

The Transformation of Rural Grassroots Social Governance Structure and Mode in the New Era

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Abstract: *Rural grassroots social governance plays a very important role in the development of the new era. This article adopts qualitative research methods, combined with the spirit of relevant national documents on rural grass-roots social governance, and systematically analyzes the effective promotion of rural social governance structure from the new era, summarizes the transformation of rural governance models based on practical experience, and builds an operational, three-dimensional rural grassroots social governance model such as evaluation and supervision. The article hopes to provide a theoretical basis for the modernization of rural social governance capabilities and governance system modernization, so that rural society can operate more effectively and keep pace with the development of the times.*

Keywords: *new era, social governance, grassroots, villages, institutions*

1. Introduction

China's rural society has achieved leaps and bounds in more than 70 years of wind and rain. Especially in the new era, rural society has undergone world-renowned changes in social organization, industrial structure, human resources, technical levels, infrastructure, public service levels, and cultural and ecological construction. The construction of beautiful villages, targeted poverty alleviation, rural revitalization strategies, etc., used specific indicator systems to consolidate and upgrade a well-off society to a higher level of social development, promote the modernization of the social governance system and governance capabilities, and promote the development of urban and rural communities in many areas. Governance objectives, systems, evaluation indicators, etc. tend to be consistent[1]. However, there are still differences in many elements between rural society and urban communities at this stage. Therefore, the modernization of rural social governance capacity and the modernization of governance system have their particularities.

2. Effectively improve the rural social governance structure in the new era

2.1 Give full play to the gathering effect of party organizations in the grid-based comprehensive governance system of grassroots society

Strengthen the level of leadership, organization, service, and supervision of the party's rural grassroots society, implement the revolutionary tradition of "from the masses to the masses", implement the "five-level" secretary linear management system, and establish "the secretary is a banner" "the work style of party organization is a fortress" is the core content of rural grassroots party building work in the new era[2]. Under the background of rural revitalization in the new era, the rural grassroots social governance model and governance content need to be continuously improved. In accordance with the requirements of the "Construction and Management Norms of Comprehensive Management Center for Comprehensive Management of Social Security," strengthen the standardized and standardized construction of comprehensive management centers, and give full play to the leading role of party building[3]. Effectively integrate public security, human resources and social security, environmental protection, market supervision, comprehensive law enforcement, health and family planning, safety supervision, floating population and other service management with grids, promote the construction of four-level comprehensive management centers at city, county, township, and village levels, and use big data integrating data capabilities and resource analysis capabilities to facilitate the

refinement, precision and efficiency of rural grassroots social governance. Give full play to the role of "one leader and three members" in coordinating social conflicts in the village, maintaining public safety in the village, monitoring the violation of laws and regulations in the village, and supervising the village's public cultural services. Within the "five-level" secretarial system, especially village-level cadres and village-level organizations play the role of the state at the grassroots level, and village branch secretaries play the role of grassroots grasping hands under the bureaucracy[4]. The "double shoulders" of the party branch secretary effectively resolved the contradiction between the party committee and the village committee[5]. However, with the importance of the mission undertaken by the village secretary and the village party committee in the process of national governance and the professionalization and complexity of the work content, it is necessary to attract more rural elites to take the initiative to assume the village-level party branch secretary or party committee organization members to promote the "three rural" work. The governance modernization of rural grassroots society requires these people who are good at "three rural" work to implement and implement the central and local policies, document spirit, index data, etc., and complete various social organizations in the rural grassroots society of "three rurals" to corresponding various affairs. The party committee secretary and party organization, as the key figures of the "three rural" work teams, play a core role in all aspects of the rural comprehensive governance system[6]. At the input and output end of the system, they always grasp the governance objectives, principles, functions, effects and other factors. The precise conduction effect plays a coupling effect in the grassroots governance mechanism.

2.2 Standardizing the power and responsibility boundaries of multiple governance entities is an institutional guarantee for enhancing social coordination

In the process of socialist governance at the grass-roots level with Chinese characteristics, it is a characteristic of the authority structure of the main body of socialist governance with Chinese characteristics to solve the conflicting system and mechanism design issues between the authority of the party committee and the authority of the village committee in the rural "three-dimensional authority". The clear definition of the duties and powers of the "first secretary" of the rural grassroots society and the director of the village committee of the rural village can effectively maintain the social harmony of the village and promote the governance of the rural society in an orderly manner[7]. At this stage, the central and local governments have focused on the policy system, financial resources, material resources, manpower, technology and other energizing powers for the "three rural" issues. In the process of participating in rural social governance such as its institutional mechanisms, laws and regulations, and local humanistic characteristics, effectively solving the problems of village politics, economy, social culture, ecology, etc. is the spiritual, institutional, and social cultural needs of the sustainable development of China's rural society[8]. The current model of the social governance system and the localization of local grassroots social governance are an important task. The organic operation of the rural grass-roots social governance system requires standardizing the responsibilities and powers of the party committee, government, social organizations, and individuals, as well as creating a platform for the operation of the system, and clarifying the intervention methods of various social organizations and individuals in the village to participate in social governance. Including participation channels, methods, efficiency, etc., to enhance the initiative of different organizations, professionals, and technicians. The similarities and differences of the ecological environment and humanistic environment of Chinese rural society have determined that the governance system model is based on local knowledge in various regions to innovate the operating model, in order to achieve the localization and operability of the governance system model, and to achieve "co-construction and co-governance", and share the efficiency and benefits of the governance system.

