new era, China has made decisive achievements in winning a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, achieved the first centenary goal, and is advancing towards the second centenary goal of building a strong modern socialist country in all respects. In the process of socialist modernization, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core pointed out in its work on agriculture, rural areas and farmers that solving problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers is the top priority of the whole Party's work, follow the path of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics, fully implement the rural revitalization strategy, and accelerate agricultural and rural modernization. Since the new era, China has made decisive achievements in winning a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, achieved the first centenary goal, and is advancing towards the second centenary goal of building a strong modern socialist country in all respects. In the process of socialist modernization, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core pointed out in its work on agriculture, rural areas and farmers that solving problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers is the top priority of the whole Party's work, follow the path of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics, fully implement the rural revitalization strategy, and accelerate agricultural and rural modernization. Since the new era, China has made decisive achievements in winning a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, achieved the first centenary goal, and is advancing towards the second centenary goal of building a strong modern socialist country in all respects.

The problem of agriculture and rural farmers is a fundamental problem concerning the national economy and people's livelihood. We must always take solving the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers as the top priority of the whole Party work, and creatively proposed to "strengthen the basic work at the rural grassroots level and improve the rural governance system that combines autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue". With the implementation of the rural governance system in all localities, we should take

measures according to local conditions and take multiple measures to build a social governance pattern of joint construction, joint governance and shared benefits, which is of great practical significance to promoting the modernization of the rural governance system and governance capacity.

II. THE THEORETICAL CONNOTATION OF THE MODERNIZATION OF RURAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM AND GOVERNANCE CAPACITY

As a practice of national governance in the grass-roots rural field, rural governance is not only a macro nature with top-level design significance, but also a concrete ability to effectively promote the rural grass-roots autonomy. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, rural governance has gone along the road of socialist national governance with Chinese characteristics, innovated the governance system, and made all-round progress. The modernization of the rural governance system and governance capacity also has new connotations and positioning. Under the background of rural revitalization, Pizhou City actively explores the new concept of governance according to the deployment of the superior, so that the construction of rural governance system construction in northern Jiangsu presents four new faces.

III. PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE MODERNIZATION OF RURAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN NORTHERN JIANGSU

In recent years, Jiangsu Province has achieved remarkable results in rural governance. The rural revitalization strategy has provided a guiding role in the modernization of rural governance in northern Jiangsu and given the connotation of rural governance system. The advantages and disadvantages of rural governance ability also directly affect the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

A. Cadres leadership governance, to ensure the effectiveness of governance

We will establish a democratic decision-making mechanism for the three committees and four meetings. All major matters and important work involving the village-level economic and social development and the legitimate rights and interests of farmers must be under the leadership of the village party

organization, through the full consultation of the village "two committees", the full participation of the village affairs supervision committee, make democratic decisions in strict accordance with the organizational procedures, and ensure that the village affairs work is open, transparent, legal and compliant.

B. Villagers participate in self-governance and realize governance transformation

The core of the modernization of rural governance is the modernization of the main body of governance. In recent years, with the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the social and economic level of various villages in Pizhou City has been improved, and the villagers' needs for a better life have been gradually diversified. The villagers of Shuanggou Village can participate in the governance through three channels, one is the volunteer activities of the unemployed Party members, the second is the young and middle-aged services, the third is the women to organize public welfare care of the five guarantee households. Through the above three channels, Shuanggou Village has formed a multi-body governance mechanism where Party members take the lead and actively participate in the villagers, to initially realize the villagers' self-governance.

C. We will invest in smart governance and improve our governance

We will enhance the modernization of social governance with big data, and provide a reference model for the exploration and practice of governance modernization. We will use intelligent means to build a systematic governance platform, comprehensively improve our governance capacity, build a "strong center" for collaborative co-governance, and gradually realize the transition from "governance" to "intellectual theory". Pizhou big data administration, head of Liu Feng, said the platform vertical synchronous town village three grid center, grassroots social governance classification, since operation, grid member has reported nearly 2.6 million events, including disputes, public health, food safety affect the grassroots people's happiness. Through the grid management system, to create a new pattern of "people in the grid, things on the Internet" governance, Pizhou intelligent social governance mode has become the right-hand man of grassroots governance personnel.

D. We will foster legal awareness and strengthen governance guarantee

Legal awareness is to respect, study the law, abide by the law, and act in accordance with the law. Cultivating the villagers' legal consciousness is the basic guarantee for building the modernization of the rural governance system. Pizhou Justice Bureau focuses on the "three in" law popularization service to help rural revitalization, relying on the city, town, village three-level public legal system, to carry out a series of law popularization activities, strengthen the grass-roots legal construction, implement the responsibility of popularizing the law in the countryside, land the position of legal culture in the countryside, and spread German and legal culture in the countryside. At present, 25 town-level legal

squares have been built, 497 village-level legal publicity boards, legal lecture halls, and 52 legal courtyards have been promoted, integrating legal elements into all aspects of rural areas, revitalizing rural legal culture, and achieved remarkable results in law popularization.

IV. EXPLORE THE PATH CHOICE OF THE MODERNIZATION OF RURAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM AND GOVERNANCE ABILITY

The author based on Pizhou rural governance pilot scheme in Jiangsu province, pilot content mainly focus on exploring the Shared governance system, explore rural governance and economic and social coordinated development mechanism, improve the rural governance organization system, improve the grassroots governance mode, improve the village power supervision mechanism, innovative villagers' consultation form, innovative modern rural governance means, continue to promote safe rural construction, etc. We should continue to promote the reform of governance mode, and explore a new model of rural governance system with the characteristics of The Times and in line with the reality of the county level.

