

Research on the Modernization Development Trend of Rural Community Governance under the Background of New Urbanization

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Abstract: Based on the research on "the governance of rural communities under the background of new urbanization", it is first necessary to clarify the "problems arising in the governance of rural communities", and then it is related to the widespread shortage of funds, the difficulty in improving the level of public services, the development of rural industries and the combined with the four problems of difficulty in employment for villagers and relatively backward service level, the countermeasures for the existing problems in rural community governance are analyzed, hoping to provide help to relevant people. The development of new-type urbanization and industrial integration is a new idea and concept vigorously advocated by the state, which has great guiding significance for the economic construction of various regions. However, under the current urbanization development model, more and more new rural communities have emerged, making rural community governance face new bottlenecks. Based on the development process of new urbanization, this paper analyzes the key points and characteristics of rural community governance innovation in the process of new urbanization.

Keywords: Modernization Development, Rural Community Governance, New Urbanization

1. INTRODUCTION

China's urbanization is developing rapidly. From 28% in 1978, China's urbanization rate has reached 54.77% by the end of 2014. New urbanization plays a major role that cannot be ignored. The rapid economic development has led to the urbanization of the countryside, breaking the original traditional balance in the countryside, changing the social structure and crowd flow in the countryside, and bringing about a new direction of destiny. As Fei Xiaotong said, "The rise of the city and the decline of the countryside have been two sides of the same thing in the past hundred years." How to study the issue of rural commoditization in the context of new urbanization is crucial to strengthening my country's rural construction and new urbanization. is of great significance. Construct multiple subjects and optimize organizational structure.

In practice, Xinfeng Community, guided by party building, clarified multiple subjects, and reshaped the governance structure of multiple co-construction. One is the leader. Adhere to the core leadership position of community party organizations in various organizations and various tasks in grassroots communities, play the functions of leading, coordinating, and coordinating, coordinate multiple interests, resolve major conflicts and disputes, lead community residents to self-government, and coordinate the deployment of various resources in the community. The second is the executor. In Xinfeng Community, the neighborhood committee is equivalent to the company's managers, responsible for implementing specific affairs and providing participation channels for residents to fully participate in community affairs. The third is the person in charge. As the main body of governance, residents take on the task of governance with the mentality of masters and use the mechanism of democratic consultation to solve daily public affairs and conflicts between neighbors. The fourth is the lever. The affairs of Xinfeng Community, except for "family

planning, safe production, and mediation of some conflicts and disputes", other affairs are basically carried out through project-based operation through social organizations.

There are a total of 39 social organizations in the community, operating more than 60 service projects including Skillful Hands Gathering Neighbors and Legal Studios. Use the professional power of these social organizations to mobilize social resources and introduce social forces to meet the needs of residents. The fifth is co-builders. Government organizations and institutions stationed in the community or surrounding jurisdictions provide the community with services such as public health, family planning, education, and medical care, provide manpower, material resources, and facility support for the community, and promote co-location, co-construction, and resource sharing.

Rural relations are one of the core issues of village self-government. The new type of rural community governance must adhere to the basic principle of community self-government. First, it is necessary to adjust the relationship between the villagers' self-control system and the administrative management system, improve the relationship positioning in accordance with the law, and clarify the rural relationship. Secondly, the new type of rural community is a special form between rural and urban communities, and it is not yet clear which law its autonomy is based on. However, the basic spirit of the relationship between mass self-government and government management is the same, that is, the relationship between the township government and the community is "guidance and assistance, service and supervision", which means that the government is responsible for guiding and serving the community. The community, on behalf of the residents, assists and supervises the work of government departments. Accordingly, in practice, it is necessary to clearly sort out all related work between the township government and the community, draw a clear line between the rights and obligations of the township

government and its departments and the community in these grassroots management and service work, and strictly distinguish the government the respective responsibilities of the community and the community economic development is a topic that the majority of residents are most concerned about during the development of rural communities. Under the current economic development model, people pay more attention to achieving simultaneous development between the economy and the ecological environment.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Problems in Rural Community Governance

Rural areas are relatively rich in natural resources, so they should combine their own advantages and characteristics to achieve economic development. Rural communities need to clarify the main development industries, strengthen the construction of industrial bases, and use methods such as cooperative construction and leading enterprise development to promote the overall economic development of rural communities. Build multiple platforms and expand participation channels. Xinfeng Community has built five major platforms, providing channels for the horizontal connection and participation of multiple subjects, thus building a network structure of horizontal connection of community administrative power, self-government power and social power. One is to establish a community service platform. The 400-square-meter Xinfeng Community is the city's first good neighborhood service center, which is the main platform for community services. The service center sorts out all kinds of community service work, integrates administrative services, basic public services, voluntary public services, and personalized services, and creates a new community service model of "big service platform". The second is to establish a community democratic discussion platform.

