

Research on the Function of the Civil Affairs Department in the Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract. In the actual process of promoting the rural revitalization strategy, some of the problems in rural revitalization have not been improved due to the lack of perfect system construction, and low coordination in civil affairs departments and social organizations that have not been improved. This paper links the actual situation, deeply analyzes the problem from the perspective of the civil affairs department, and gives the improvement strategies that it should be adopted.

Keywords: rural revitalization strategy; civil affairs department; social organization; grassroots construction

Since the end of 2020, when all the Chinese people entered a moderately prosperous era, people's lives have undergone a qualitative change. While living and working in peace and contentment, General Secretary Xi Jinping has made instructions to "firmly guard the bottom line of preventing large-scale poverty alleviation", which has warned us to comprehensively promote rural revitalization and continue to consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation. On this basis, the government departments take the civil affairs system as the first, mainly responsible for the three categories of security, grassroots construction and social organizations, the author has intermittently investigated the grassroots for one year, and will explain the problems explored from the above three aspects, and put forward improvement strategies.

1. The Policy of the Bottom Line-Guarantee

1.1 Some problems in the work of Social welfare security

"Security" is based on "social assistance", which is essentially "people with access to medical care, elderly care, and housing". In terms of people's livelihood, the main safeguard measures include subsistence allowances, medical care, housing and education. Its main problems are:

1.1.1 Inaccurate information of poor families

In the grass-roots investigation has found a lot of such problems that some people are regarded as the ranks of the low-income households. Those who are living in a hundred square meters of self-built house, driving a car of more than one hundred thousand yuan, lying in the home of the idle people every day, statistic as the rank of the poor into the civil affairs database. In some counties, the staff of the civil affairs system cannot accurately know the real data of the poor households and obtain useful information from the open and transparent data, which will cause dissatisfaction with the same village who cannot get the subsistence allowance, and cannot guarantee the smooth development of the identification work.

1.1.2 Information processing of poor families is inefficient

Such problems are mainly concentrated in the difficulty, long cycle and fruitless waiting in the application of subsistence allowance, resulting in the accumulation of information, slow processing speed, unable to timely protection of the families of poor people, easy to cause the life of some poor people can not be effectively guaranteed.

1.2 Countermeasures to implement the "protection" work in the overall environment of rural revitalization

1.2.1 The growing improvement of the rescue and management system

In order to improve the dynamic management system of social assistance and promote the legalization of social assistance work, it is necessary to have relevant policy support, actively promote the notification of social assistance, the guarantee of implementing commitments and strengthen the agreement management. Civil affairs departments should strengthen the credibility and transparency of the subsistence allowance, strengthen the tracking of the subsistence allowance, accurately verify the income of the subsistence allowance families, and prevent fraud; at the same time, they should also improve the personal credit system and improve its accuracy to achieve the targeted purpose.

1.2.2 Information technology construction

The low degree of information and application technology in the civil affairs department is the weakness in its working mechanism. Civil affairs departments shall cooperate with the relevant information department, establish a perfect social assistance management system, accelerate the feedback of poor data, shorten the time of the family economic situation, to prevent the application for low, temporary assistance approval time is too long, cannot timely give approval, cannot timely obtain assistance and other issues.

2. Grassroots construction

2.1 Problems in front of the current construction of rural grass-roots organizations

At present, China's rural grassroots governance work is still facing severe challenges, the main problems are:

2.1.1 The no-well-laid structure of rural grassroots organizations

After the 1980s, China's rural grassroots construction model has been constantly innovating, and the deepening of rural reform has made the problem of disharmony in rural construction exposed. This paper shows that the imperfection of the rural community construction is reflected in the relationship between the grassroots government and the villagers, the government construction and the villagers' autonomy, the party committee and the village committee; the lack of the participation initiative in the rural grassroots construction.

2.1.2 The bias of grassroots ideology

At present, many grass-roots cadres still have some ideological deviation in the work. It should be an important work to bring farmers into grass-roots construction and contribute to grass-roots construction, but some grass-roots cadres do not agree with the participation of the masses, and even confuse the significance of rural construction with political party construction and political construction. Some cadres believe that compared with the previous policies, people participating at the grassroots level will not only increase the cost of finance, manpower and material resources, but also cannot achieve the expected results, and more and more people participating will also reduce the stability of the grassroots society. Some farmers have a similar idea, they do not have a strong desire to participate, they feel that even if they have done a lot of analysis and advice, they do not have a say. Moreover, even those farmers who have already devoted themselves to the grassroots construction level are not mentally aware that they are qualified to participate in and defend their political rights. Fear of reprisals, people involved in political movements often subscribe to different opinions. Therefore, in the reform process of rural grass-roots political power, we must start from the ideological.