2.3 Create an operating platform for collaborative governance of multiple entities based on regional culture

In the process of modern social transformation, under the impact of globalization, marketization, and informatization, the rural grassroots society has led to the development of rural traditional culture and modern mainstream culture, the life mode of rural village acquaintances and the rational life in the city. There are many inconsistencies between models, between rural economy and market economy, and between rural reconstruction and rural governance. In the rural grassroots social governance, it is not only necessary to "hard law", that is, the unified regulation of the programmatic system, to regulate the thought and behavior of the party committee, government, social organization, and individual levels, but also to take advantage of the effectiveness of the informal "soft law" system. Vigorously advocate the cultural value of morality and autonomy in the form of "village rules and folk agreements" and

"customary law", and regulate the legalization, normalization and institutionalization of multiple subjects in rural grassroots social governance[9]. Rural society as an organic whole, each rural society exists in the form of "community", which contains not only the work content of urban community governance, but also the inherent work content of rural society. The practice platform of rural social governance needs to observe the rules of rural social power operating in rural society, and then understand the real Chinese rural society. Rural society is the variation and regeneration between tradition and modernity. It is the process of modernization that accepts and integrates external forces and adjusts the rural ecological system into the next balanced system. Innovate the regional rural social governance model, complete the mechanism design of the harmonious development of the village social community, inspire the grassroots society to support the party and the country's policies, support the socialist values, ideology, system, the rule of law and other grassroots social construction and cultural construction, thereby consolidating all the fraternal relationship between nations will consolidate the cooperation between various regions and the pairing relationship between the East, Central and West regions, create a great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation community, and jointly forge the spiritual home of the Chinese nation community.

3. Mode conversion of rural social governance structure

3.1 Innovate the governance operation system based on rural grassroots communities

To complete the construction of the institutional system and organizational system, the operation system of the rural grassroots social governance system is extremely important, because the modernization of rural grassroots social governance capabilities lies in how to mobilize multiple subjects to actively participate in the process of social governance, and play the role of masters, and improve the public service efficiency and effectiveness. The rural grassroots social governance system is a networked system of self-management of private affairs and semi-public and semi-private social and public affairs by social organizations and individual citizens. It is necessary to establish the authority of the network in this network, and complete the rule of law, the rule of morality, and the rule of virtue, the governance process of autonomy and compliance. This network must realize a bottom-up, top-down and horizontal multi-dimensional and interactive collaborative incentive mechanism among the government, market, and society. The content of rural grass-roots society and rural grass-roots social governance work varies greatly from region to region, and even from village to village. Although the country's rural work is mainly manifested in land policy, ecological protection, industrial development, investment promotion, traditional culture, etc., these issues are focused on specific issues. In the villages in which it is not possible to directly imitate local experience in the specific practice of social governance, especially when rural communities, village regulations and folk conventions, and village social culture are used as capital to exert their endogenous power, the operating system has realistic and operable guidance significance. The "Maple Bridge Experience" model is based on heterogeneous governance, and forms the mutual construction of autonomy and rule of virtue. The similarities and differences of social and cultural genes determine the relationship structure in which heterogeneous rule, rule of virtue, and autonomy can produce the greatest efficiency[10]. The "weak society" characteristics of the rural grassroots society determines that the "autonomy" of the rural grassroots society in China requires the coordination of "rule by others". It is also because the cultural imprint of the rural society provides a rich ethical and moral foundation for the "rule by virtue". "Community" as a governance platform has built a spiritual home. The development model of Qiaocun and other villages in Lantian County is to compose the cultural life of the village by digging out family traditions, village customs, rural customs, and family history, village history, and rural history, and inherit intangible cultural heritage, village beliefs, ethics and other spiritual traditions, To establish the nostalgia, customs, customs, and wishes of the village, follow the development law of "family and country feelings", and input the driving force for the village to participate in social governance. As a governance platform for rural society, rural "communities" not only incorporate public services such as schools, clinics, supermarkets, small squares, libraries, party member activity rooms, community service halls, and community industrial areas in rural communities into the social governance system, it also incorporates rural weddings and funerals, seasonal solar terms, temple fairs and other traditional cultural customs into the social governance system, accumulating experience and knowledge for the realization of "party leadership in everything", and building a community platform for the concrete operation of the three governance system[11]. It provides a practical plan, and builds a landing platform for the co-construction, co-governance and sharing system on the community platform. The "community" platform provides an empirical model for the design of the smooth operation of the three governance system for multiple governance entities, including decision-making mechanisms, execution

mechanisms, supervision mechanisms, and service mechanisms.