A. Party building leads us to rural governance

First, we need to innovate the governance system. We will actively give full play to the leading role of Party organizations, resolve the crisis of trust between community-level Party organizations and villagers in rural areas, enrich the content of community-level Party building work, focus on the community level, and establish and improve the deliberation and decision-making mechanism and operation mechanism of Party branches. second, to improve the policy implementation of party members and cadres. Marxism believes: "All social life is practical in essence." Strengthen the construction of the party organization, let party members and cadres really practice true know, in practice to improve their own quality in practice, firm ideal faith, perfect the cadre performance evaluation system, not only stay in the administrative work, but also dig into the actual problems of rural farmers, highlight individual needs, change the working method, do practical things for the villagers, lead the villagers common prosperity. third must clarify the functional relationship of the village branch two committees. Clear the scope of powers and responsibilities of the two committees should not be blindly uploaded and distributed work, but should be handled in accordance with regulations and procedures, but the village committees should also be given autonomy and corresponding assessment of the performance of duties to promote the construction of the rural governance system.

B. The rule of virtue plays a leading role

Modernization and modernization of rural governance system and capacity is the only way for social development in the new era, and the rule of virtue is an intermediate bridge connecting the requirements of core socialist values with the needs of people's daily life. We need to clarify the villagers' main position of rural culture by awakening the villagers' cognition and identity of rural culture. First of all, we must take morality, Many villages are gradually systematic

etiquette, customs, village rules and moral norms in the process of the long development of the Chinese nation, These constraints play a certain practical role in the local society, But with the development of the rural society, The traditional convention can no longer be used as a means of governance to help the rural governance system, The old and bad habits exist must be broken down, Resesist backward "bureaucracy", Integrate excellent traditional moral concerns with core socialist values, And to innovate in practice, Formulate a set of village rules and regulations that will help modernize the rural governance capacity. Secondly, it is necessary to shape the villagers' awareness of public service. Excellent traditional culture can help the current rural civilization and moral system, but at the same time, a platform or carrier is also needed to publicize the local culture to enhance the public awareness of the villagers. Finally, a number of volunteer service teams were set up to carry out mutual assistance activities for different types of problems, so that villagers could actively participate in the process of rural governance, enable unemployed Party members to play a leading role, let aspiring young people realize social value, and build a new rural area with local civilization.

C. The rule of law provides a governance guarantee

In 2021, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Rural Revitalization was promulgated and implemented, opening up the era of the rule of law in rural revitalization, so that rural governance has laws to follow, and rural revitalization is escorted by law. However, only the macro guarantee is not enough. The Organic Law of the Village Committee can provide a legal basis for rural governance from the micro level. This requires that according to the actual situation of rural governance, continuous follow-up and revision of legal provisions, show the village rules and regulations in the form of documents, strengthen the awareness of the rule of law of village cadres, and guide the villagers to establish the spirit of the rule of law. For farmers to legal propaganda to vivid, according to their aptitude, the franco-prussian can not only exist in form, for different objects to use different methods, for knowledge level of villagers must not high in plain language, explain the law into the villagers can understand the meaning, stimulate the villagers study enthusiasm, improve the villagers understand law ability, promote the villagers law-abiding consciousness, let the villagers reasonable usage to solve the problem. The authority of the law needs to be safeguarded by the people, so the village cadres must regularly receive legal training, understand the latest legal interpretation, cultivate the rule of the thinking of law, promote the affairs in accordance with the law, and set an example, so that the people can realize that the law is the most powerful weapon for them to safeguard their rights and interests. The rule of law in rural governance is a complex and systematic strategic project, which needs to spare no effort to build, put power in the institutional cage, and finally realize the modernization of rural governance.

D. Self-governance lays a solid foundation for governance

As the object of rural governance, the villagers are also the

main body of rural governance, but in more cases, the villagers will delimit themselves to the scope of the governance, and lack the active initiative to participate in the governance. The concept of democracy is the basis of rural autonomy. The villagers need to come out of the traditional traditional concept of official standard, enter a new era of democratic co-governance, unite the villagers into the village organizations, and build an institutionalized way for the villagers to participate, so that the villagers can participate in rural governance from different degrees. First of all to improve the comprehensive quality of the villagers, previously mentioned in the existing rural villagers most cultural level is not high, so you need to comprehensively strengthen the supervision of nine years of compulsory education, emphasize the importance of education, in the process of education, constantly supplemented by practice opportunities, in practice to the villagers of democratic value, improve the level of villagers' governance. The second is to explore the management talent, that is, in the village of the villagers with a certain influence and prestige, or unemployed party members, or organs and units of retirees and other idle people. Let them sink into the villagers' self-governing organizations, take Marxist theory as the scientific guidance, combine their own experience with the actual situation, establish a scientific work plan, and improve their self-control ability at the grass-roots level. Finally, a modern intelligent governance platform can be introduced, including the we-media platform established by the villagers themselves, to improve the villagers' ability to use intelligent products and promote the modernization of the rural governance system and governance capacity.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In the context of rural revitalization, the construction of a modern rural governance system is the general trend of rural governance in the new era, but the modernization of governance capacity is not a distant goal. In the process of governance practice, it constantly encounters new contradictions, solves the old contradictions, and the requirements for governance capacity are also keeping pace with The Times. What we can do is to maintain our original aspiration, build a solid foundation of faith, improve the level of autonomy, build standards for the rule of virtue, improve the rule of law system, and provide an executable and replicable path choice for the modernization of the rural governance system and governance capacity.

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