

# Research on the Innovation of Rural Grassroots Management System in the Transition Period

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**Abstract:** my country's continuous promotion of industrialization and urbanization in the process of development has also led to a new development trend in my country's rural economy and society. On this basis, we must pay attention to the construction of rural grassroots management systems, and give full play to the leadership and leadership of local governments. As far as possible, build a rural grassroots management system that conforms to the trend of the times and the transition period. This is also the key to the governance of local governments in the future. This article mainly takes Yaoyingzi Village as the main research case to discuss the specific plan of rural village management system innovation during the transition period. As much as possible, through research to build new rural areas, promote rural economic and social development, and ensure that local governments can enhance the effectiveness of their functions.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of the Connotation of the Transition Period

The transition period refers to the period during which social development has transitioned from one stage to another. From an economic perspective, it changes from a planned economy to a market economy; from a political perspective, it changes from a rule of man to a rule of law; from a cultural and moral perspective, it places more emphasis on the development of a rational society. At the same time, the transition period also stipulates a certain period of time. The time period of the transition period used in this article is mainly from the time after the reform and opening up in 1978 to the present [1].

### 1.2 Rural Grassroots Management System

The rural management system is one of the social systems. Therefore, the rural grassroots management system mainly includes goals, systems, management methods, and specific sources of power. At the same time, it also includes the organizational structure, management processes, operating procedures and laws and regulations. The rural grassroots management system includes the construction of political power, public services and administrative management, as well as the management and disposal of things that exist in the village. Only under the leadership of the party can we innovate the rural grassroots management system, and promote the management effectiveness to be greatly improved, to ensure that the rural social development shows a harmonious and stable development trend [2].

## 2. Analysis of the Problems and Reasons Affecting the Grass-Roots System Innovation of Yaoyingzi Village during the Transition Period

### 2.1 There is a Phenomenon of Incoordination in the Internal Operation of Rural Autonomous Organizations

This problem mainly occurs in the handling, determination and supervision of affairs in Yaoyingzi Village. Villagers can participate in the villagers' representative meeting and ultimately

exercise their own democratic rights, but there is no substantive decision-making power in this process, so the role that the organization can play is very limited. The specific performance is as follows: firstly, when faced with a decision that has a significant impact on village affairs, it is prone to random changes, and the participation in the discussion of these major affairs is often determined by the decision of a few people; the other is the village affairs. The democratic nature of the decision and related procedures have not reached the norm. Basically, the affairs in the village are determined by the village committee, and members of the village organization cannot make other specific opinions on the operation of the decision; finally, the quality of the decision is relatively poor [3]. This is because the program flow in the decision-making process is not standardized, and the information also has asymmetric phenomena. Even if the relevant village representative meeting is held, the villagers can only discuss the decisions made by the leadership team, which eventually leads to the meeting becoming a task release meeting, and the actual interests of the villagers cannot be fully considered.

## **2.2 Insufficient Awareness of Villagers' Participation and Low Degree of Organization**

The implementation of the rural grassroots management system must involve villagers, so as to ensure that relevant decisions and policies can be smoothly implemented into reality. However, due to the economic, cultural and other aspects of Yaoyingzi Village that are relatively backward at the moment, it is difficult for farmers here to express their interests, and they cannot put forward their opinions and suggestions through various channels [4]; democracy of local farmers. Insufficient awareness, basically unwilling to participate in the management of rural affairs, have a strong dependence on the government, and do not know their own democratic interests; and can find that the farmers in Yaoyingzi Village are not well organized, basically. It is difficult to use organizations to express their reasonable demands and protect their own interests. The existence of these problems ultimately led to the inability to effectively innovate and reform the grassroots management system of Xiayaoyingzi Village during the transition period.

## **2.3 The Grassroots Management System Shows a Trend of Fragmentation and Discretization**

The construction and development of grass-roots management systems need to rely on rural grassroots organizations. In addition, rural grassroots organizations are also the main key to timely resolve social conflicts and prevent social risks. However, when we went to Yaoyingzi Village, we could find that the organizational structure and corresponding organizational power in the grassroots management system showed serious eccentricity. In addition, Yaoyingzi Village still belongs to the traditional one-way government governance model, and this business model has been unable to adapt to the diversified development situation of the rural economy in the transition period [5]. Finally, it can be found from the operation plan of the management system that the Yaoyingzi Village still uses a grassroots management system of urban and rural division and management. Such a management system mechanism has no way to meet the needs of social and economic development during the transition period. There is also a powerless phenomenon in terms of contradictions, which will cause some social contradictions to be constantly stimulated. Social conflicts that arise locally are basically resolved internally, but when such a high-pressure management model is likely to lead to complex social conflicts, they are often unable to resolve them.

# **3. Promote the Innovation Strategy of the Grass-Roots Management System of Yaoyingzi Village during the Transition Period**

## **3.1 Transform Village-Level Organization Management Functions**

During the transition period, various policies promulgated by the state have caused huge changes in the management and related tasks of village-level organizations. At the same time, the workload has also been increasing. The government's public products and services are important to villagers, constantly improving. Therefore, in order to better improve the innovation level of the grass-roots

management system of Yaoyingzi Village, it is necessary to transform the village-level organization and management functions [6]. For example, the model of political and economic separation can be adopted, so that the administrative organizations in the village-level organizations are more engaged in administrative management work, and serve the public welfare undertakings and related activities included in the jurisdiction, which cannot directly affect the economy in the village. Big influence. In turn, it can gradually transform the government functions that have equal emphasis on economy and administration in the traditional development process. The village collective economic organization can better play its independent role and lay a good foundation for the subsequent economic development and innovation of the management system and mechanism.

