



Social Work Participating in the Governance of Rural Community

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Abstract: Rural community is the "last mile" of rural people. With the acceleration of industrialization and urbanization, the pattern of rural society has changed, but it has also brought the problem of weak subject, lack of action and network alienation in rural community governance. Now, under the planning of building rural social work stations, social work involved in the process of rural community governance can effectively wake up the governance subject, drive the governance action, reshape the governance network, constantly optimize the structure of rural community governance, and promote the effectiveness of rural community governance.

Keywords: social work, rural community, community governance

1. The proposal of the problem

The third plenary session of the 18th CPC Central Committee clearly put forward that the general goal of deepening the reform comprehensively is to improve and develop the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. Rural community governance as the cornerstone of grass-roots governance, at present, there are problems such as weak governance subject, lack of governance action and governance network alienation in the governance process of rural communities, which need to be solved by professional social work to open up the "last meter of livelihood services". The power of social work involved in the process of rural community governance can effectively promote the integration of resources and promote the participation of multiple subjects in the governance process. In the realization of the strategic goal of rural comprehensive revitalization, social work participation in rural community governance has become an inevitable trend, will continue to optimize the structure of rural community governance, and promote the effectiveness of rural community governance.

2. The problems existing in the current rural community governance

2.1 Weak governance subject

First of all, the goal of social governance is to build a new pattern of social governance jointly built, governed and shared, which means that the participation of multiple subjects is needed in rural community governance. Then, with the acceleration of the urbanization process, a large number of people outflow, most of the villages have the problem of hollowing out, and lack the participation of multiple governance subjects; secondly, most of the villagers lack the awareness of governance. In the face of public affairs, many villagers think that as long as it does not involve their own vital interests, it is not necessary to participate. Even if there are people who are enthusiastic about public affairs, there are not many opportunities to participate in the governance process; finally, the governance ability of the villagers is also deficient. In the governance process, it is difficult to completely solve grassroots affairs by relying solely on the strength of the village committee. In the face of many professional things, it can not be fully delivered to the masses.

2.2 Lack of governance action

Although many villages have taken many measures to mobilize the masses in the governance process, but the results are minimal. The available governance resources in rural areas have not been fully mobilized. In the actual governance process, the rural wise men and other resource subjects have not been well attracted to the governance field; rural governance also lacks a normalized mechanism. For example, some village committees have set up many non-governmental associations, but they have not played a role in the governance process; the passive action of villagers is also a problem of lack of governance action. Due to path dependence, villagers have no intention and motivation to participate in the governance process.

2.3 Alienation of governance network

First of all, governance needs the participation of multiple subjects and the establishment of an effective governance network. With the increase of rural population flow, the difference order pattern in rural society is slowly fading, and the

network connected by relations is slowly fading; secondly, with the development of economic society, the original rural areas mainly based on agricultural production are rapidly developing, and the villagers are engaged in different production work, which also dilutes the interests and cooperation between villagers, making the governance network alienated; with the merger of rural schools, rural cultural venues are less, and the traditional culture of rural areas has not been inherited and developed in a timely manner, which makes the rural culture gradually lose its vitality in the process of development, and the cultural bond is gradually fading, making the rural governance network alienated.

3. Promoting rural community governance with social work to produce real effects

At present, with the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, rural areas have begun to introduce a large number of social work professionals, actively develop social work, and embed social work into rural governance through government service purchase. It not only plays a role in serving the grass-roots people, carrying out self-organization construction, promoting the resolution of conflicts at the grass-roots level, but also promotes the precise implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. According to the planning of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the social work stations in towns and townships (streets) will achieve full coverage nationwide in 2025. This means that towns and townships will take social work stations as anchor points to let social work play a role in rural community governance, so as to explore new paths of community governance and promote new efficiency of rural community governance.

3.1 Awakening the governance subject with social work

After professional social workers participate in the process of rural governance, they will pay more attention to the existence of different subjects in rural areas. Under the current situation of rural hollowing out, the elderly, children and women have become the main forces involved in social governance in rural areas. Under the attention and leadership of social work, they can well promote the participation of relevant subjects. Social workers pay more attention to the daily life of the masses in the governance practice with a more refined perspective, and can better mobilize the enthusiasm of villagers to participate in governance. Villagers think they have no power to participate in governance. Under the leadership of social workers, more large-scale and more professional grassroots organizations can be established, so that the masses can realize their sense of responsibility and energy. Through grassroots organizations, the governance power can be enhanced, and the governance subject can be better driven to participate in governance.

3.2 Stimulate governance action with social work

Social workers can revitalize governance resources in a variety of ways. They can guide rural social organizations to participate in the process of social governance, and can also initiate plans and docking enterprises, so that the governance resources of multiple departments can truly match the needs of rural governance. In addition, social work organizations can better make non-governmental associations more professional, give full play to the advantages of local organizations, and produce governance effectiveness. Finally, the exemplary leading role of social workers can drive more people to actively participate in the governance process. Social workers form positive feedback by actively solving the problems of villagers, leading to extensive participation of villagers. At the same time, the driving of children can involve the whole family, and more villagers can participate in community governance.

3.3 Reshape governance network with social work

At present, social workers play a bridge role in the practice of rural governance. In different public affairs and activities, social work has invisibly driven the relationship between villagers and village committees; secondly, social work organizations play an important role in promoting the development of rural economy. Social workers will promote employment and increase the income of villagers in the process of docking enterprises' resources, which rebuilds the interest relationship to a certain extent and makes the mass relationship more concise; finally, in the cultural aspect of social work as an important aspect of community construction, social workers not only dig traditional culture and protect rural cultural context, but also do a lot of practical work in promoting rural cultural innovation. Under the practice of social work, the governance network of rural areas has become more specific and more modern.

4. Conclusion

Social work has professional advantages and plays a huge role in promoting the development of specific rural work. First, social workers can enrich social forces, cultivate the development of rural community organizations, and promote the participation of multiple subjects in the governance process. Second, social work changes the concept of rural masses through action, so that more people take the initiative to participate in the governance practice. Third, social workers can

act as a bridge, build a network and reshape the rural governance network. Promoting the practice of rural community governance with social work is promising.

References

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