

Analysis on the Development of Rural Grass-roots Governance under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: Under the background of rural revitalization, the development of rural grass-roots governance has attracted much attention. However, there are also many specific problems in the development of rural grass-roots governance under the common influence of many aspects. The reasons resulting these problems are various and show in different way. There is no doubt that the rural development will be restricted due to the existence of specific and objective problems, so does the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. This paper will give a specific analysis on the development of rural grass-roots governance under the background of rural revitalization, and will put forward more effective suggestions regarding rural grass-roots governance development by taking specific problems into consideration.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; Rural Grass-Roots Governance; Governance

Introduction

Under the background of rural revitalization, rural areas have ushered in new opportunities for development, but also face great challenges. Generally speaking, the development environment of rural grass-roots governance in the new era is at a very good status, and some efforts made by governments at all levels have also provided great help to the development of rural grass-roots governance. However, through deeper observation and analysis, it can be found that the impact of various factors often leads to some specific problems in the development of rural grass-roots governance, and the sense of urgency to solve some problems is also rising. Therefore, exploring an effective strategy for the development of rural-roots governance in the new era is inevitable and important.

1. Overview of Rural Grass-roots Governance Development under the

Background of Rural Revitalization

Under the background of rural revitalization, the development of rural grass-roots governance has a profound connotation, which includes two aspects: rural grass-roots governance and better development on the basis of governance. Logically speaking, only with better rural grass-roots governance, rural development can have a more solid foundation and more effective protection. After the Rural Revitalization Strategy was proposed, the governance and development of rural grass-roots was placed at an unprecedented height. The reason why the state and the whole society pay more and more attention to the corresponding governance and development is closely related to its important significance. On the one hand, many obstacles during the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers can be better removed when the work related to rural grass-roots governance is handled positively, which is also of great significance to promote the development of agricultural and rural economy.

2. Problems Existed in the development of Rural Grass-roots Governance

under the Background of Rural Revitalization

2.1 Supply Deficiency of Public goods and Services

Public supply refers to an administrative arrangement of the government, which makes goods and services available to citizens or specific citizens. Public supply usually includes public goods and services. Under the background of rural revitalization, the insufficient supply of public goods and services is a common problem in the development of rural grass-roots governance. Many resources are required during the development of rural grass-roots governance, including policy guidance and economic support. However, there has always been a binary difference between urban and rural development, and the support that local governments in most areas can give to the development of rural grass-roots governance is relatively limited. Under the public service theory, the supply of public goods and services related to rural revitalization and rural grass-roots governance development is not sufficient. In many rural areas, the construction level of medical, health, transportation and education is relatively low, the types of convenient services are relatively few, and the service level is relatively low, which is actually a concrete manifestation of the insufficient supply of public goods and services. When the supply of public goods and services is obviously inadequate, improving rural grass-roots governance development becomes more difficult under the background of rural revitalization.

2.2 The Mechanism of Villagers' Autonomy is Expected to be Further Improved

Villagers' autonomy is an effective method in the development of rural grass-roots governance. The advantages of autonomy are more reflected in the management of rural collective property and other aspects. Moreover, villagers' autonomy is also very helpful in mobilizing the enthusiasm of individual agricultural production and improving the flexibility of rural grass-roots governance development. By comparing and analyzing the development of grass-roots governance in some rural areas under the background of rural revitalization, it can be found that the good establishment and operation of village committees provide a lot of support for villagers' autonomy, and villagers' autonomy has also been greatly recognized in the vast rural areas and in the specific governance development. However, in fact, the mechanism of villagers' autonomy still needs to be further improved, and some village committees in rural areas have not played their due functions and roles of villagers' autonomy. In this state, the township government often becomes the actual subject of rural governance, but the administrative resources and rural governance development resources of the township government are relatively limited, which also leads to the relatively low level of rural governance development.

