

## **Ethnic Village Governance: Paradigm, Policy and Practice**

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**Abstract:** With the integration of the 19th National Congress into the higher-level national strategy of rural revitalization, its conceptual connotation, paradigm basis, theoretical logic, policy evolution, and practice model have all become important issues to be clarified. As a specific type of village, ethnic villages around the discussion of its effective governance will inevitably rely on the paradigm development and practice law of general rural governance, and also highlight the key variables of its national factors.

### **1. Introduction**

The discussion of rural governance involves three issues: theoretical analysis and paradigm summarization of domestic and foreign scholars based on different academic backgrounds; vertical dimension of indigenous and contemporary and horizontal dimensions of indigenous and foreign diversified governance policies based on different historical contexts and value orientations; On the basis of inheritance and extraterritorial reference, contemporary practice based on local social context. From the perspective of deduction, the three logically present the theoretical paradigm as a public policy and then embodied as a hierarchical progressive structure of grassroots practice; from the perspective of time and space, the three present spatial and local spatial differences, The traditional and contemporary diachronic inheritance is a three-dimensional coexistence structure. In the theory and practice, rural governance also faces the problems of general and individual, universal and special that is, different regions, different characteristics, and different types of rural areas. Taking the theory and practice in the contemporary local context as the coordinate origin, we can comprehensively compect and examine the issues related to ethnic rural governance from the three dimensions of paradigm, policy and practice.

### **2. Paradigm Reconstruction: Compatibility and Integration of Multiple Choices**

In the field of social governance, there are a number of relevant theoretical paradigms that have had or are having an important impact:

#### **2.1 Marx's Research Paradigm of Urban-Rural Integration**

The core logic is that the basis of urban-rural integration is the close internal relationship between agriculture and industry. Marx pointed out that "The most balanced distribution of large industries across the country is a condition for eliminating the separation of cities and villages." That is, in order to develop the economy, culture, science and technology and politics, the village must rely on the industrial strength of the town, that is, to implement urban-rural integration. .

#### **2.2 Marx and Engels' National Management Research Paradigm**

Marx proposed that the state must respect the development needs of social economy, culture and politics in the process of fulfilling the state's social management functions. It must give full play to its social management functions and realize the interests of all aspects of society. Balance can ensure the stability of society and political power.

## **2.3 Research Paradigm of Collaborative Governance**

It is an organic combination of modern synergy theory and governance theory, emphasizing the collaboration and joint dynamics of social governance subsystems, which makes many complex and sharp social problems simple and moderate. It has gradually become an indispensable analytical framework and paradigm in the social science field. Collaborative governance "is the realistic path to solve rural social problems."

## **2.4 Multi-Center Governance Research Paradigm**

Founded by Elinor Ostrom and Vincent Ostrom, the core logic is in public affairs management, "emphasizing the importance of governance autonomous organization and autonomous governance in public affairs, [3] with a view to overcoming egoism, taking public services and escaping public service responsibilities, and thus achieving the common interests of each center.

## **2.5 Xi Jinping's National Governance Research Paradigm**

Its national governance system and state governance capacity modernization theory emphasizes the practical experience of the country and other socialist countries, the use of the rule of law and the rule of law, the people-oriented participation, and the absorption of foreign advanced experience. It effectively compatible with the latest achievements in integrating advanced experience and paradigms at home and abroad.

In October 2017, Xi Jinping put forward the "Implementation Strategy for Rural Revitalization" in the report of the 19th National Congress, which clarified the general requirements of "prosperous industry, ecological livability, civilized civilization, effective governance, and prosperous life". This is the first time that the "Opinions on Promoting the Construction of a New Socialist Countryside" (Zhong Fa [2006] No. 1) put forward the "Village Governance" proposition for 11 years, and was once again integrated into a higher-level national strategy. An important part of the rural revitalization strategy.

## **3. Policy Orientation: Comprehensive and Comprehensive Dialectic and Unity**

### **3.1 "Five In One": The Comprehensiveness of Rural Governance.**

At present, the biggest imbalance in China's development is the imbalance between urban and rural development; the biggest insufficiency is the inadequacy of rural development. The direct direction of the rural revitalization strategy is the biggest shortcoming of this comprehensive construction of a well-off society and modernization. To implement the overall requirement for rural revitalization is to comprehensively promote the comprehensive development of the "five in one" of economic, political, cultural, social and ecological civilization construction, so as to thoroughly solve the "three rural" problem fundamentally. In the 40 years since the reform and opening up, the strategy of revitalizing the countryside has been put forward, and the focus has shifted downwards. Under the background of the urban-rural dual characteristics and the significant income gap between the residents and the central government making imbalances and insufficiently clear judgments, it is an inevitable choice for policy orientation. The ultimate direction of the rural governance system is far more than the political and social level, but an all-round support system. The fundamental task and ultimate goal of ethnic and rural governance is to effectively support the realization of the "five in one" comprehensive revitalization of the entire nation and the country from the "governance" dimension.

