Improving people's well-being: The path to realize the modernization of social governance at the grassroots level

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Abstract. The grass-roots social governance type national governance modernization work is an important part. The traditional governance concept and governance means have been unable to meet the needs of the current grass-roots development and construction. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the realization path of promoting the modernization of grassroots governance.

1 Introduction

Grassroots governance is the cornerstone of state governance, the long-term rule of the Embassy Party, the long-term stability of the country and the vital interests of the broad masses of the people. Promoting the modernization of the system and capacity of governance at the grassroots level is a basic project to realize the modernization of the national governance system and capacity, and it is also a concrete manifestation of the effectiveness of national governance.At the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to accelerate the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, and strive to form a more mature and stereotyped socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The 20th National Congress of the CPC proposed to comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese-style modernization, and stressed that the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity should be basically realized by 2035.

2 The content of promoting the modernization of grassroots governance

In the process of promoting the modernization of grassroots governance, common political governance, economic governance, and ecological governance are key construction contents, which must be paid attention to and emphasized in the development of grassroots governance.

2.1 Political governance

At present, the innovative work of grassroots social governance modernization is to clarify the power relationship between the government and the market, and between the government and society, and this issue contains many contents. Specifically, the work of political governance mainly includes the construction of grassroots rural public affairs, the construction of grassroots community governance systems, institutional publicity, etc., and these contents need to be improved in the development of grassroots social governance work to ensure the orderly development of governance work.[1]

2.2Economic governance

The economic development of local governments at the grassroots level is obviously backward, and the source of township income is single. One of the key tasks of grassroots governance is to improve economic development. Therefore, economic governance is also a part of the modernization of grassroots social governance. The content of economic governance includes the economic industry, the basic economic production mode, and all the relevant content about the economic source. In the governance process of the modernization of grassroots social governance, relevant departments need to guide and mobilize economic subjects to actively participate in grassroots governance work in order to complete the construction of economic governance.[2]

2.3Ecological governance

Ecological governance is also an important part of promoting the modernization of grassroots social

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governance. To do a good job in ecological governance, we can truly realize that green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains, and it is necessary to strengthen green ecological construction, reduce air pollution, crop pollution, soil pollution and other work.

3 Promoting the modernization of social governance at the grassroots level

In the process of promoting the modernization of grassroots social governance,it has been found that the environment for social governance at the grassroots level still needs to be improved, the participation of social entities is insufficient, the means of social governance are not rich enough, and the infrastructure is relatively weak.

3.1 The environmental conditions at the grassroots level need to be improved

In the process of promoting the modernization of community-level social governance, there is still much room for improvement in ecological environment and infrastructure development. Spring air pollution control work in rural areas is still not deep enough to promote, domestic garbage is piled up at will, and there is a lack of awareness of garbage reuse and centralized treatment.

3.2 Lack of participation of grassroots social entities

In the process of promoting the modernization of community-level social governance, there are still problems of poor implementation, resulting in insufficient participation of main bodies in the construction of this work in some areas. For example, in remote areas, some social subjects do not have a deep understanding of social governance, and the degree of cooperation with the social governance means carried out by relevant departments is not high, resulting in the development process of grassroots social governance work is slow.Moreover, there is also a low enthusiasm of local enterprises to participate in social governance, and the interaction between government and enterprises has not yet formed a good one, which affects the effectiveness of grassroots social governance.

3.3 Insufficient means of social governance

The progress of information and communication technology is an important basic condition for promoting social transformation and achieving the goal of modernizing national governance capacity. In the past, in the process of grassroots social governance, due to the constraints of the natural environment of innate conditions, many historical rural culture, politics, education and other social governance contents were difficult to integrate with the outside world, resulting in remote rural areas still based on traditional human management, and the phenomenon of single governance mode was more obvious. At the same time, with the development of information technology, digital governance can also empower grassroots social governance. Digital governance is an institutional arrangement and continuous process under the conditions of digital technology, led by the government, and the digital platform and enterprises, social organizations, online communities, individual citizens and other multiple subjects to participate in relevant affairs.[3]

3.4 Relatively weak public infrastructure

Public infrastructure is a necessary condition for social governance at the grassroots level. Grassroots organizations pay more attention to achieving economic growth, and invest most of the funds in the construction of various undertakings and industries, thus neglecting the construction of grassroots public infrastructure, resulting in problems. Such as relatively backward public medical equipment, insufficient educational resources and basic conditions, and relatively single cultural basic platforms in some areas.

3.5 The shortage of talents for grassroots governance

In recent years, the state has vigorously encouraged fresh graduates to participate in the construction and development of grassroots and use what they have learned to bring new ideas to grassroots work. However, the common problem with most students who go straight to grassroots jobs after graduation is that they lack the necessary work experience and need to be led by experienced staff when faced with difficult problems on the job.

4 Ways to promote the modernization of grassroots social governance

At present, through the efforts of the Party, the state and all the people, the construction of social governance at the grassroots level has achieved remarkable results, but there are still many deficiencies in the construction process, and relevant departments need to start from the actual deficiencies in the construction, from strengthening grassroots social governance, mobilizing the participation of multiple subjects, integrating media technology, improving infrastructure and other aspects to seek countermeasures to help the modernization of grassroots social governance, to achieve the maximum efficiency of grassroots social governance.

