

Analysis of Rural Public Management in China

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Abstract: In order to better develop the living standards and quality of life of rural people in China, and to better and better our country's public management issues, this article analyzes from three aspects: the current situation of public management in rural areas, problems in public management, and how Address public management issues.

1. Introduction

The meaning of public management Public management is the current social affairs as the management object. Social and public affairs mainly include public resources, public projects, and social issues.

Public resources have the following aspects: public facilities, public information resources, human resources, and natural resources. The public project is a series of actions and processes based on policies. He can make the current policies more concrete. Social problems refer to public problems that may or may not require attention and treatment, such as public transportation, public safety, and public equipment^[1].

The main content is that we should vigorously strengthen the construction of public facilities in rural areas, strive to develop education, improve the cultural level of farmers, improve their sanitary conditions, promote the improvement of sports facilities and other public services, so that the majority of farmers can enjoy the effectiveness of rural public management and provide them with The rights and interests of participating in political, economic, civilized, social and other activities. The current primary task of our rural public management is to manage various types of rural organizations in accordance with the law, resolve the contradictions among farmers, accelerate the rapid development of rural economy and improve the basic conditions for farmers' consumption Strive for Communism.

2. Problems in Rural Public Management in China

Rural basic equipment is incomplete and farmers' culture is low. Most villages have no public entertainment equipment, and the places with entertainment equipment are seriously damaged and there is no repair. The party and government always pay attention to the construction of rural cultural work, but they only exist on paper work without any substantial progress. The leaders at all levels below He only talks about the significance and theory of cultural construction, and does not tell the farmers what the fundamental significance of cultural construction is, nor does it know the true meaning of management. In addition, China's rural cultural institutions and institutions are reformed too frequently, and cultural propaganda is usually for the West When copying and copying, cultural work is contrary to the party's ideological and political work, which has led to the passive development of rural public management and cannot promote the development of rural public management in our country too well.

Insufficient supply of rural public products and inadequate service awareness have led to a series of crises in education, medical care, ecology, and other crises from urban public management. The poor quality of rural public services in China is basically based on poor rural education, underdeveloped medical care, and society Insufficient safeguards, etc. ^[2]Rural education is lagging behind, urban education is developed, there is a large gap in the development of urban and rural

education, there is a lack of public health resources in rural areas, urban public health is excellent, and there is a large gap in the development of urban and rural social security. Poor ecological environment protection in rural areas, severe river and river governance, and infrastructure construction all have serious shortages, and these supplies are seriously insufficient. It has seriously affected the development of public management in rural China.

China's current laws and regulations on rural public management are still lacking. Although relevant laws and regulations on public management have been established. In the face of the conflict between multiple interests in China's rural public management, some laws and regulations are currently in a blank state. Therefore, it is necessary to improve these regulations in a timely manner than to lack policies such as government regulation. Resulting in a relatively small supply of rural public goods. Many enterprises are often wary of investing in public goods in the countryside because they are afraid of conflicts with the peasants. Even if they have invested, they will quit.

3. How to Solve the Problem of Rural Public Management in China

3.1 Do a Good Job in Rural Education

On the basis of the existing rural compulsory education, it is necessary to improve the level of rural education and teaching, improve compulsory education policies, provide corresponding financial support, provide relief to families with financial difficulties, and help left-behind children more, so that they have equal rights to school and complete school. The obligation to ensure the nutritional health of rural students and enable the rapid development of urban and rural compulsory education. Strengthen rural students' Internet knowledge and farmers' network skills training so that they can keep up with the pace of the new era and cultivate widely available rural talents. More efforts have been made in rural education and teaching in poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas. Strengthen the ability of university graduates in China to transfer talents to the countryside, vigorously develop college student village officials, and give corresponding rewards to college students who have fulfilled their service periods in the countryside.

3.2 Developing Rural Culture

Make up for incomplete rural communication equipment, rent cultural information resource sharing, rural cultural center construction, rural movie screening and other rural cultural development, set up corresponding guarantee mechanisms for ancient rural culture, and form a more specific rural public cultural service system as soon as possible. Hold more civilized villages, friendly villages, rural cultural dissemination and other activities to improve the cultural level of the masses, and encourage farmers to abide by disciplines and laws and make pioneering and exemplary demonstrations for public management in rural areas, forming equality between men and women, knowing how to be patient, helping each other, and helping the poor Rural social customs. Strengthen the protection of rural intangible cultural heritage, so as to better reflect the basic qualities of the farmers^[3].

3.3 Promote the Development of Rural Medical and Health Services

On the basis of the county-level hospitals' operation, each small township has a small village clinic, which has improved the rural public management issues. At the same time, the construction of rural clinics should be strengthened to provide farmers with affordable medical supplies with high medical value. Vigorously train rural health personnel, implement free training programs for them, and increase subsidies for rural doctors. This has enabled the rural areas to have better medical resources and the people to better believe in rural medical care. Provide more rural doctor posts to allow more urban doctors to flood into the countryside^[4]. Strengthen disease prevention. Strengthen rural drug distribution and supervision to provide farmers with quality medicines. Actively develop integrated Chinese and Western medicine treatment, so as to speed up the cure of patients. Attaching importance to medical and health education and cultivating medical-related knowledge for children from an early age

3.4 Improve Rural Social Security System

Determine the minimum living guarantee in rural areas, allow the poor households to receive subsidies, increase financial subsidies to the rural poor households, and ensure that every household in need of poverty should receive proper subsidies, and continue to improve the standards and quality of the minimum living allowances. Fully implement the five-guarantee support policy in rural areas to ensure that poor households can also live in ordinary families. Provide real-time subsidies to affected households caused by natural disasters. Priority care policy for martyrs' families and disabled veterans. Minimize or avoid medical expenses for the elderly^[5]. Strengthen the guidance for the prevention of rural disability and rehabilitation of the disabled, so that the disabled can feel the warmth of society.

4. Conclusion

In short, the current rural public management problems in China still have relatively large shortcomings. This requires the government to work with the masses to better solve rural public management problems and make people live happier lives.

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