

The Realistic Dilemma and Development Strategy of Grassroots Social Governance

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Abstract: Grassroots social governance is the fundamental guarantee and cornerstone of development for the country's long-term stability. In the face of the "COVID-19", grassroots social governance has even more demonstrated its important position in social development. This article uses methods of literature research and logical analysis to analyze and explore the current plight and existing problems of grassroots social governance, and proposes to establish correct governance concepts, promote grassroots social autonomy, and construct information integration development strategies such as managing the service platform and improving the participation of the public are hoped to provide useful references for grassroots social governance.

Keywords: social governance, grassroots, development

1. Introduction

Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China has gradually developed from a planned economic system to a market economic system. Not only has the social structure gradually become more complex, but the people's interest demands are also increasing. With the sudden outbreak of the "COVID-19", social governance has become more important. Therefore, there are more and more problems in the grassroots social governance work, which brings newer challenges to the governance work. The rapid development of the market economy era has made the people's material and spiritual needs higher and higher, and the attention and requirements for democracy, justice, security, the rule of law, and the environment are increasing day by day. This shows that the effective innovation of grassroots social governance is become an important exploration content.

2. The important value of grassroots social governance

2.1 Conducive to the long-term stability of the country

The People's Republic of China was established with the support and support of the people at the grassroots level. Therefore, the support and support of the people is a key factor for our party's long-term governance and the country's long-term stability. The Communist Party of China has always insisted on safeguarding the fundamental interests of the masses of the people at its core. It not only maintains a good relationship between the party and the masses, but also closely unites the masses of the people. Since ancient times, "water can carry a boat and it can overturn it." The grassroots, such as water, is the foundation of national governance and a key part of improving the efficiency and quality of social governance. Through effective penetration of the grassroots among the people, we can have a deeper understanding of people's needs and better service work. Therefore, focusing on effective governance at the grassroots level, laying a good foundation, and promoting the sinking of social management and services to the grassroots level, can we achieve further innovation in grassroots social governance.

2.2 Conducive to the transformation of major social contradictions

The transformation of major social contradictions is an inevitable product in the process of social development in our country. With the improvement of the economic level, people's needs have gradually increased, and material improvements have been unable to meet people's existing needs the pursuit of life [1]. Especially after the arrival of the big data era, people have more convenient access to

information, and they are paying more and more attention to health, safety, living environment, democratic rights, etc., while learning to use the rule of law to explain their own needs. The grassroots is the closest place to the people. Only by continuously innovating grassroots social governance to better meet the needs of the people and provide a strong guarantee for the fundamental interests of the people, can the people's satisfaction be further improved and the people's heartfelt support can be obtained.

2.3 Conducive to promoting the improvement of the country's modern governance system and capabilities

The people at the grass-roots level are the main body in the implementation of national policies and principles, and are the foundation of the country's long-term stability, and play a positive role in promoting sound development in China. The development of any political activities is inseparable from the support and support of the grassroots masses, and grassroots social governance is an important cornerstone of the party and the country's rule of law. Only by constructing a new pattern of diversified governance in the grassroots society can it be more conducive to promoting the improvement of the national governance system and capabilities.

3. Realistic dilemmas faced by grassroots social governance

3.1 Overload operation

First, the role change. After the reform of the economic system in China, there are more and more "social people", and many units have left their original public services and management work to the society, which has made the burden and pressure of grassroots social governance more and more. However, my country's social organizations have not matured rapidly after the social reform, many lagging problems still exist, and the unified social security system is not perfect, which has caused a sharp increase in the challenges of grassroots social governance [2]. Second, the demographic structure changes rapidly. Due to the rapid development of urbanization, the mobility of the population is increasing day by day, and even the number of floating population is much higher than that of the local population, resulting in too rapid changes in the urban population structure. In addition, most of the social management of the migrant population cannot be implemented in place, making economic and social management difficult. Finally, demand is greater than supply. After the reform of the economic system, the demand of the people has become higher and higher, especially the increase in demand for social management, public services, etc., which highlights the difficulty of resolving various contradictions caused by the backward traditional social management system, such as property management, people's livelihood security, expropriation and demolition and other disputes.