4.1 Focus on community-level social and environmental governance

In view of the problem that the social environment governance work in the process of grassroots social governance is not optimistic, the relevant departments should start from this aspect in the future and constantly improve the system and structure of grassroots social governance. Specific departments optimize and integrate social resources at the grassroots level to achieve social governance. For example, natural rural resources can be transformed into ecological parks or pilot areas for green crops, so as to improve the phenomenon of rural ecological governance and environmental governance. At the same time, grass-roots governments should also focus on the selection of talents, and introduce college graduates, entrepreneurs and veterans and other groups through various channels to serve as supervisors of social and environmental governance in grass-roots areas to ensure the implementation of daily social governance work.[4]Grassroots governments should focus on building high-quality professional social governance teams. With the development of new urbanization, the related rural social governance issues involve more aspects and complexity compared to urban community governance, which further tests the professional ability, comprehensive coordination, and the implementation and guarantee ability of policies such as uniting the masses organized by village and town governments in social governance.

4.2 Mobilize multiple entities to participate in governance

As pointed out in the report to the 20th CPC National Congress, strengthening and innovating social governance cannot be achieved without joint efforts, joint governance and shared benefits, and the coordinated participation of diverse social entities. Therefore, in the process of grassroots social governance, relevant departments need to fully mobilize the main forces of social enterprises, unit organizations and other main forces to jointly build a new pattern of social governance. Relevant departments can create three governance schemes according to actual needs: gap filling mode, collaborative mode and alternative mode. In the vacancy filling model, society and the market are the lead, and the government maintains and coordinates social relations; In the collaborative model, the government, the market and social entities each have the responsibility to divide labor, jointly design social governance norms, and negotiate public affairs; In the alternative model, the government is the leader, and the market and society play an alternative role to solve social problems and provide public services. These three models need to be cross-applied according to local conditions in order to optimize the effect of subject participation in governance.Give full play to the construction of rural social groups, change the single work center of social groups, expand the coverage of social groups' work, and allow more types of social groups to participate in social governance through volunteers, industry associations, united front groups and other relevant group organizations. Build an interactive platform, increase feedback channels, so that the public can feedback their real ideas to government departments, which can be targeted and purposeful when formulating policies, and at the same time, policies can be conveyed to the people in the first time to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people.

4.3 Actively integrate into the media technology

In recent years, the role of cyberspace has been emphasized in national governance. Taking the entire network system and community as a unit, utilizing the entire internet for information sharing can significantly improve the transmission speed of social sentiment and public opinion. At the same time, information can be made public and transparent to the maximum extent, enabling people to timely understand the process and results of event resolution, allowing them to supervise the true implementation of various national policies and policies, and safeguarding the interests of the people.The development of information technology has brought conditions and opportunities for the promotion of grassroots social governance. In the future, we should actively integrate media technology into the work of social governance and innovate social governance means. For example, in grass-roots towns and villages, new media technologies can be used to establish and integrate media centers to carry out columns such as rural tourism and rural culture construction, and conduct investigations and records on the status quo of rural social governance on the ground. Or arrange financial media staff to carry out social governance theme shooting in the countryside, close to the actual life of grassroots people, and enrich the means of social governance communication. Digitalization is the leading force of Chinese modernization, and digital governance is the only way to modernize China's grass-roots social governance. First, improve the digital governance capacity at the grassroots level, establish digital thinking, grasp the balance between government leadership and the participation of multiple subjects, grasp the balance between administrative logic, market logic, technical logic and value logic, grasp the balance between vertical governance and horizontal governance, decentralized governance and intensive governance. The second is to enhance the digital feasibility of the grassroots, and increase the learning of digital literacy in basic education, higher education and recognition education. The third is to enhance the digital development capacity of the grassroots, promote the transformation of the industrial model from the supply channel east to the demand channel east through digital empowerment, increase the construction of

digital human capital, and strengthen digital skills training. Fourth, enhance the capacity of grassroots digital services, encourage the empowerment of digital platforms and means, so that remote areas and low-income people have access to better social services such as livelihood security.[5]

4.4 Improve public infrastructure

At present, there are still problems in the construction of public infrastructure in grassroots social governance, and relevant departments should focus on improving public infrastructure and doing a good job in logistical support. Specifically, the construction of public service facilities such as health care, education work, and production operations in townships and other areas can be increased, and cash infrastructure, appliances and supplies can be purchased, and professionals can be arranged to carry out regular maintenance.

4.5 Professional training of grassroots governance talents

Grassroots social governance personnel are the closest personnel for the people to communicate and contact, and at the same time, they are also the bridge and link between the people and the government. For the government and social organizations at all levels, the existing grassroots staff have the ability to play their own roles in their original jobs, but regular operational training is still needed for grassroots staff. Each policy needs to be explained and trained by professionals at the grassroots level, and at the same time, it is necessary to expand the training at the knowledge level, and in the face of complex social problems, it is necessary to cultivate a variety of professionals, so that the work can be improved in all aspects.The development of economic and social development and people's livelihood is fundamentally at the grassroots level, the most solid force support for social governance is also at the grassroots level, we must grasp the grassroots and lay the foundation as a long-term plan and a strategy to consolidate the foundation, China's social governance system and governance capacity modernization innovation construction is also being continuously improved, according to the goal and purpose of serving the people, in order to continuously meet the people's continuous yearning for a better life, transform into the idea of serving the people, strengthen districts and counties, do enough townships and towns, cover villages, and effectively consolidate the root tomb of social governance, Based on modern social governance services, we will continue to promote rural revitalization.

5.Summary

With the development of new-type urbanization, social governance at the grassroots level has entered a new stage of development and is also facing new challenges. Therefore, while actively promoting the modernization of grassroots social governance, it is necessary for relevant departments to constantly innovate governance methods and explore multiple paths to realize modern governance, so as to provide reference and reference for the realization of modern governance system and governance capacity. [6]

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