
Research on the Characteristics and Behaviors of Multiple Subjects in Rural Governance

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Abstract – The realization of modern governance in China’s rural areas is the foundation and prerequisite for realizing the strategy of rural revitalization and promoting common prosperity. This paper sorts out the composition and respective characteristics of the multiple subjects of rural governance in China, analyzes the behavioral characteristics of the multiple subjects of rural governance in China, and on this basis, builds a collaborative mechanism for multiple subjects in rural governance, and determines the collaborative path of multiple subjects in rural governance.

Keywords – Rural Governance, Multiple Subjects, Behavior, Collaborative Mechanism, Collaborative Path.

I. THE COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DIVERSIFIED SUBJECTS IN RURAL GOVERNANCE

As the basic law of rural governance, the “Village Organization Law” has systematically stipulated which subjects can participate in rural governance. Specifically, it includes village committees, grass-roots party organizations, township governments, villagers, enterprises and institutions in the village, and social organizations.

A. Characteristics of Village Committees

The villagers committee is an autonomous organization for villagers to conduct self-management, self-management, self-service, self-education and self-supervision. The village committee is the link between the villagers and the country in China. On the one hand, organize villagers to carry out community building. On the other hand, it is responsible for resolving conflicts among villagers and publicizing national policies and guidelines.

B. Characteristics of the Party’s Grass-Roots Organization

Rural governance is a grand and complex project, and the leadership of the party is the guarantee of rural governance. In the rural governance system, the party’s grassroots organizations are in a leading position and play a central role, which is the key to realizing the modernization of rural governance (Wang & Du, 2021). The grassroots party organization is the leader of rural construction, the representative of farmers’ interests, and the promoter of agricultural development.

C. Characteristics of Township Governments

In my country, both rural governance and villager self-governance are inseparable from the guidance of the government. In the practice of rural revitalization, the government plays multiple roles such as commander and leader. The township government deeply understands the policy instructions of the central government, formulates the goals of rural revitalization in line with the local actual situation, allocates relevant resources to each village, and provides support for rural construction. The main body coordinates to ensure that the

implementation of the rural governance strategy is legal, fair and equitable. Township governments, as multiple subjects, participate in rural governance and provide platforms and guarantees for them.

D. Characteristics of Villagers

Villagers play the role of the main force in the village governance system. Villagers have the right to elect and supervise village cadres. The village committee is responsible to the villagers' meeting or the villagers' representative meeting composed of villagers; elected by the villagers' meeting and the villagers' representative meeting the village affairs supervisory committee has certain supervisory powers.

E. Village Enterprises and Institutions

Enterprise organizations are the main investors in rural revitalization. Enterprises not only inject a lot of funds into rural construction, but also provide the knowledge, technology and talents needed for rural development. Many enterprises can invest in rural areas to participate in rural revitalization by negotiating with village committees. Enterprises contract the abandoned land in rural areas, develop the planting industry with scientific and technological content, carry out brand packaging while deep processing of agricultural products, expand their market sales channels, promote the extension of the agricultural industry chain, and stimulate the development of the rural economy.

F. Characteristics of Social Organization

Social organizations are organized and voluntarily joined by the majority of villagers, and are generally non-governmental organizations. Social organizations organize scattered farmers to improve rural infrastructure and promote economic development, and play a role as a coordinator in the practice of rural revitalization. It plays an intermediary role in the concept of rural governance, expressing farmers' needs, raising rural governance, and resources needed, supplementing the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and giving play to its unique advantages (Chen, 2020).

II. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BEHAVIOR MODE OF THE PLURALISTIC SUBJECTS OF RURAL GOVERNANCE

From the institutional level of the "Village Organization Law", it stipulates the position of the multiple subjects of rural governance and the scope of their respective powers and responsibilities, that is, the state gradually decentralizes power and concentrates it in towns and towns to realize the villager self-governance system. However, from the current management system, there are some factors and problems restricting rural governance in reality. In reality, each subject presents different value orientations for public affairs management, and it is difficult to reach an agreement with the concept of rural governance. Furthermore, as the growth of urbanization and informatization continuously promotes changes in the macro environment, the relevant interests of each subject become more diversified, and the logic of behavior tends to be different. In addition, in some villages, clan forces, underworld forces, etc. will affect the results of rural governance to varying degrees, which will greatly test the effectiveness of the rural governance system. Therefore, the existing problems among the pluralistic subjects of rural governance are mainly summarized in the following aspects.

