

# Research on Rural Community Management Innovation Under the Rural Governance System

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**Abstract**— For a long time, 'Three rural issues' have been the main obstacle to the development of rural areas in my country and the improvement of farmers' quality of life. At present, the old 'Three rural issues' have not been completely solved, and new 'Three rural issues' have emerged. The two are intertwined and become the key issues that must be solved to achieve sustainable and orderly development of my country's agriculture and rural areas. Faced with this situation, how to realize the mutual promotion of rural industries and rural governance, take the optimization of rural grass-roots management as a breakthrough in solving the three rural problems, how to realize the integration of several major functions to promote rural development, and the corresponding organizational embedding to create rural areas The solid foundation of development becomes the starting point of this article trying to discuss and prove it.

**Keywords**— New rural community, democratic governance, pluralistic participation, clear rights and responsibilities.

## I. DEFINITION AND STATUS QUO OF NEW RURAL COMMUNITIES

The new rural community is different from the rural community in our traditional sense. The difference lies in the changes in the rural economy and its production and lifestyle. A new type of rural community is an ideological, economic and cultural community that is gradually formed by residents living and producing together within a certain geographical range according to their geographical conditions, population size, and environmental quality. Therefore, compared with traditional rural communities, new rural communities have more new functions. The research on new-type rural community management is currently in the initial stage of development. A systematic and complete theory has not yet been formed in this area. At present, most of the new-type rural community theories focus on construction research. To promote the management of new rural communities according to the actual situation of the administrative region, there are situations in which passive imitation or separation from rural reality exists in management. Especially after the construction of new rural communities, due to the lack of management, some planned community functional areas cannot be used effectively, resulting in the potential of rural communities not being fully tapped, resulting in chaos in management. In-depth study of new-type rural community management can provide theoretical support for the healthy development of new-type rural communities. Through field research, literature analysis, and case study methods, the current new-type rural community management in my country is deeply studied and analyzed, providing research for subsequent new-type rural community management.

## II. GOVERNANCE DILEMMA: PROMINENT PROBLEMS IN MY COUNTRY'S RURAL COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

As we all know, "township and village governance" is the political structure at the grass-roots level in my country's rural areas. The village committee and the township government are not administratively subordinate, but guide and be guided. However, under the pattern of "strong government and weak

society", rural community governance has shown a trend of increasing administrative orientation in terms of functional positioning, institutional setting, and management and operation. To a certain extent, the rural community has become an appendage of the grass-roots government, and there has been a dislocation of roles and changes in nature. Judging from the various affairs undertaken by rural communities at present, the party affairs work in rural communities has begun to strengthen, but there is still a large gap; more and more administrative affairs dispatched by the government are undertaken, which is overwhelmed. Cope with various inspections by superiors; there are fewer and fewer autonomous village affairs related to the vital interests and needs of residents. Under administrative control, the community governance model promoted by powerful administrative forces has stifled the self-organization vitality and self-management ability of the community, and the space for community autonomy has been severely squeezed. The root of the problem of administrativeization of rural community work lies in the unreasonable relationship between the grass-roots government and the community. First, China has experienced a long period of political and social integration. Influenced by habitual thinking, grass-roots governments are accustomed to regard villages or communities as "lower-level" governments. At present, the construction and development of rural communities are mostly initiated and led by one-dimensional government administrative power, which reflects and implements the will of the government, which itself has a strong administrative color, even a mandatory color. Second, limited by the traditional political culture of China's "people-oriented monarch", "the long history of lack of democratic tradition, the low democratic quality of farmers" constitutes an ideological resistance that hinders villagers' self-governance, and farmers lack self-awareness and participation spirit. Even if they generate a sense of rights and a need for participation, they are too concerned about material interests, and have little awareness of participation in public affairs. Third, as the main carrier and ultimate undertaker of the pressure-based system, the grass-roots government must complete the various target tasks assigned by the superiors under the "one-vote veto"

system. The high dependence of the community on the government in terms of resources and services further strengthens the government control. In view of this, the primary task of rural community governance innovation is to clarify the boundaries of rights and responsibilities of township governments and grass-roots mass self-governing organizations in accordance with the law, to give communities more self-management authority, and to move towards true resident autonomy.

### III. RESEARCH PATHS OF INNOVATIVE COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

#### *3.1 Improve the community organization system and straighten out the internal relations of the community*

##### *(a) Improve the organizational structure*

Break the boundaries of villages and regions, set up a community organization system according to community industries and functions, etc., and establish and improve the "five-in-one" system with party organizations as the core, autonomous organizations as the main body, mass organizations as the link, and social organizations and economic organizations as supplements. A community organization structure with multiple participation and common governance. At the community level, a party committee or general party branch is established to determine seven responsibilities including major issues and important matters in the construction, management and service of the community. Direct democratic elections shall be adopted to elect and establish community villagers committees. If the conditions are not mature, explore the establishment of community management committees as the deliberation and coordination body to perform the responsibilities of community villagers committees and be responsible for community management, services, and self-governance before village mergers. Supporting the establishment of group organizations, and actively carry out various group activities. Actively develop community social organizations such as public welfare services, social affairs, sports and fitness, charitable assistance, legal rights protection, etc., to lay a social foundation for the development of rural communities. Adhere to the principles of government guidance, farmers as the main body, and classified promotion, and develop economic cooperation organizations such as rural economic associations and farmers' professional cooperatives to play a leading role in the economy.