It is also necessary to clarify the core leadership position of grassroots party organizations. Innovating the rural grassroots management system should also pay attention to distinguish and standardize the functions of village-level organizations at different levels and types, and promote the continuous strengthening of the level of village-level party organizations, and further put the core leadership of village-level party organizations in many organizations and Highlighted in the work, the functions of different village party organizations are clarified. Actively explore specific methods for smoothing the relationship between village organizations at all levels.

### **3.2 Innovation of Rural Collective Economic Management System**

When the grass-roots management system and mechanism want to conform to the development of the times, the actual conditions and needs of the countryside itself, it is necessary to carry out management and system innovation for the rural collective economy. In this way, the basic economic rights and interests of farmers can also be guaranteed. The first is to reform the existing collective financial management mechanism in rural areas, and introduce social intermediary organizations as far as possible to promote a better standardization of rural financial work. This type of organization does not belong to the government, but is established under the premise of following the laws and regulations of the country and serving the government and society. In this process, the organization will also play an important role in ties and connections. Such social intermediary organizations will not be fully interfered by the government, but they also have many advantages such as fairness, neutrality and authority [7]. Therefore, these advantages can be fully utilized, but in the process of using such social intermediary organizations, the actual economic situation of Yaoyingzi Village itself must also be taken into consideration. The government should give certain economic support and help when necessary. Various ways to generate income for Yaoyingzi Village, in order to support social organizations to play their role in it, and they can also recruit some volunteers to carry out services in Yaoyingzi Village; The management and operation of assets have been improved to further lay a good foundation for the transformation and reform of Yaoyingzi Village. The asset management and operation is carried out by establishing a village-level collective office, and the income obtained can be used for the local public service and welfare system in addition to the necessary expenses. It is also necessary to solidify the equity quantified assets, and share cooperatives with rural collective participation will divide the shares into individual and collective two different shares.

### **3.3 Protect the Democratic Rights and Interests of Farmers and Improve the villagers' Self-Government System**

The main purpose of the innovation of the grass-roots management system is to protect the democratic rights of farmers. Therefore, by actively carrying out rural party building work, villagers can be guided to autonomy as much as possible, so that villagers can truly integrate their own rights to participate, know and supervise. Rights and other rights. It is also necessary to encourage farmers to establish the concept of the rule of law in their hearts, and to raise the awareness and consciousness of farmers to fulfill their obligations and protect their rights and interests [8]. As far as possible, resolve and deal with the social contradictions that exist in the countryside to ensure that the countryside can develop and progress in a stable and harmonious environment. It is also necessary to clarify the authority and boundaries of the villagers' self-government system, and improve the corresponding rules and regulations so that the implementation of village-level self-

government will not be hindered more.

### **3.4 Strengthen Farmers' Awareness of Participation and Expand the Main Body of Rural Grassroots Management System**

In addition to ensuring that the government is the main body, the grassroots management system must also increase the level of social participation. Therefore, in the process of innovating the rural grassroots management system, it is necessary to adapt to the needs of rural development in the transition period, follow the operation and development rules of the rural management system, and improve the single situation of the traditional single management body. And in accordance with the actual situation of farmers and production practice, the introduction of professional organizations to train farmers. Through the application of this method, the organization of farmers has been continuously improved as much as possible. In addition, farmers also need to actively communicate and communicate with grassroots party organizations, so that grassroots party organizations can timely understand farmers' demands and interests, and improve the public service level of grassroots party organizations. In addition, we must pay attention to the education of farmers, and promote the continuous improvement of farmers' democratic awareness and ability to participate in democratic management. Through the use of diversified methods to promote democracy and legal concepts, through the promotion of law popularization of villagers, so that more villagers can establish the concept of respecting the law and observing the law in their hearts, and carry out their own legal rights in a way that conforms to legal norms protection.

### **3.5 Accelerate the Process of Equalizing the Government's Basic Public Services**

Equalization of basic public services requires the government to provide its people with the most basic public services that conform to social development trends, follow the concept of justice, and perform relatively equalization by exerting its own functions. It mainly includes many different fields such as medical resources, income distribution, employment and education. However, Yaoyingzi Village itself does not have an industrial foundation, the water conservancy facilities in the infrastructure are not perfect, the transportation development is not convenient, and the villagers left behind in the countryside are mainly non-labor forces, and the rural population has relatively more diseases. Many of the above issues indicate that Yaoyingzi Village urgently needs to equalize basic public services, and implement it as far as possible in every corner and everyone in Yaoyingzi Village [9]. Through the construction of convenient service agencies and social service management platforms, the use of one-stop, agency, regular and door-to-door service methods to provide more effective help to the villagers of Yaoyingzi Village and maximize the government's public services as much as possible Benefit everyone. Coordinate the relationship between the region and the population, as far as possible to promote the grass-roots management system to show integrated development and progress.

## **4. Conclusion**

With the economic development and progress of our country's rural areas, it has shown a trend of transformation and development. Under this background, the author went to Yaoyingzi Village to work and study. During the work, the author found that there are some problems in the rural grassroots management system of Yaoyingzi Village. For example, the administrative management work and other affairs involved are quite heavy. The traditional management system is no longer suitable for the current rural economic construction and daily management. Demand; In addition, there are many social contradictions in the countryside, which are easy to trigger many group incidents; there are many problems such as the deep connection between grass-roots autonomy and government administration. Therefore, by studying Yaoyingzi Village's transition to the grassroots system during the transition period, it proposes specific innovation strategies, such as: transforming village-level organizational functions, improving villagers' autonomy, increasing villagers' participation, and innovating rural collective economic management systems and mechanisms. Successfully played a positive role in promoting the social stability of Yaoyingzi Village and

strengthening the guidance and leadership of the grassroots management system.

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