A. The Lack of Participation of Ordinary Villagers

The main body of the countryside is the villagers, but it is difficult for the villagers to participate in the management of public affairs. First, due to the acceleration of urbanization, a large number of rural youth have entered towns with better economic development to seek better opportunities. As a result, the villagers are mostly composed of the elderly and children. Their overall quality is not high and their democratic consciousness is weak. Can not effectively participate in democratic management and decision-making. Second, the subjectivity of the villagers is not strong, and they believe that the government, village committees and village enterprise organizations will be specifically responsible for rural governance and do not need to join in on their own. Third, villagers will be affected by many uncertain internal and external factors in the process of self-governance, which will lead to insufficient publicity and transparency in public affairs, so that villagers cannot correctly judge and supervise the affairs related to rural governance. As a result, the villagers' interest and confidence in self-government gradually weakened.

B. The Relationship between the two Village Committees is Tense

The village party branch and the village committee are both formal organizations in the village. They complete the affairs of the village under the coordinated handling of the two organizations and represent the interests of the majority of the people. However, due to the different leadership collectives represented by the two groups, frictions and contradictions between the two groups continued (Gao & Zhang, 2019). The village party branch secretary and the village committee director had different interests, and conflicts occurred frequently in their work. The contradiction between the two village committees is mainly summarized in the following aspects. First of all, the village party branch considers itself to be the leader of the grass-roots society and the core of leadership involved in rural governance within the pluralistic subject system, so that in the actual work of rural governance, the party organization plays a leading role in rural affairs. Elected by the villagers, they have the right to self-government, but they will still be hindered. When the village committee cannot represent the interests of the villagers, the trust of the villagers may be lost. Secondly, the two do not support each other. Some village Party branch cadres pretend to be "leaders" and cannot correctly view the nature and rights of the village committee. They cannot actively support the various programs and activities formulated by the village committee, and show a negative attitude, thereby achieving the purpose of weakening the rights of the village committee. In the process of carrying out the work of the village party branch, it is inevitable that the interests of the villagers will be violated more or less, and this contradiction will be reflected in the village committee representing the villagers. For example, the village branch requires all the villagers to study the central documents of the party, but because the members of the village committee could not participate in the study because they were busy with farming or other reasons, the party branch criticized the members of the village committee, which deepened the relationship between the two organizations contradiction between. In addition, the village committee and the village branch will compete for power and profit to bring down each other and attack each other in terms of work. Competing over the decision-making of some village affairs and the use of funds, and not resolving the issues raised by the organizations of the two sides, they are opposed to each other.

C. Positioning Deviation of Township Government Functions

Rural governance work involves coordination among multiple departments and entities. At this stage, the government plays a leading role in the practice of rural governance, but in practice the government deviates

from its own functional positioning. For some areas with ambiguous authority, there is an attitude of direct intervention or ignorance, which makes rural Development is hindered. In the actual situation, the following situations may occur. First, there is an “offside” phenomenon of direct government intervention. Township governments directly intervene in rural governance without realizing that in the practice of the current “township and village governance” model, the government and villagers are in a relationship between guidance and assistance. For example, In the process of electing village cadres, direct intervention in the election of cadres, or financial applications, is nominally independent and self-governed by the cadres of the two village committees, but in fact, the township government needs to conduct various evaluations and assessments of various indicators. To some extent, it indirectly interferes with the concept of villager autonomy. Second, there is a phenomenon of “absence” in the government. The township government does not pay enough attention to its own work. For the rural infrastructure construction, the investment is large and the return period is long. Therefore, the township government will not tend to invest in these projects. Which leads to the fact that almost the construction of the countryside cannot meet the development of the rural society, thus causing the development of the countryside to be hindered. All in all, no matter which of the above-mentioned phenomena exists in the township government, it will have a negative impact on the strategic development of rural governance, more likely to infringe on the rights of villagers, and be detrimental to the development of villager self-governance.

D. Difficulties in Social Organization Participation

Rural social organizations play a unique role as one of the main bodies in my country’s rural governance, but because they are NGOs organized by villagers themselves, their legitimacy has been questioned by villagers. Therefore, it is difficult for social organizations to participate in rural governance. Therefore, most of the rural social organizations in our country lack the right to speak and are restricted in many aspects, which hampers the development of social organizations (Yin, 2016).

In addition, many rural social organizations lack a sound management system, and lack clear rules and regulations for the internal management of the organization. It is difficult to disclose financial information in a timely manner, and the source and destination of funds cannot be clearly indicated, which greatly increases corruption possible. In addition, in terms of personnel management, most of the members of rural social organizations are acquaintances, and their internal “personality” is relatively serious. Without a legal, reasonable and compliant management system, it is difficult to attract professional talents, resulting in failure to actively reflect the villagers’ feelings. Interest demands, so it is not conducive to the long-term development of social organizations.