##### *(b) Clarify the relationship and clarify the boundaries of rights and responsibilities of all parties*

The township government and the community villagers committee are in the relationship of vertical guidance and guidance. Community party organizations, autonomous organizations, and social organizations are the relationship between horizontal core subjects and supplements. The community party organization is the leading core of various organizations and work in the community. For matters that should be decided by the villagers in the community, the party organization provides guidance and guidance, and does not intervene in other ways; the community villagers committee is responsible for the community under the guidance of the township government. Management, service, self-governance

and other affairs, and effectively play the main role of mass self-governance; community social organizations actively undertake some social functions and public service functions. After continuous improvement, a new pattern of social governance has finally been formed in which the effective connection between government administration and community self-management, and the benign interaction between government administration according to law and villagers' self-governance according to law has been formed.

#### *3.2 Encourage diverse participation and achieve common governance*

Explore the implementation of grid governance. According to the area where the masses live, the community is divided into several villager groups according to the principles of contiguous proximity, convenient connection, villagers' identification, and appropriate scale. Infiltrated into the daily production and life of the masses. At the same time, guide the "five participations" to protect the rights of all residents. Fully implement various systems such as community villagers (representatives) meetings, and protect community villagers' rights to know, to participate, and to supervise. Pay attention to the democratic participation and rights protection of other units and residents, establish a community member representative meeting system, and major matters involving other members of the community shall be resolved by the community member representative meeting, and guide community public service agencies, community social organizations, owners' organizations, community-based units and communities. Villagers participate extensively in community governance and services.

#### *3.3 Strengthening community autonomy and promoting community democracy*

The first is to implement "direct push, direct election, and direct connection". That is to say, candidates for community party organizations are directly elected by party members and the masses, community villagers committees are directly elected by community villagers, and villager group leaders are directly connected with the masses to achieve democratic elections and direct public opinion. The second is to explore the implementation of the "autonomous list". List 21 matters that involve the vital interests of villagers and need to be decided by the masses themselves, such as land, collective assets, public welfare undertakings, and major expenditures, and list them in the form of a catalog, and clarify the procedures to be performed. "Let the people be the masters". The third is to explore the establishment of a layered negotiation mechanism. For organizational construction, affairs management and services, village development and construction planning, and other matters involving the vital interests of the masses, the "four categories and eight items" are divided into three levels: community, group, and individual. Invite interviews, hearings, questioning sessions and other earnest talks and consultations, as well as written consultations, online consultations, etc., and conduct hierarchical democratic consultations in accordance with procedures such as raising issues, determining issues, organizing consultations, implementing decisions, and making public announcements to promote equal dialogue and

democracy. negotiate. Fourth, actively promote the reform of the property rights system. Through methods such as confirmation, registration and certification of rights to rural collective land and homestead, contracted land, and piloting the reform of the collective asset shareholding system, the economic functions of village committees will be gradually stripped, and community construction will be promoted to a deeper level.

### 3.4 Improve community regulation and supervision to ensure the orderly operation of the community

#### (a) Department work into the community

Establish a community work access system. Departmental work that needs to enter the community, needs to be handled or assisted by the community, can only be entered after being approved by the community work leadership at the same level. Approved entry, according to the category, name, required handling materials, handling procedures, entrusted or authorized departments, undertaking methods, etc., do a good job of sorting out, and implement unified signing of agreements, standardized procedures, organized training, and unified guidance. The "five unifications" of unified allocation of fees shall not be arbitrarily handed over to the community for development without access to reduce the burden on the community.

#### (b) Standardize the behavior of community organizations

Establish a community affairs supervision committee to democratically supervise the decision-making procedures and implementation of major community issues, community financial management and other matters. Implement the "double openness" of major affairs communities and natural villages to promote multi-level and three-dimensional openness of village affairs. Guide each community to formulate community self-governance regulations, clarify villagers' rights and obligations in self-government activities, the

responsibilities of various community organizations, rules of procedure and work systems, etc., and regulate the behavior of community organizations. Consider the actual situation of each natural village, study and formulate community-level rules and regulations, and promote self-management and self-education of the masses through self-discipline, hetero-discipline, and mutual-discipline.

#### (c) Regulate the operation of the community

Adopt the methods of hierarchical supervision, irregular random inspection and regular notification to ensure that the full-time community staff work normally, the official seal management and use are standardized, the community work is standardized and orderly, the relationship between cadres and the masses is close and harmonious, the use of working capital is standardized and reasonable, and the district and county supporting funds are allocated in place in advance. The community environment is clean and beautiful, and 7 items are supervised and inspected, so that the community operation can enter a normal track.

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