### **3.2 "Three-In-One": the Comprehensiveness of Rural Governance.**

Rural governance is a governance subject supplemented by township governments, village-level village self-governing organizations and rural party organizations, and other rural authoritative organizations. It provides public goods for rural society. Its basic characteristics are the rule of law, rule of virtue, and autonomy. The basic goal of "three-way reunification" is to maintain the basic justice of rural society, promote the economic growth of rural society and ensure the sustainable

development of rural society. The current reform has entered the deep-water zone and comprehensive reform. One of the core propositions is to straighten out the relationship between the state, society, government and market, activate rural economic and social development, and rural governance is the micro-presentation of this issue. The essence of rural governance is the distribution of public power at the village level. The essence of the market economy is that the market plays a fundamental and decisive role in resource allocation. The market economy is the rule of law economy based on rules; the market economy is the rule of virtue economy on the basis of honesty; the market economy is the self-governing economy with rational decision-making and self-financing.

### **3.3 "Political and Economic Coordination": Dialecticality of Two-Wheel Drive.**

The core latitude of rural revitalization is the development of the economy. But the particularity of the country is that it is difficult to achieve real development without the five-in-one. Effective rural governance is an objective requirement for rural economic development and a fundamental guarantee for rural economic development. Rural revitalization is both an economic issue and a political issue. At the rural level, there is never a clear distinction between politics and economy, and the biggest bottleneck in rural development is often the result of the intertwining of political and economic factors. Without effective rural governance, it is difficult to have prosperous industrial development; without the support of industrial development, it is difficult to form a stable and efficient rural governance system. Issues at the governance level are often rooted in economic contradictions; economic issues are often manifested as conflicts at the governance level. Some of the unexpected events involving ethnic factors that have attracted the attention of the central government have in fact stemmed from the long-term accumulation of competition contradictions in the local economy. In addition, family powers, religious beliefs, customs and other factors are major influencing factors that cannot be ignored in the process of economic development in rural areas, especially at the village level. There is almost no possibility that economic development will completely abandon local people's feelings and social conditions will unilaterally advance. . The correct understanding and handling of the relationship between rural governance and economic development is the key to the smooth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China stated that "it is necessary to focus on improving organizational strength and highlight political functions." "Building grassroots party organizations such as rural and social organizations into "promoting the party's ideas, implementing party decisions, leading grassroots governance, uniting and mobilizing the masses, and promoting The strong battle fortification of reform and development a strong fighting fortress that promotes reform and development." [1] Here, the party's grassroots organizations have in fact become the Archimedes point that incited the revitalization of the entire countryside, repeatedly emphasizing the role of returning to its political function, just to ensure its maintenance. Sufficient political leadership and social mobilization, and truly give full play to the role of the critical node and convergence of the government and society. Politically, through policy and institutional reforms and adjustments, the internal driving force is released and the productive forces are liberated; economically, through capital, factor input and promotion, the internal driving force is formed and the productive forces are developed.

## **4. Practice and Innovation: Problem-Oriented Wisdom and Responsibility**

### **4.1 The Dilemma of the Stratification System of "Village Administration" and "Village Governance".**

"Hometown Politics" emphasizes the management capacity of township governments in political affairs, administrative affairs and economic affairs. "Village governance" refers to the specific management of village-level organizations on the basis of autonomy. Townships and villages are comparable, but they are two completely different levels. There are qualitative differences between the two countries in terms of political authority, organizational mobilization ability, and resource

allocation ability. There are many things in common. The biggest one is the lack of ability. The township's "political" energy is insufficient, the village's "governance" is not enough, and the roots are limited in its resources and ability to allocate resources.

#### **4.2 The Dual Pressure Dilemma of "Governance" and "Revitalization".**

Rural development is a breakthrough in the industry. But one of the main obstacles to industrial development is governance. To promote the authority and credibility of grassroots organizations, we must develop and strengthen the village-level collective economy. It is an important material basis for enhancing service functions, promoting economic and social development, and achieving common prosperity. This is not only an economic issue but also a political issue.

#### **4.3 "Complex" and "Sensitive" National Factors.**

In the development of ethnic and rural areas, ethnic factors as a variable have a greater weight than many people think. Ethnic relations, religious beliefs, family powers, customs and habits may completely destroy the operational basis of industrial policies, leading to the failure of model interpretation and the expected high failure. But this is the reality. How to quantify? How to summarize? How to explain? Encourage encouragement, but not excessive superstition, including instrumental rationality, including the paradigm data model. The tools are applied, not worshipped. It can not be kidnapped by tools, is subject to numerical indicators. Flexibility and practicality, even breaking the set, can innovate to form our own understanding and characteristics.

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