

The Dilemma and Countermeasures of International Rural Social Governance

SUN, Maoran ^{1*}

¹ South China Institute of Frontier Science (Guangdong), China

* SUN, Maoran is the corresponding author, E-mail: maoransun86@gmail.com

Abstract: Rural social governance is an important part of national governance, facing many difficulties, such as population outflow, resource scarcity, environmental pollution, and lack of rights. To address these challenges, comprehensive measures need to be taken, including strengthening the construction of grassroots organizations, increasing farmers' participation, increasing talent cultivation, and developing information technology. These measures help to improve the governance level of rural society and promote the stability and development of rural society.

Keywords: Rural Social Governance, Challenges, Measures.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8395572>

1 The Dilemma of Rural Social Governance in Foreign Countries

1.1 Rural Population Loss and Aging Situation Have Not Significantly Improved

Although countries are actively engaged in rural construction and revitalization, there is still a lot of room for improvement in the overall governance of rural areas compared to the high level of urban economic development and public services. As a result, a large number of young and middle-aged rural labor force have flowed into cities, and there is a serious shortage of children and aging in rural areas. The rural population transfer in industrialized countries such as Europe and America has led to a rapid reduction in rural population, and most of this transfer is permanent. The phenomenon of "reverse urbanization" that emerged in the late 20th century has not effectively alleviated the low population situation in rural areas. Similarly, the elderly population ratio in rural South Korea is significantly higher than the national elderly population ratio, with 45.2% of the elderly population aged 65 and above in rural Japan in 2019. Under the urban-rural development gap, in order to avoid rural decline and improve rural governance level, governments of various countries have improved rural infrastructure, expanded the supply of rural public goods, established agricultural support systems, and taken various measures to promote urban-rural integration. However, in fact, these measures have limited effectiveness in slowing down rural population outflow and attracting population return. The small population and aging population are still important factors affecting rural social governance.

1.2 The Role of Social Organizations is Greatly Influenced by the Government

Social organizations are influenced by the government's policy orientation and related attitudes when participating in social governance. Governments in countries such as the UK and France strictly regulate and regulate the activities of non-governmental organizations through legislation and supervision of fund flows. The vast majority of social organizations in South Korea are established with government support, and the Korean Farmers' Association has a close relationship with the government and has actually undertaken many government functions. After Modi came to power in India, he ordered stronger regulation of non-governmental organizations to maintain government authority. The attitude of governments in various countries is closely related to the development of their domestic social organizations, and the strength of social organizations is related to their channels and paths of participation in rural social governance. Funding is a key element in participating in rural social governance, and government procurement of services, as the main source of funding for most social organizations, also causes social organizations to make some changes in project operations due to the intentional or unintentional tendency of the government. Therefore, the autonomy of social organizations in governance is a complex proposition influenced by political power and social environment.

1.3 The Actual Effect of Digital Rural Areas is Limited

The use of information technology to build digital villages is one of the key ways to promote rural

development, and many developed countries and some developing countries have regarded it as an important strategic practice. But we can also see that the actual effect of this construction plan still needs to be observed. The overall construction of digital rural areas in the United States is led by market mechanisms, and the profit orientation of the market may lead it to focus its attention and investment on rural areas with faster and more returns. However, the coverage of rural areas in remote areas is insufficient, and the actual implementation of policies related to rural information technology reform is weak, and there is a gap in the level of digital governance between regions. The construction of digital rural areas in India is highly valued by the government, but overall, most farmers in India are relatively poor in terms of education and knowledge level, making it difficult for digital literacy education to cover all villagers in all regions in the short term. Therefore, many farmers find it difficult to use internet devices properly and have a correct understanding of digital services and rights. In addition, the power outage problem in India has also had a significant impact on the normal operation of the internet in rural areas. It should also be noted that the aging population in rural areas is not conducive to the comprehensive promotion of digital technology, and the degradation of cognitive abilities of the elderly makes it difficult to use intelligent devices. Further efforts are needed to promote rural social governance through digital rural areas.

2 Experience and Reference

Stones from other mountains can be used to attack jade. Based on the practice and experience of rural social governance in major countries in Europe, America, and Asia, summarize the feasible path of international rural governance

2.1 Improving the Policy and Legal System and Provide Legal Protection

In carrying out rural social governance, various countries have formulated corresponding laws and regulations to determine the responsibilities of various departmental entities and regulate the implementation of specific policy measures. The United States has gone through four stages of continuously improving its rural development policies, the UK, France, and Japan have formulated detailed legal systems for different fields, and South Korea has continuously updated the "Agriculture and Rural Basic Law" with the changing times and conditions, all of which have to some extent promoted its rural revitalization process. The Rural Revitalization Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China passed in 2021 provides guidance and guarantees for various aspects of rural development. However, in practical operation, it is necessary to establish a more clear and classified management system, clarify the allocation of powers and responsibilities of governments at all levels, avoid layer by

layer transfer of tasks, and design more targeted regulations and policies for various fields in rural areas. The legal system has an inherent normative and restrictive effect, improving the legal system of rural social governance, and ensuring the effectiveness of relevant policies through its enforceability, adaptability, stability, and designability.

