
Research on Rural Public Service Mechanisms from the Perspective of Local Governance

Zeyuan Qin

Jiangxi Modern Vocational College

Abstract: Due to the problems of insufficient total supply, imbalanced service supply structure, and unfair supply in the supply process, it is of great significance to improve the supply of rural public services in China. Starting from the perspective of local governance, this article further elaborates on its theoretical content and argues for the perspective of local governance in the provision of public services in rural areas of China. And provide suggestions for improving the public service supply mechanism in rural areas of China, hoping to contribute to the construction of a harmonious society.

Keywords: Local governance, rural public service supply mechanism

1. Local Governance Theory and Rural Public Service Supply

1.1A Historical Review of Theoretical Research on Land Method Governance

In the current rural issues in China, local governance theory has become a major popular slogan. The contemporary governance theory originated from the reform of local governments in Europe in the 1980s. Due to the common problems in local governance brought about by high welfare countries, the UK took the lead in carrying out local governance reforms, emphasizing economic, efficiency, and efficiency reforms. It advocated the establishment of a "power controlled government" to achieve a flattened government hierarchy, reduce taxes, limit local government spending, and achieve marketization and privatization. Italy, on the other hand, achieved a redistribution of central and local powers through local reforms. [1] In this reform, it is increasingly showing the characteristics of "anti nationalism". Through this reform, local autonomy has been expanded, local governments have become increasingly the main actors in action, and the central government is paying more attention to the performance evaluation of local governments.

After the mid-1980s, the local governance movement expanded to European countries, while local governance theories also spread to countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Against the backdrop of significant changes, China is also striving to explore a socialist construction path that is in line with its national conditions. China's central decentralization, local decentralization, administrative system reform, political democratization reform, and rural village autonomy reform are also becoming increasingly intense. However, the above reforms need to be supported by a strong theory, so more practical and specific local governance theories should be introduced into China. Compared with traditional theories, local governance theory not only focuses on the distribution of power between the central and local governments, local politics and democratic systems, as well as the fundamental issues of local political power, but also emphasizes innovative thinking to break the value limitations of the binary opposition between the government and the market, and emphasizes the establishment of a new mechanism for sustainable development.

1.2 The Current Situation of Public Service Supply in Rural China

For a long time, China has implemented two different public service supply models targeting the dual social structure of urban and rural areas. Generally, countries provide public services in cities, but in rural areas, the government provides a small amount of economic subsidies for the

supply of public services in rural areas. In most cases, it is self supplied by farmers themselves and the collective economy in rural areas. And with the reform in our country, the investment in public services in rural areas is becoming less and less, so the two different modes of public service supply have brought about an increasing gap between urban and rural areas.

With the vigorous promotion of rural compulsory education in China, the main rural public service supply in China has been basically realized; In terms of cultural undertakings in rural areas, the Chinese government has implemented projects such as bringing home appliances to the countryside and digital screening of rural films. To continuously improve and expand the scientific and cultural literacy of farmers; In terms of agricultural technology, the country has issued the No. 1 central document to form technical guidance and connect the technology communication network of surrounding farmers

2.The current problems in the supply of rural public services in China

2.1The main body of rural public service supply is lacking

The grassroots government in our country has taken on responsibilities that should not have been taken on by itself in the provision of public services in rural areas, and there is also a situation of governance chaos in the supply of public services in rural areas. Therefore, there is a serious phenomenon of overstepping its main body. Moreover, the central and provincial governments have not taken on corresponding responsibilities and lack corresponding financial support. At the same time, the social organizations in rural areas of our country are not strong enough and have congenital developmental deficiencies, making it difficult to play their role in public service supply. They lack equal status with the government in terms of qualifications, resulting in insufficient competitiveness. In addition, their lack of experience has led to a long-term lack of participation in rural social organizations.

2.2Lack of effective supervision and evaluation platforms in the process of public service supply

The government is in a state of low efficiency in providing public services in rural areas.

