

Analysis of rural grassroots governance in China from the perspective of collaborative governance

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Abstract: *With the great attention of the state and the party, China's rural grass-roots governance has entered the era of collaborative governance. Under the background of the whole society working together to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, how to give play to the role of multiple subjects such as the government, farmers, village committees and non-governmental organizations is particularly important. Starting from the current situation of rural grass-roots governance in China, taking collaborative governance as the research perspective, taking collaborative governance theory as the foothold, combined with practical experience at home and abroad, this paper systematically studies the difficulties faced by rural grass-roots governance, and further puts forward a series of practical and effective measures to solve the problems.*

Key Words: *Collaborative governance; Rural grass-roots governance; Pluralistic subject*

Grass roots governance is a political "stabilizer". In recent years, the diversified governance initiative to promote the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity has attracted the attention of the party and the state. At present, rural grass-roots governance is entering the era of multi-agent collaborative governance. The grass-roots collaborative governance system formed on the basis of constantly summarizing experience has solved the problems existing among multi-agent governance subjects.

1. Introduction to relevant theories of collaborative governance

1.1 Collaborative governance theory

Collaborative governance is a governance system formed by extensive cooperation, equal consultation and joint action with non-governmental, non-profit social organizations and ordinary people under the norms of laws and regulations, led by the government and in order to achieve the goal of public interests. With the diversified development of society, the diversified subjects show unique values in all aspects of social and political life, and offer suggestions for social progress and development. In the process of solving problems, collaborative governance tries its best to pursue the lowest cost and achieve the ultimate goal, which is conducive to saving costs and improving efficiency. At the same time, it can fully mobilize the enthusiasm of all parties, express interest demands and improve the sense of responsibility of enterprises, individuals and other organizations.

1.2 Rural grass-roots governance theory

Rural grass-roots governance refers to the way that the government or other grass-roots subjects manage rural affairs at the rural grass-roots level through consultation in order to meet the requirements of villagers. Rural grass-roots governance emphasizes the governance of rural grass-roots public affairs and the provision of public goods for rural grass-roots. In the management of rural affairs, we should pay attention to the coordination and cooperation of

multiple subjects and the diversification of governance subjects, rather than just emphasizing the dominant position of the government.

2. Analysis on the problems and causes of rural grass-roots governance in China

2.1 The relationship between the two village committees is not harmonious, which hinders the work of village affairs.

At present, there are still many problems in the construction of rural village committee and village Party branch, mainly in the following situations. The village Party branch does not support the work of village committee. Due to the long-term influence of history, the authoritative status of the village branch has been continued. The village branch takes charge of the political and economic affairs in the village, unilaterally emphasizes the "Party's leadership", restricts the village committee and does not support the work of the village committee. The village committee was too strong to obey the leadership of the village Party branch. The village committee belongs to the villagers' autonomous organization. The members of the village committee are elected and often come from the prestigious, powerful and influential families in the village. With this, the village committee mistakenly believes that they should master the whole and deal with the affairs of the village without the consent of the village branch. The cadres of the two village committees are not united and hold their own opinions. The two village committees are generally divided into two factions with strong factional color and no compromise with each other. Each faction has its own leading group to compete for power and profit with the opposing faction.

2.2 The absence of multiple governance subjects at the rural grass-roots level makes it difficult to achieve multiple co governance.

The main bodies of rural grass-roots governance mainly include township governments, rural grass-roots party organizations, villagers' committees, rural non-governmental organizations, rural elites and ordinary villagers. Although in recent years, the main body of rural grass-roots governance has gradually changed from dualism to pluralism, this only exists in areas with rapid political and economic development, and a real pluralistic governance model has not been formed in most rural areas. The villagers' committee is so seriously affected by the township government that it is difficult to really play its role, the development of rural non-governmental organizations lags behind, the rural elite is difficult to play their governance ability, and the villagers lack the right to speak, which has seriously affected the process of rural grass-roots governance.

2.3 The unclear function orientation of township government and the action law of negative inaction.

The function orientation of township government is not clear. With the sinking of public affairs, the central government continues to simplify administration and delegate power, and finally to the township government, resulting in the dual role orientation of the township government. In the face of interest conflicts, it often damages the overall interests of the country, only cares about local interests, and forms a bad atmosphere of coping with and implementing superior policies, one-sided pursuit of political achievements and formalism. The financial distribution system restricts the financial resources allocated by the township level government, which is difficult to meet the demand, resulting in the lack of government execution.

2.4 Insufficient construction of collaborative governance platform.

The collaborative governance platform is single, which is difficult to meet the needs of the people. The collaborative governance platform can play a good leading role. In order to truly play a synergistic role, the reasonable subjects at the rural grass-roots level need such a platform to gather all forces together, open up communication channels, achieve barrier free dialogue and exchange, and truly take into account the interests of all parties. At present, the exploration of collaborative co governance platform at the rural grass-roots level in China is still in the preliminary exploration stage, and there are many positive aspects.

3. Path choice of rural grass-roots governance in China

3.1 Strengthen the construction of grass-roots party organizations and provide effective political guarantee for grass-roots governance.

Grass roots Party organizations are the leading core of grass-roots governance. We should constantly strengthen the ideological construction of grass-roots party organizations. We will continue to carry out ideological and Party building, implement the work of "two studies and one work", and carry out activities such as learning party rules and regulations and democratic life meetings in grass-roots party groups. Grass roots Party organizations should lead party members and the masses to break through the bottleneck of ideological construction and do a good job in ideological construction. Build a contingent of Party members and cadres with strong cohesion, centripetal force and combat effectiveness, and enhance the quality of Party members and cadres. Strengthen the quality training of Party members, improve the education and training mechanism of Party members, cultivate the awareness of "public servants", and improve the supervision and assessment system.

3.2 Transform the functions of grass-roots governments and create broader space for grass-roots governance innovation.

Accelerate the construction of a service-oriented government. Implement the concept of service-oriented government into the grass-roots governance, so that this concept can be truly implemented. To achieve effective public service, we need to break the pressure mechanism from the superior, give full play to the enthusiasm of the grass-roots government and improve its autonomy. Adopt diversified management to develop the rural diversified collective economy, realize intensive management, and actively promote the transformation and upgrading of the existing rural economic model. Improving the financial management system, alleviating financial pressure and giving more financial support can better achieve the goal of modernization of grass-roots governance and improve the quality of grass-roots services. While allocating special funds, we should strengthen monitoring to prevent special funds from being embezzled by illegal acts.

3.3 Give full play to the villagers' subject consciousness and broaden the channels of villagers' autonomous participation.

Rural grass-roots governance is a process of interaction between the top and the bottom. It should not only be led by the government, but also involve the villagers. Various rural lectures, healthy life lectures and cultural and recreational activities can be held to fully mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and participation consciousness of rural residents in participating in Villagers' autonomy. We will improve the mechanism of democratic deliberation and decision-making, adhere to villagers' meetings or other channels, and ensure Institutionalized Participation. Encourage farmers to participate in the whole process, organize cadres to visit

households to solicit farmers' opinions, and submit them to villagers (representatives) meetings for discussion and decision after repeated revision, so as to fully respect farmers' wishes. Strengthen publicity and guidance, and publicize the policies, measures and significance of beautiful rural construction by setting up cultural corridors, hanging publicity slogans and using party members' meetings and villagers' meetings.

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