3.2 Lack of a sound governance mechanism

It is not a single organization that can do a good job of grassroots social governance, but more social organizations, the masses and other organizations need to participate in it. However, in the current grassroots social governance, the masses, social organizations, associations and chambers of commerce and other units and organizations have limited channels, resulting in low participation and influence, resulting in the failure to respond to the demands of the people, and undoubtedly bringing about the work of grassroots social governance many problems [3]. Especially after the introduction of the market mechanism into social governance, the participating units and organizations pay more attention to the pursuit of interests, resulting in a situation that is contrary to the nature of social governance. Coupled with the fuzzy division of responsibilities and powers of relevant government departments, the effect of grassroots social governance ultimately failed to meet expectations.

3.3 Shortage of governance funds

Social organization is a bridge linking the people and government departments, which is conducive to improving the effect of people's participation in social governance, and plays a key role in the process of people's participation in democratic activities. With the continuous advancement of urbanization, the functions of grassroots governments have gradually expanded, and the challenges faced by grassroots social governance problems have gradually increased. Therefore, the auxiliary role of social organizations in solving social contradictions and meeting people's needs is particularly

important. However, the current grassroots social organizations in our country are not perfect, their advantages in grassroots social governance are still lacking, and funding sources are limited, the interoperability between organizations is insufficient, and talents are in short supply. These factors seriously hinder the smoothness of grassroots social management activities implement.

3.4 The overall level of the grassroots cadre team is not high

The current grassroots social management still has the "residential committee" in the era of planned economy. The aging of the cadre team is a common problem in the current grassroots cadre management team. Older cadres have a lower level of education, poor professional ability, work passion and ability. The quality is far inferior to that of young cadres [4]. Some cadres have poor service awareness, indifferent work attitudes, backward management and work methods, and inadequate work for the masses, resulting in intensified conflicts that cannot be resolved; some cadres have insufficient overall planning and coordination capabilities, conservative thinking, and lack of innovative spirit.

4. Development strategies for grassroots social governance

4.1 Establish a correct governance concept

The ultimate goal of development is to meet the needs of the people and work for the welfare of the people. The grassroots government is the practitioner of policies to improve people's livelihood, and it is also a pioneer in serving the people. Therefore, as a grassroots government department and social management organization unit, it is necessary to establish correct grassroots governance concepts, deepen service awareness, and innovate governance models to do a good job in public services, improve the service system, let the people really feel the changes in people's livelihood and enjoy the benefits of people's livelihood. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a good service concept and implement targeted service policies by understanding the needs of the people, helping the people to solve their difficulties in a timely manner, and further improving the people's satisfaction with the work of grassroots social governance. The integration of service and governance can effectively enhance the stable development of grassroots social governance and improve the efficiency of governance. In addition, to improve the effectiveness of grassroots social governance, it is necessary to guide grassroots government staff to conduct modern government work training, actively change their thinking, enhance their service awareness, and encourage staff to go deep among the people and think about the people everywhere, all with the ultimate goal of serving the people well.

4.2 Promoting grassroots social autonomy

The main body of traditional grassroots social governance is relatively single, while grassroots social autonomy is based on diversification as the main body, restructuring the responsibility relationship system, and perfecting it according to the modern grassroots social organization. The vertical structure of hierarchical rights in traditional grassroots society is transformed into an orderly interactive structure, which not only improves the organizational system, but also refines the content of the organization, fully mobilizes the participation of other social organizations, and achieves work efficiency. The mode of change should also be presented in a diversified form. First of all, speed up the formulation and implementation of corresponding reform measures and rules and regulations, which is not only conducive to the effective management of the grassroots society, but also more conducive to the good development of the grassroots society and the realization of the expected goals. Secondly, pay attention to public services. The government should strengthen the purchase of public services by grassroots social organizations, and improve the standards and levels of public services in many fields such as medical care, education, and the environment. Furthermore, improve the professional quality and level of grassroots social management service personnel, and establish a high-quality, high-level, and high-standard professional team, so as to promote the overall improvement of the quality and efficiency of grassroots social governance. In addition, create an atmosphere of self-government by the people in grassroots social governance, and provide a beneficial supplement to social justice, fairness, and harmony.