The reason for the lack of effective supervision and evaluation platforms in the process of public service supply is twofold: on the one hand, the relevant laws in China are not perfect; on the other hand, the supervision channels in rural areas are not smooth. Moreover, due to the fact that the government is the sole subject of management, farmers can only passively accept it, resulting in inequality in status. Due to the lack of effective supervision and evaluation mechanisms, farmers who were supposed to speak on rural public supply cannot find effective channels, which is not conducive to improving service quality.

Reference:

[1]Li Qiao, Zhang Dawei Contemporary Local Governance Research: Review and Outlook [J] Journal of Inner Mongolia University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2004, 01, 46 (1)

[2]Cao Jianguang A Review of Domestic Local Governance Research [J] Southeast Academic, 2008 (2)

[3]Jiang Xiumin, Sun Jie The problems and countermeasures in the supply of public services in rural areas of China [J] Journal of Dalian Maritime University (Social Sciences Edition), 2010, 10, 9 (5)

[4]Liu Xinjian, Liu Yanchao Exploration of the supply of rural public services and its countermeasures [J] Chongqing Social Sciences, 2007 (3)

Research on the Importance of Cultural Elements in Urban

Construction

Qiang Zhang

Shandong Business Vocational College

Abstract:Cultural elements in urban construction showcase the taste, connotation, and accumulation of the city to the outside world. The six cultural elements of history, morality, landscape, calligraphy and painting, revolution, and cuisine have illuminated the tourism industry, enriched the connotation of architecture, and created a city brand in Xuzhou, achieving new improvements in four directions: cultural function construction, cultural inheritance and innovation, cultural industry development, and cultural welfare projects.

Keywords:Xuzhou Urban Construction Cultural Elements

1.Overview of Classification of Cultural Elements

Xuzhou has a long historical and cultural heritage, rich cultural resources, and outstanding advantages in cultural construction. In recent years, the "Dancing Han Style" project, which has been deeply implemented, has built a number of cultural landmarks such as art galleries, music halls, Olympic Sports Center, Celebrity Hall, and Good People's Garden, giving traditional culture new era connotations and shaping more distinct urban cultural characteristics in keeping with the times.

Xuzhou is the birthplace of Han culture and possesses valuable historical and cultural elements. Xuzhou has successively carried out high-level renovations on cultural facilities such as museums, Han portrait stone museums, Guishan Han tombs, and Han cultural scenic spots, greatly enhancing the cultural functions of the city. The "Dancing Han Style" project has launched multiple literary and artistic creations and large-scale film and television dramas, in conjunction with key projects such as the Han Culture Scenic Area and the Han Portrait Stone Decryption Experience Hall, showcasing the city's historical heritage. Key cultural books such as "The Department of Sinology" fully interpret the virtues and wisdom in Chinese culture, making the connotations of the two Han cultures more concrete and truly becoming representative cultural symbols of Jiangsu.

In the past century, there have been numerous renowned calligraphers and painters in Xuzhou, and the culture of calligraphy and painting is another urban calling card of Xuzhou. The group of Xuzhou calligraphers and painters, represented by Zhang Boying, Li Keran, Zhu Dequn, and others, has become a unique landscape of Chinese calligraphy and painting art. The Pengcheng School of Painting in Xuzhou regularly holds research conferences and exhibitions, leveraging platforms such as the Huaihai Economic Zone Art Exchange Center, Li Keran Art Museum, and Nanhu Academy to bring together renowned masters, numerous calligraphy and painting masterpieces, elevate artistic value, and create a new atmosphere of prosperous development of calligraphy and painting culture.

Xuzhou is the main battlefield of the Huaihai Campaign, with abundant resources in party and military history, numerous red cultural sites, and an inexhaustible spiritual wealth left behind. Xuzhou has focused on building a "red culture" brand, vigorously promoting the spirit of the Huaihai martyrs, implementing the Red Culture Research Project, strengthening the construction, use, and management of patriotic education bases such as the Huaihai Campaign Martyrs