The Role and Difficulty Analysis of Community Governance in the Process of Rural Floating Population Integrating into City

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, a large number of rural surplus labor force has entered the cities to form a large number of floating population. However, due to the influence of household registration system and cultural psychology, it is difficult to truly integrate into the city. Mass incidents caused by the equalization of public services have also had a negative impact on social stability. Based on the research and summary of relevant documents and materials, combined with the characteristics and theories of the current rural floating population and community governance, this paper seeks for the difficulties of community governance, and puts forward possible methods to solve the difficulties, so as to contribute to improving the level of social governance.

1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, the gradual loosening of the household registration system has provided institutional possibilities for large-scale population movements. The rapid economic development in coastal areas, the implementation of the enterprise contract system and the requirement to liberalize the number of employees in private enterprises have greatly stimulated the demand for employment, which is a great attraction to the large number of rural surplus labor force caused by the implementation of the household contract responsibility system. However, due to the existence of the household registration system separating urban and rural areas, it is difficult for the rural floating population to enjoy the equal public services and social security after entering the city, and it is also impossible to enjoy the treatment that they could have enjoyed in the rural areas because they left their hometown. This has led to serious damage to the legitimate rights and interests of the floating population in rural areas while making it difficult to safeguard their rights through normal channels.

Therefore, this paper aims at exploring the role of community governance in promoting the integration of rural floating population into the city, analyzing the current difficulties and causes, and then finding ways to solve these difficulties. In order to ease social conflicts and maintain social stability, a feasible solution is sought.

2. The Foundation for Community Governance to Play a Role

2.1 Large and complicated rural floating population.

In recent years, with the advancement and development of urbanization and agricultural mechanization, the rural labor force has been further liberated, and the scale of rural surplus labor force has increased accordingly. In particular, the improvement of the rural land transfer policy and the state's protection of migrant workers are gradually on the right track, and entering the city has no worries. Especially with the industrial upgrading and the popularization of compulsory education, as well as the continuous development of urban economy and the continuous growth of enterprise employment demand, the cultural level of the rural floating population has also been greatly improved. Income and job choice margins for urban workers have also increased significantly. According to the "push-pull theory" and China's situation, the large-scale and large-scale rural population flow will not stop for a period of time.

At the same time, the personnel structure of the rural floating population tends to be complicated.

Different from the simple young and middle-aged labor force in the past, a large number of underage school-age children and the elderly have also joined the floating population. According to the "China Floating Population Development Report 2016" by the Health and Safety Commission, in 2015 alone, there were 13.04 million elderly floating population aged 60 years and above in China. According to the dynamic monitoring data of the National Health and Safety Commission, the floating elderly population has shown an increasing trend since 2000, with an average annual growth rate of about 6.6% from 2000 to 2015. The number of children who move with them will never differ much. It can be seen that the floating population in rural areas is gradually showing the trend of family mobility and the personnel structure is gradually complicated. This also poses new challenges to the management of the floating population.

It is also worth noting that the floating population is increasingly paying attention to the protection of their rights and interests. Know how to safeguard their rights and interests through litigation, petition, seeking media and government help. It gradually deviates from the "silence" characteristic of the rural floating population in the past. In the past, the only way to deal with problems was to "block" them, which would lead to mass incidents and social instability.

2.2 The powerful function of community governance.

In recent years, community governance has achieved brilliant results in local practices and played an important role in easing social conflicts and communicating government-mass relations. Community governance models such as Yantian model, Qingdao model and Shanghai model have played an important role in eliminating the "administration" of communities by dividing communities into "minimum units" of governance. Community governance models such as Yantian model, Qingdao model and Shanghai model have played an important role in eliminating the "administration" of communities by dividing communities into "minimum units" of governance.

Community is not only the micro cell of society, but also the foundation of social composition. Society is the enlargement and expansion of community. Thus, there is a close connection between the community and the society. Without good governance in the community, there will be no good governance in the society. Good community governance can bring lasting social harmony. At the present stage, community governance mainly replaces the traditional mandatory management mode by "soft means" such as cultural atmosphere infection and advanced typical infection. Taking Wuhan Baibuting Community as an example, through the development of community cultural construction, the cultivation of community cultural atmosphere and the combination of cultural construction and community governance, the harmonious neighborhood relationship has been greatly promoted, the situation of people living and working in peace and contentment has been maintained, and the benign development of community governance has been realized.

3. Difficulties in Community Governance

American sociologist David Popenoe pointed out that "communities are strongly linked through daily common identity". This shows that the cultivation of identity is conducive to the development of the community and to the endogenous power of community governance. However, the reality is that it is difficult for the communities where the rural floating population gather to cultivate the community residents' sense of identity. One reason is that the primary purpose of population mobility is to obtain higher remuneration. The other reason is that the working hours of the rural floating population are not fixed and it is difficult to form a unified time to carry out community activities.

Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "A certain culture (as a culture of ideology) is a reflection of the politics and economy of a certain society, and it also gives great influence and functions on the politics and economy of a certain society. While economy is the foundation, politics is the concentrated expression of economy. This is our basic view on the relationship between culture, politics and economy and the relationship between politics and economy. Then, a certain form of politics and economy first determines that certain form of culture; Then, that certain form of culture will influence and affect certain forms of politics and economy. "Community governance is

beneficial to community residents in the long run. Thus, community identity, which also belongs to the cultural field, is closely related to economy. Whether they can meet the interest needs of the rural floating population becomes the key to the extent of their participation in community governance.