4.3 Constructing an integrated information management service platform

Information services are more conducive to the orderly development of grassroots social governance. Grassroots government agencies take advantage of their own original data collection, do a good job in the design of integrated management service platforms, establish an information sharing mechanism, and meet the needs of diversified subjects to participate in social governance. First, establish a complete information collection mechanism. The advent of the big data era provides more favorable data analysis for government governance, and realizes the development of government governance informatization. The government's data collection includes not only its internal data information, but also enterprise, personal, and network-related data information. To introduce massive amounts of data into the platform, it is necessary to build a comprehensive government-enterprise and government-society coordination mechanism, making it a diversified information platform integrating various social networks and application terminals, thereby laying a good foundation for the realization of complete data sharing. Second, establish a shared information resource library. To build a unified government affairs information platform in the region, relevant higher-level government departments need to formulate corresponding regulations and regulations to provide strong support for the governance of big data in the grassroots society. Various departments at the grassroots level establish an information resource database through information integration, formulate effective mechanisms for sharing information services, and deal with the connection of different platforms, different systems, and various types of data and information. Third, establish a professional data analysis team. Based on the comprehensive integration of multi-faceted information and data from the grassroots government, the public, and society, a professional data analysis team is established to conduct special data analysis on key and difficult issues in grassroots social governance such as medical care, education, employment, food, and the environment. Combine the results of data analysis to provide reasonable suggestions [5]. Finally, strengthen security. Grassroots social governance is centered on the people. Therefore, information collection contains a large amount of personal information. Therefore, when data is open, attention must be paid to data security to ensure that citizens' privacy is not leaked. In addition, through the negative list of data openness, the supervision and management of information collection personnel and management personnel will be further implemented, and a security system for the resource bank will be established, thereby reducing the network security risks of the grassroots social governance integrated management service platform.

4.4 Improve public participation

The work of grassroots social governance is to improve the quality of life of the people and stabilize social development. Therefore, the work of grassroots social governance also requires the active participation of the people. The participation of the people can effectively activate the subject consciousness of the society, increase social attention, absorb the suggestions of the people in participating in the grassroots social governance, and further improve the social governance innovation system. First, encourage people to participate in mass self-government organizations, such as community neighborhood committees and community business committees, to resolve social disputes and contradictions through a series of self-monitoring, self-management, self-improvement, and self-service, so as to achieve the purpose of coordinating interests and maintaining stability[6]; Secondly, relevant government departments should improve the cultivation of social service organizations, form a rich and diversified service supply system through social intermediaries, associations and other organizations, and promote social organizations to provide services, participate in services, and reflect demands.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous development of the economy, the economic environment has become more and more complex. The grassroots social governance system also needs to be continuously improved under the changes of the economic environment. At the same time, its depth and breadth must be expanded. It cannot be limited to the two levels of the grassroots government and the community. It is also necessary to coordinate the rights management between the government and society, so that resources can be used rationally and their value can be brought into play. At present, there are many problems in the process of grassroots social governance, so how to improve this situation has become a problem that needs to be solved urgently. The higher-level government departments should strengthen good communication with the society, improve the administrative management system and mechanism,

clarify the responsibilities between the internal organizations of the grassroots society, and improve the efficiency and level of public services through autonomy and diversified governance, so as to achieve the maximum level of grassroots social governance.

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