2.2 Countermeasures for grassroots construction under the overall environment of rural revitalization

2.2.1 Optimize the targets to build a service-oriented government

It is the direction of the civil affairs departments to establish a service-oriented unit with limited behavior, rule of law responsibility and efficiency as the fundamental characteristics, and to transform the administrative relationship into the relationship between "the government and the masses". At present, some grass-roots units have not eradicated the traditional civil affairs concept, the transformation of service consciousness and role transformation process is still very slow, the working mode of command has not changed, and the people still follow the old practice of paternalism. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate the disadvantages, build a service-oriented government and units in the administration and civil affairs work, and create a harmonious and efficient grass-roots construction environment. We will strengthen the initiative to find out assistance, and timely find out the poor people in need of assistance and assistance by comprehensive means of offline application, online application, hotline for help, and data comparison, so as to effectively prevent the "leakage of insurance" problems. Resolutely correct the problems such as perfunctory responsibility and delay in social assistance work; rectify the problems of social assistance services, inaction, ugly face and difficult work. Constantly improve the quality of service, improve the level of service, focus on reducing links, reducing materials, pressure time limit. We will establish a mechanism for tolerating and correcting errors, and encourage grassroots officials to fulfill their responsibilities.

2.2.2 Standardize the operation process of rural grassroots organizations

The establishment of a scientific, scientific and reasonable rural grass-roots governance system, is urgently needed for the current rural construction, if without a set of perfect procedures and procedures to do guidance, rural grass-roots construction is empty talk. China's regional development differences, different economic conditions, it is difficult to form a unified local civil affairs department system. However, in the process of rural construction, there must be a basic operating elements, otherwise, it is a "castle in the air". Therefore, while strengthening democratic management, it is also necessary to strengthen the guidance of rural self-education and self-service management. In addition, governments at all levels should consciously supervise and regulate the construction of the grassroots level, and truly play their due role. They should go deep into the people, listen to their opinions, understand their needs, and listen to their opinions. In short, in the process of standardizing the operation, we should not adopt formalism or unchanging rigidity. We must adhere to seeking truth from facts, flexible and effective institutional arrangements.

3. Social organizations

3.1 Several issues in the participation of civil society organizations in civil affairs work

In March this year, social organizations' to promote rural revitalization was proposed for the first time, marking that the integration of social organizations will provide a new grassroots vitality for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. It is now in the initial stage, and also has the following problems:

3.1.1 Problems on building-up mechanism

At present, due to the low construction level and slow development of social organizations, the problems of self-construction, specialization degree, organizational development and operation mechanism are more prominent.

There are some defects in the competition mechanism of social organizations in China. In order to get the strong support from the civil affairs departments and all sectors of society, social organizations must constantly improve their competitiveness and make them stand out from the

many organizations. However, in the rural society, a considerable number of staff come from the countryside, and their knowledge and professional quality are relatively low. Despite the increasing number of licensed social workers and more practitioners in social groups, the problem is that China's rural population is shrinking, and the "hollowing out" and "aging" problems arise in rural development.

3.1.2 Problems on building on the system of organization and registration

Since the level of autonomy of rural social organizations is lower than that of cities and towns, it needs the guidance and support of civil affairs departments, otherwise there will be chaos. In recent years, the illegal behavior of rural social organizations has become more and more prominent, and various cases are constantly emerging continuously. There are many problems in existing laws and regulations in China, among which the most prominent point is that the access conditions for associations are too harsh and difficult to implement; so many existing and operating associations are not qualified to the supervision and restraint of civil affairs departments. In addition, even if the government meets the registration requirements, it must pass the Ministry of Civil Affairs, industry and commerce, and professional institutions to register, resulting in most associations can not successfully register. Therefore, the civil affairs departments should communicate with the industry and commerce and other units, improve the registration, management system, in order to prevent the relevant system of the relevant associations and other systems, legal systems conflict.

3.2 The Countermeasures for the cooperation between civil affairs Departments and civil society Organizations under the environment of rural development

3.2.1 Improvements from the legitimacy and standardization of social organizations

With the development of economy, various social groups gradually formed, the industry scope is expanding, but the lack of corresponding regulations; in order to get the state recognition, generally rely on the civil affairs departments, so the need to establish a special administrative system. Secondly, we should develop a standard registration procedure for social groups. The current administrative regulations lead to the high threshold and difficulty of the registration of associations, and many unregistered associations cannot be effectively supervised. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the registration system, and formulate the corresponding registration system according to its operation mode and components; to guide the institutions that can effectively assist the civil affairs department to promote the rural development, and to severely punish the illegal institutions in its name.

3.2.2 Changes from mainly on control to stimulating the vitality of social organizations

The focus of administrative law enforcement from administrative licensing and registration to administrative supervision depends on both national regulation and civil participation, especially grassroots organizations; farmers have a deep understanding of the behavior of rural social groups, so in the countryside, to establish an efficient and transparent supervision mechanism through a sound public feedback and complaint mechanism, to form a stable structure of "government-social organization-rural residents". In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the articles of associations do not conflict with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, because there are many types of associations themselves, and individual associations involve a wide range of industries, often involving three or more aspects of civil affairs, industry and commerce, and education. Therefore, different industry laws and regulations have the functions of restricting social organizations. To solve the above problems, civil affairs departments should unite with relevant parties, formulate individualized regulations that comply with local characteristics according to local characteristics.

Reference

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