Establish a resident council system. The council members are composed of representatives from community party organizations, neighborhood committees, workstations, business committees, property companies, community units, social organizations, community residents, etc., and actively guide all parties in the community to follow the standardized procedures. Conduct scientific evaluation and democratic decision-making on community affairs, and gradually form a good atmosphere that combines democratic proposals, democratic discussions, and democratic decisions. The third is to establish a community democratic supervision platform. Set up a community work appraisal committee, with the satisfaction of residents and the awareness of social conditions and public opinion as the appraisal guide, to review and supervise the performance of the various governance entities in the community and the implementation of decisions on major issues. In the construction of rural communities, relevant departments should be committed to building a new township financial system to realize the unity of administrative power and financial power. The scope of fiscal revenue and expenditure between cities and towns should be reasonably divided, and the financial resources of townships should be appropriately increased to ensure the development of rural communities. Possess a strong capacity for self-development.

For township and community projects, relevant departments should be committed to the construction and operation of public service platforms, industrial parks, social undertakings, infrastructure, and other projects to create sub-centers of the

county economy and jointly promote the economic development of the region. For township financial institutions, the entry threshold should be relaxed, and various preferential measures should be taken to guide the rural credit business of financial institutions, build a diversified financial system, and realize the innovation of financial products and service methods. Since clarifying the relationship between the government and the community in terms of public service and social governance, a new type of rural community governance system should be established that effectively connects government social management and community self-management, and that governs law-based administration and community residents' law-based self-governance.

2.2 Innovative strategies for rural community governance under the background of new urbanization

This requires promoting the transformation of government functions, building a service-oriented township government, promoting the downward shift of the government's work focus, and accelerating the pace of community-based public management. The primary task of township service-oriented government construction is to develop rural social undertakings, provide public goods and services, and manage rural society well. The primary content of rural community construction is also rural infrastructure construction and effective community governance. The work of township governments and community self-government organizations intersects with rural community governance here, which provides the possibility to straighten out rural relations and build the connection and interaction between the government and the community.

The enjoyment of public basic services is the most basic right of every resident. In the process of building a new countryside, our country pays special attention to the comprehensive construction of public services. Because rural communities are usually relatively tight in terms of funds, in the process of building public infrastructure, the specific use of each fund should be grasped, and the characteristics of urban community construction can be used to plan rural community construction. It is necessary to ensure the soundness of services such as electricity, water, and the Internet. All kinds of public services need to be managed by corresponding staff to ensure that capital investment can be used more efficiently. Innovate multiple public welfare and promote project operation. Xinfeng Community takes the "hardware" service brand as the starting point to promote multiple public welfare projects.

There are 25 services under the "hardware" service, all of which are project-based operations. Among them, the "Golden Daisy" 4:30 classroom project, the "Golden Cane" is an old service project, and the "Jinxiangli" community comprehensive project is organized by the city and town public service centers. Funded and operated, the "Golden Steward" caring new citizen project is run by the mobile company, the "Golden Shield" rights protection project is run by the legal studio, and other projects are combined with the residents' points service exchange mechanism, which are claimed by party members and volunteers respectively. The "Golden Cane" project for the elderly to help the elderly at home mainly serves the elderly who are widowed, empty nesters and the elderly who have lost their independence. In the construction of rural communities, the work of relevant departments should consider the actual needs of the masses, and based on the principles of effectiveness, practicability, and reality, do a good job in the functional positioning of

community service organizations, and truly do practical things for farmers. At the same time, in community service, the correlation and similarity between businesses should be considered, the service windows of the community service center should be integrated, and the principle of one post with multiple responsibilities and one person with multiple posts in the village should be strictly followed to effectively improve service management efficiency.

For key community service centers, construction standards should be strictly formulated, that is, orderly operation, sound system, complete equipment, and complete functions, etc., and continuously increase capital investment to effectively promote the pace of improvement of community service centers. Giving full play to the role of social organizations and enhancing the function of social self-government is an extremely important part of the new rural community governance. Social organizations can gather social forces, guide residents to participate in the connection, realize the orderly expression of interests, and play an active role in reflecting the demands of the people, safeguarding the rights and interests of vulnerable groups, and meeting the diversified needs of public services. Grassroots governments should strive to cultivate and develop social organizations focusing on public welfare, charity, and service, so that they can form a joint force with government management and jointly promote innovation in grassroots social governance.

3. CONCLUSION

In rural community governance, relevant departments should be committed to the integration of urban and rural basic public services, and then promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas within the county. With the advancement of a new round of rural community-based construction, many scientific rural community-based governance models have emerged. Relevant departments should actively learn from them and explore a beneficial way for new rural construction in combination with the characteristics of the region. And during this period, government service resources should also be actively integrated. Only when residents' income increases, and rural political civilization is demonstrated can the level of urbanization be significantly improved fundamentally. It is necessary to take effective measures to encourage and mobilize community residents to change passive management into active participation, guide and motivate social and market forces to participate in community governance, build a carrier for public expression and connection, form a broad and lasting social force, and promote social governance innovation.

4. REFERENCES

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