3.2 Create a governance evaluation system based on big data

The evaluation system can test whether a governance system has theoretical and empirical interaction and spiral escalation. It can continuously improve methods and gradually achieve results consistent with standards. The socialist governance system with Chinese characteristics, the construction of beautiful villages, and the comprehensive implementation of the rural revitalization strategy are to sink the country's governance to the lowest level of the village, play the dual role of "helm" and "paddle" of other governance, and explore the rule of virtue, the origin of the rule of law in China, advocates rural social autonomy, distinguishes between public and private ideologies, and builds a sinicized ideal society based on the land of China. First of all, the order of the rural society needs to be established on the basis of the rule of morality, so that the tools of the rule of law of the other rule have legitimacy and rationality. Secondly, based on the rule of morality, the rural society can function effectively only by constructing an autonomous system that adapts to localization. The benign operation of the rural grassroots society involves the degree of urban-rural integration, the indicators of the construction of beautiful villages, the evaluation of supply-side reforms, the results of the rural revitalization strategy, and the social problems of one-half of China's population. The scientificity, standardization and effectiveness of the rural social governance system need to be improved and improved through evaluation. In this assessment process, it is always necessary to examine the extent to which the party's overall leadership of rural work is achieved; it is always necessary to examine the government's supply of multiple governance entities, systems, human resources, technology, and laws in the process of rural grassroots social governance, and its executive power; it is always necessary to examine the sustainable development space and self-development ability of rural social organizations in the process of policy and system supply; it is always necessary to examine the power and rights enjoyed by individual farmers in the process of governance. The evaluation system focuses on the dimensions of the party's leadership, government execution, mass satisfaction, and social justice[12]. The comprehensive evaluation not only examines the boundaries and rights and responsibilities of the rural grassroots social multi-government entities in the joint construction, co-governance and sharing system, but also in the context of urban-rural integration, the rural public service security system, service system and other issues should be investigated, and the rural sustainable development capacity should be investigated under the rural revitalization strategy, and finally a good governance index evaluation system should be established in the rural area. Therefore, the indicators of the evaluation system have both commonality and regional specificity. The construction of big data plays an indispensable role in the level of rural grassroots social governance and real-time control and services. Rural society takes the "real-name system" as the starting point, comprehensively conducts unified information data collection, and establishes relationships between various institutions and industries. The construction of a platform for real-time data association and automatic comparison of data, complete data collection, entry, update, and maintenance, and establish a rural floating population registration system, an intelligent anti-theft system, an intelligent transportation system, a fire warning monitoring system, and a credit investigation system under the big data system, improve the intelligent management of social stability index evaluation, refine the indicator system of political stability, public security stability, economic and financial stability, and realize the comprehensive governance of rural grass-roots politics and law, government departments, public service agencies and other fields of data sharing. Under the guidance of "service standards", we will improve the rural society's joint construction, co-governance and shared governance system.

3.3 Constructing a rural social governance security system that integrates values and tools

In the context of the rule of law, the rural social governance security system must not only coordinate the financial, material, human, technical, and institutional arrangements in the public space, thereby demonstrating the advantages of heterogeneous governance, but also implement it in the process of rule of virtue and autonomy. "Two safeguards", "four self-confidence", "four consciousnesses" and "four comprehensives" ensure that rural society has "two no worries and three guarantees", consolidate the "six stability and six guarantees", and enhance the executive power of the party committee and the government with credibility, the political construction of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics will be launched in an all-round way. At the same time, in the process of the rule of virtue, strengthen social and cultural construction, integrate the regional institutional culture, material culture, and spiritual culture of various ethnic groups with mainstream culture, so as to form a co-creation of a community with a shared future for the Chinese nation and a soft sense of the Chinese

nation's community. Culture, in action, unifies the values of the new era and the construction of rural civilization, and guarantees the grassroots nature of the Chinese nation's community consciousness. In the process of self-government, local knowledge capital such as regional social history, cultural imprints, economic characteristics, etc. shall be used to rationally arrange the boundaries and action plans of the governance entities in the governance system, dredge the operation of the rural grassroots social governance system, and make the Chinese nation community harmonious and stable. In the new era, rural society is guided by the value of urban-rural integration and socialist core values, and the "three rural" issues have begun to develop in the direction of farmer modernization, rural modernization, and agricultural modernization in a comprehensive and systematic manner. The core of the modernization of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" lies in the modernization of people. The work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" loses the collective effect of the professional workforce of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers." Rooted in the vast rural areas, economic construction will be hindered. Ecological construction is an effective practical way to empower rural industries, especially value assignment at the green, ecological and natural levels, which can not only promote the circulation of the domestic market, but also open up a broader market. Therefore, the rural social governance security system always needs to protect the dominant status of farmers, in order to make farmers happy in the governance process, make the countryside a beautiful country, modernize agriculture, and make the countryside run.

4. Conclusion

With the development of urban-rural integration, the degree of urbanization, informatization, and modernization of China's rural society is getting higher and higher. China takes the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind as the concept of the peaceful rise of a great country, and uses the "double cycle" to supplement the continuous force of China's economy. It takes the people as the center to scientifically prevent and control the COVID-19, and effectively responds to international unilateralism and hegemonism to the burn resistance. China has entered a new era and needs to further improve the rural grassroots social governance system, and enhance the modernization of rural social governance and governance capabilities.

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