4. The Possibility of Solving Difficulties

4.1 Relatively concentrated residential distribution.

According to the previous analysis, the structure of the floating population in rural areas is complicated at this stage. First, lower income makes it difficult for them to own their own property, so they can only choose a few fixed areas with lower prices. This gathering of social groups and organizations has created conditions for the formation of communities with the characteristics of floating population.

Compared with ordinary commercial residential communities in cities, communities with strong homogeneity have stronger interest demands and similar cultural atmosphere. Any political participation, besides expressing the demand for political power, is more rooted in economic interests. Interests are the most fundamental motive force of political behavior. The essence of community governance is a kind of democratic management subordinate to political behavior, so the appeal of interests is of great help to the formation of political behavior. Especially with the improvement of enterprise technology, signing long-term employment contracts has become a trend, which is undoubtedly of great benefit to reduce the mobility of floating population and help them pursue long-term interests.

4.2 Higher quality of political participation.

In recent years, with the popularization of compulsory education, the education level of the rural floating population has greatly improved compared with the past. They are more and more aware of what rights they should enjoy and why they should have these rights. These have laid a good cultural foundation for them to participate in community governance in the city.

According to the 2017 Migrant Workers Monitoring Survey Report released by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2018, the new generation of migrant workers born after 1980 began to become the main body of migrant workers, accounting for more than half of the total number of migrant workers in the country for the first time, reaching 50.5%, and their educational level was significantly improved, accounting for 84% of the total. Considering that migrant workers constitute the vast majority of the floating population in rural areas, we can say that most of the floating population in rural areas have a high level of education at this stage. At the same time, there is no denying that at this stage our country's grass-roots self-government work is better carried out in the countryside than in the cities, and the vast majority of the rural floating population have participated in the election of villagers' committees. This kind of experience is of great help in improving political quality and understanding the importance of political participation. At least when similar political activities are carried out in cities, it will not appear strange, which provides a good foundation for political activities in the gathering places of rural floating population in cities.

5. Conclusion

The current community governance has already got rid of the characteristics of administration in the past, and has increasingly attached importance to the role of social forces in community governance. It truly regards community members as the masters of the community and fully realizes that community governance "aims at the needs of community members". Peasant migrants are also gradually forming their own communities in the cities. Therefore, it is of great significance to promote social integration in the areas where rural migrants flow through the role of community governance. This requires us to dialectically analyze the possible problems and contradictions in the governance process and the characteristics of the two, and find out scientific methods to solve the problems.

As the goal of community governance, good social governance requires us to establish a benign communication channel among multiple subjects, give full play to the spirit of democratic consultation, and correctly understand the role of grassroots residents' autonomy system in community governance. The establishment of this communication channel is in essence to give the government, the urban aborigines and the rural floating population a way to express their demands and play games of interests.

Most of the floating population in cities have experienced the autonomy of villagers in rural areas and have some knowledge and experience of the grass-roots autonomy system. This is conducive to their acceptance of the form of autonomy of city residents and their participation in it. Through the analysis of the governance experiences of western communities such as the United States and Japan in governing developed countries, it is not difficult to find out that the most important thing to give full play to the autonomy of grassroots residents is not only to have system guarantee, but also to cultivate the democratic consciousness and collective concept of community residents.

At the same time, we should note that since most of the floating population in rural areas gather in villages in cities and other less well-managed areas, the personnel structure is complicated, and even there are quite a number of unemployed vagrants and criminals. Therefore, we must do a good job of screening these people who obviously do not have the ability of self-government before carrying out grass-roots self-government, so as to prevent them from using grass-roots self-government for personal gain through illegal means.

With the progress of society, people have a new understanding of how to build a harmonious community and a harmonious society. The most obvious change is from previous community management to community governance.

Literally, there is only one word difference between the two, but there is an obvious difference. From the main body of governance, the main body of management is unitary and the main body of governance is pluralistic. In terms of management structure, management is vertical and management is flat. Management is one-dimensional and governance is systematic. The reason why traditional social management is unidirectional is that its power runs from top to bottom and lacks interaction with other governance subjects. Therefore, it is of great significance to actively mobilize relevant subjects to participate in community governance.

Enterprises play an important role in the process of rural migrant workers obtaining economic rewards, maintaining their lives and achieving their own goals. Therefore, the most important subject in mobilizing community governance——Enterprises can play an important role in the enthusiasm of rural migrants. During the day, migrant workers work in enterprises for the most part. According to putnam's definition of social capital, "social capital is the mutual connection between individuals, that is, the network of relationships and the norms of mutual benefit and mutual trust resulting therefrom." It is not difficult for us to find that social capital and community governance belong to two different theoretical paradigms, but according to relevant research, the social capital status of the community is positively related to community governance, so strengthening social capital is of great help to community governance. The strengthening of social capital requires the strengthening of social relations and social exchanges. From this perspective, it is undoubtedly very important to close the social relations and exchanges between employees through enterprises and transfer such relations to community life.

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