2.3 Labor Outflows are Becoming More and More Common

In the vast rural areas, the outflow of young and middle-aged rural labor force has become more and more common. Especially in Northeast China, where the population has flowed out in recent years, the phenomenon of rural labor force outflow is more obvious. Whether from the perspective of the implementation of the township revitalization strategy or from the perspective of the development of rural grass-roots governance, the outflow of labor force is a very serious problem. Agricultural production has a great demand for labor and higher and higher requirements. However, with the acceleration of urbanization, many rural labor forces choose to work in cities for a long time, or buy real estate in cities for permanent residence.

3. Specific Strategy for Rural Grass-roots Governance Development under the Background of Rural Revitalization

3.1 Strengthen Supply of Public Goods and Services under the Government

Guidance

In the development of rural grass-roots governance under the background of rural revitalization, governments at all levels should give full play to the role of guidance, and strengthen the supply of public goods and services. Specifically speaking, from the perspective of rural revitalization, provincial and municipal governments should give some support to rural development from the aspects of policy guidance and economic support. In the governance and development of rural grass-roots units, the development of education, medical, transportation and other undertakings is an important issue, which requires the government to provide sufficient support for the construction of relevant infrastructure in rural development from the perspective of policy guidance and financial support. In addition, given that rural revitalization should be fully linked with the new rural construction, and the demand for agricultural science and technology services in the new rural construction is high, under this circumstance, the local government should also provide certain agricultural science and technology services to the vast rural areas. By continuously strengthening the supply of public goods and services, many difficulties in the development of rural grass-roots governance can also be better solved, which is also of great significance to promote the better development of rural areas in the new era.

3.2 Improve the Mechanism of Villagers' Autonomy on the Basis of

Strengthening the Construction of Village Committees

Villagers' autonomy is an effective way in the development of rural grass-roots governance. Therefore, in the context of rural revitalization, the construction of village committees should be strengthened and the mechanism of villagers' autonomy should be continuously improved on the basis of the construction of village committees. Specifically, the functions of the village committee need to be further improved. In addition to the basic rural affairs management functions, the service functions of the village committee should be better developed. This requires the township government to give more guidance, help and support to the construction of the villages and village committees under its jurisdiction. What's more, the role of the village committee in the development of rural grass-roots governance also depends on the villagers' Congress, which determines a certain number of villagers' representatives, and votes on some important issues related to rural governance and development through the villagers' Congress, so as to enhance the participation of the majority of villagers and the level of villagers' autonomy. This practice can also diversify the development forms of rural grass-roots governance to a large extent. After villagers' autonomy has become a basic form of rural governance, the form of collective wisdom of villagers' autonomy can lay a more solid foundation for rural development in the context of rural revitalization.

3.3 Support the Development of Agricultural and Rural Related

Enterprises

In the context of rural revitalization, the key to the development of rural grass-roots governance is to promote the development of rural economy. Considering that the phenomenon of labor outflow in rural areas is very common at this stage and has formed a basic trend, it is also of great importance to support the development of agricultural and rural related enterprises. Local governments should increase investment attraction in rural areas, attract more funds and enterprises to support agricultural and rural economic development through policy guidance and preferential policies, and try to support the establishment and development of agricultural and rural related enterprises. After the township government actively participates in and gives some support to agricultural and rural related enterprises, these enterprises rooted in rural villages and towns can provide many jobs, help the diversified development of agricultural economy in rural areas, and even better

weaken the impact of labor outflow. In this circumstance, the development of rural grass-roots governance can naturally get more help.

Conclusion

More attention should be paid to the development of rural grass-roots governance by governments at all levels in the context of rural revitalization, and various efforts to promote its development shall be taken. Taking the large-scale existence of some problems at this stage into account, and most of problems have seriously restricted the development of rural grass-roots governance, the positioning and analysis of specific problems should also become the key work in a short time. It is worth noting that the development of rural grass-roots governance needs long-term efforts. At the same time, it also needs to adjust and optimize governance and development from multiple perspectives. Through the corresponding adjustment and optimization of normalization, we can accumulate experience that is more integrated with the actual situation of agriculture and rural areas. The proposal of some development related suggestions and strategies can also better promote the development of rural grass-roots governance.

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