2.2 Cultivating Farmers' Cooperative Organizations and Social Organizations, and Establishing a Diversified Governance Pattern

For European and American countries, the federal government of the United States empowers grassroots organizations to enhance their autonomy. The UK has established a multi-level governance system with top-level design, local collaboration, organizational co governance, and association promotion. France has launched the "Rural Development Plan" to promote the participation of social organizations in rural social governance. In Asian countries, Japanese farmers' associations and other social organizations have played an active role in promoting rural agricultural development and providing rural public services. Civil society organizations in South Korea have increased the level of farmers' organization, and non-governmental organizations in India have also actively participated in rural poverty alleviation and the supply of other public goods. Therefore, the participation of farmers' organizations and social organizations is conducive to promoting the modernization of rural governance. As the key subject of rural social governance, farmers have a sense of familiarity and integration with the countryside that other subjects cannot achieve. Establishing farmers' cooperative organizations with coordinated interests and shared governance, relying on the organization to gather and integrate dispersed farmers, mobilizing their home advantages and enthusiasm to participate in rural social governance, is conducive to promoting "good governance" in rural areas. Social organizations can to some extent compensate for "government failure". The government should provide social organizations with opportunities and space for fair participation in rural social governance, in order to establish and improve rural communities.

2.3 Paying Attention to Rural Education and Cultivate Talents in Rural Social Governance

Talent resources are fundamental to maintaining social development, and the aforementioned countries have invested heavily in rural education popularization and agricultural skill training. The United States and Britain provide educational services to rural students through digital strategies, while France strengthens technical training for young farmers and develops the self-development ability of rural residents; Japan and South Korea improve the

vocational skills and knowledge level of villagers through formal school education, professional training, and workshops; India conducts digital literacy education to provide information skills training for farmers, and relies on online dissemination of course learning resources to improve educational sustainability. These measures are conducive to improving the overall level of rural areas. We can draw on some useful experiences, establish various ways and channels for rural education, and encourage the mobilization of social forces such as researchers, teachers, and professional technicians to join the training team for farmers; Provide vocational training that meets the subjective and objective requirements of farmers with different abilities and hobbies. By promoting and educating villagers, we aim to enhance their sense of autonomy and subjectivity, stimulate and retain their autonomy while also exerting their subjective initiative, and cultivate more rural social governance talents.

2.4 Developing Information Technology and Improving Governance Level

In the digital era, it is necessary to rely on technology as a support and utilize information technology and professional technology to promote social progress. European and American countries actively promote the practice of digital rural construction, improve the level of rural informatization, and promote remote services and remote work; India is using its digital industry advantage to promote rural poverty alleviation, helping farmers enjoy social welfare and timely understand market information. It is necessary to accelerate the development of information technology, build digital villages, and drive agriculture and rural modernization. Of course, under current conditions, it is necessary to continue to improve the internet infrastructure in rural areas, especially the network connections in remote mountain villages, and through training to help villagers learn how to obtain demand information through the internet, reduce information poverty, and ensure that the welfare of the digital society covers all rural areas. At the same time, information technology can achieve large-scale connectivity, and with the help of platforms, relevant parties have the opportunity to participate in governance, bridging information barriers between each other, enabling integration and docking between various entities, and thus contributing more to rural social governance.

3 Global Cooperation: Promoting a Community With a Shared Future For Mankind and Realizing International Rural Revitalization

In today's interconnected world, the development and well-being of rural areas are crucial for the progress and

prosperity of the entire global community. However, rural areas are facing numerous challenges, including poverty, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to education and healthcare, and environmental degradation. To address these challenges and realize international rural revitalization, it is essential to promote a community with a shared future for mankind.

The concept of a community with a shared future for mankind emphasizes the interdependence and interconnectedness of all nations and peoples. It recognizes that the problems facing rural areas are not limited to any particular country or region but are global in nature. Therefore, international cooperation and collaboration are essential to achieve sustainable rural development.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the editor and anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and valuable suggestions.

Funding

Not applicable.

Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Conflict of interest

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Author Contributions

Not applicable.

About the Authors

SUN, Maoran

Director of the Social Science Research Centre at South China Institute of Frontier Science (Guangdong), with research interests in sociology, classical philosophy, ESG, and digital transformation systems.

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