III. COORDINATED COUNTERMEASURES FOR DIVERSIFIED SUBJECTS OF RURAL GOVERNANCE

A. Ensuring the Dominant Position of the Villagers

Villagers are the main body of rural governance. Only by determining the main role of villagers can we successfully develop the rural governance strategy and achieve the goal of rural revitalization. First, the local township government should introduce a series of incentive systems based on local advantages, and constantly encourage the sages to go home and build their hometowns, so that the rich first drives the rich later. It is also

necessary to publicize the construction achievements of the hometown through the means of public opinion, through TV stations, official accounts, Douyin, etc., and commend individuals or groups with outstanding performance, so as to promote the hometown complex of the townspeople and their enthusiasm for construction. So as to achieve the purpose of not only being able to come, but also being able to retain the local sages. The second is to improve the willingness and enthusiasm of the villagers to participate in the villagers' lack of awareness of participation. Let villagers have more confidence in the self-governance of grassroots organizations. The third is to improve the villagers' self-governance system, actively carry out activities in the village, ensure the authenticity of the activities, and ensure that the villagers can truly participate in the rural construction.

B. Balance the Relationship between the two Committees

Village committees and village party branches play a vital role in the development of rural governance, especially under the needs of a diversified subject system, handling the relationship between the two is a top priority. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly pointed out that the leadership of the Party is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics. No matter how rural governance develops, we cannot ignore the leadership of the party. Therefore, we must clarify the leadership of grass-roots party organizations and strengthen the construction of party branches. Make sure that affairs in the village are carried out under the leadership of the party branch, but make sure not to cross the line or ignore it (Liu & Liu, 2021). When the interests of the various subjects of diversification are inconsistent, it is an important work content of the village party branch to actively resolve the contradictions and respond to the demands of all parties. It is also necessary to strengthen the supervision of the village committee, and the party branch at the higher level should also supervise the party branch at the lower level, so as to achieve early detection and early correction. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of the two village committees, improve the rules and regulations, assess the village cadres, and also attract outstanding talents in the village, train veterans and soldiers, introduce fresh blood for the two village committees, and optimize the structure of the management team.

C. Change the Functional Orientation of Township Governments

First of all, we need to transform the functions of township governments. Our country is a country where the people are the masters of the country. The government should be responsible to the people and serve the people. As the leader of rural governance, the government should change its role from a "social management" to a "social service" and build a responsible, learning and service-oriented government. First, what the government needs to do is to step back on the phenomenon of "offside" and take the initiative to supplement the phenomenon of "absence" (Yan & Liu, 2021). First of all, we must decentralize power, leave room for rural self-governance, and hand over unprincipled issues to diversified subjects to the maximum extent, so that we can provide more targeted services and allow them to maximize their advantages. It is necessary to help the differentiated demands of different subjects, and the government should provide services for each subject in a timely manner. Second, the government should improve laws and regulations, regulate the behavior of cadres, and also follow up the subjects of rural governance and strictly supervise their governance process, to prevent violations of law and discipline. In order to ensure the improvement of service quality and meet the needs of the people.

D. Improve the Role of Social Organizations

As one of the main bodies of rural governance, social organizations need to improve the relevant institutional environment and provide guarantees for their development. First, according to the actual situation of the relevant regions, improve the corresponding laws and regulations to ensure its legal status. Clearly define the nature and functions of social organizations. Second, the government should recognize the important role of social organizations, publicize them, and encourage villagers to participate. It can enhance the trust of villagers in social organizations. Third, it is necessary to strengthen the professional construction of social organizations. The root of village governance is villager self-governance. It is necessary to expand the scope of villagers' participation, actively absorb villagers, and bring out the positive role of villagers through social organizations. The government should also provide professional training for members of social organizations to improve their professional skills. Fourth, since social organizations are composed of villagers, villagers can participate in rural governance through negotiation and discussion in social organizations, and villagers are more daring to express their opinions. In this way, social organizations can serve as a link between the government and the villagers, greatly improving the villagers' participation in rural governance and rural revitalization.

VI. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the multiple governance of rural governance is an important guarantee for promoting rural revitalization, and various subjects are the basis for rural revitalization. In the face of difficulties and challenges, it is necessary to perform their respective duties, and constantly stimulate the enthusiasm of each subject, which is not only conducive to the construction of modern rural areas, but also to the realization of rural revitalization.

This research is just a brief summary of the characteristics and behaviors of multiple subjects in rural governance in China. Further research is to quantitatively evaluate the behaviors of multiple subjects in the process of rural governance in China.

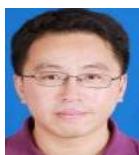
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