

# *The Role and Strategies of Grassroots Governments in Social Governance*

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**Abstract:** In the study of the role and strategies of grassroots governments in social governance, this article clarifies the core theme and explores the role and strategies adopted by grassroots governments in social governance. In terms of role analysis, the article discusses in detail the multiple roles of grassroots governments in social governance, including policy makers, public service providers, regulators, coordinators, and community participants. The complexity and interactivity of these roles highlight the multidimensional role of grassroots governments in social governance. In the strategy and practice section, this article mentions a series of social governance strategies adopted by grassroots governments, such as multi-level governance models, public participation mechanisms, government function transformation, and the application of innovative technologies. The purpose of these strategies is to improve governance efficiency, promote social fairness and justice, ensure social security and sustainable development, while encouraging active participation and autonomy among community residents.

## 1. Introduction

Social governance is a process in which the government and all walks of life work together to solve social problems, maintain social order and promote social harmony and stability through rules, policies, resource allocation and service provision. Social governance aims to realize public interests and meet the various needs of social members, covering the participation of the government, social organizations, enterprises and residents. Grass-roots government usually refers to the lowest level of local government, including counties, townships and villages, and its main responsibility is to manage and serve local communities[1]. Grass-roots government plays an important role in social governance, which is responsible for solving social problems in the region, providing basic public services and maintaining community order [2]. The role in social governance refers to the different roles and functions played by the government, social organizations and citizens in the process of governance. The government plays the role of formulating policies, regulations, providing public services, supervision and coordination, and social organizations are usually non-profit organizations, which bear the role of supervision, service, publicity and participation [3]. As a part of society, citizens have the right and obligation to participate in social

governance and put forward opinions and suggestions. Social governance strategy is a long-term planning and action plan adopted by the government to deal with social problems and promote social progress. These strategies include measures such as policy formulation, resource allocation, public service provision, social innovation and reform [4]. The formulation of social governance strategies needs to consider the complexity and diversity of society in order to effectively cope with the challenges in different fields. Social governance practice refers to the process that the government and all walks of life solve social problems and promote social progress through specific actions and project implementation according to social governance strategies, which includes specific measures of grass-roots governments, such as project implementation, service provision, community management and crisis response [5]. Social governance practice usually needs to consider factors such as resource allocation, cooperation and coordination, community participation, data analysis and effect evaluation. Social challenges and problems refer to various unfavorable factors and difficulties faced by society, such as poverty, unemployment, crime, environmental pollution, social inequality and so on [6]. These problems affect the stability and development of society and need the joint efforts of the government and all walks of life to solve them. The effectiveness of social governance refers to the results and effects achieved by the government and other social organizations in the process of social governance. It can measure whether the implementation of the policy has achieved the expected social goals, including solving problems, improving service quality, improving living conditions and promoting social harmony [7]. Social harmony and stability is one of the important goals of social governance, which refers to the harmonious relationship between various groups in society and the stable state of social order. The maintenance of social harmony and stability is conducive to the sustainable development of society and the realization of public interests [8].

## **2. Analysis of the Role of Grassroots Government in Social Governance**

In social governance, grassroots governments, as the bottom units of the government system, play a crucial role. This section will explore the different functions and roles of grassroots governments in social governance through detailed role analysis, including policy formulation and implementation, social service provision, community construction and management, social mediation and conflict resolution, as well as information transmission and promotion, in order to comprehensively understand their key role in social governance.

### **2.1. Policy formulation and implementation**

One of the primary responsibilities of grassroots governments in social governance is to participate in policy formulation. This includes processes such as government planning, project management, and regulatory development. Grassroots governments must ensure the feasibility and adaptability of policies at the local level to meet the specific needs of communities. This process involves policy analysis, drafting of legislation, and public participation[9]. Once policy formulation is completed, grassroots governments have a responsibility to ensure the effective implementation of policies. This includes tasks such as resource allocation, supervision, and improvement of execution. Policy implementation also requires cooperation between grassroots governments, other government departments, social organizations, and enterprises to ensure the comprehensive implementation of policies.

### **2.2. Social service provision**

Grassroots governments need to develop social service plans, determine the scope, goals, and

resource allocation of social services. This includes service planning in areas such as education, health, and social welfare to meet the basic needs of community residents. Grassroots governments are one of the main providers of social services, undertaking responsibilities such as education, healthcare, and social welfare. This includes the operation and management of facilities such as schools, hospitals, and social welfare institutions to ensure that residents can access high-quality services.

### 2.3. Community construction and management

Community construction and management are one of the core responsibilities of grassroots governments in social governance, aimed at maintaining the orderly development of communities, improving the quality of life of community residents, and promoting community harmony and stability. Community construction refers to the comprehensive development and improvement of communities promoted by grassroots governments through planning, investment, and resource allocation[10]. Grassroots governments need to formulate urban and land use plans to ensure the rational development and utilization of land resources within the community. This includes the planning of residential areas, commercial areas, public facilities, green spaces, etc. to meet the different needs of the community. Communities need to have good infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, water supply systems, sewage treatment facilities, electricity supply, etc., to provide convenient living conditions. Grassroots governments should provide social service facilities such as education, healthcare, culture, sports, and social welfare to meet the needs of community residents. Community management is a key link in ensuring the orderly operation of the community, and a series of management measures need to be taken, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Management Measures

Community leaders should develop and implement community rules and regulations, clarifying the rights and obligations of community residents. This includes regulations on residential rules, public order maintenance, environmental protection, etc., to ensure the harmony and order of the community. Grassroots governments need to ensure the safety of communities, including crime prevention, fire safety, traffic safety, and other aspects. Local authorities should establish patrol teams, security facilities, emergency rescue systems, etc., to improve the level of community safety. They should also coordinate social service resources to ensure that community residents have convenient access to services such as education, healthcare, employment, and social welfare. Additionally, social service centers, consulting institutions, etc. should be established to provide assistance and support. Residents should be encouraged to participate in community management and autonomy, community management and community committees, resident councils, and other

institutions to enable residents to participate in decision-making and management of affairs. Furthermore, there should be timely transmission of government policies and community information to enhance residents' understanding of community affairs. This includes using social media, official websites, traditional media and other channels for information promotion. Local authorities should establish an emergency response mechanism to respond to natural disasters, emergencies, and other emergency situations, and protect the life and property safety of community residents.

### 3. Strategies and practices of grassroots governments in social governance

#### 3.1. Social governance strategies of grassroots governments

The social governance strategies of grassroots governments play an important role in maintaining social order, promoting community development, and improving the quality of life of residents. These strategies aim to address various social challenges and problems, and provide effective governance measures. This article analyzes the social governance strategies of grassroots governments and describes them from four aspects, as shown in Figure 2.

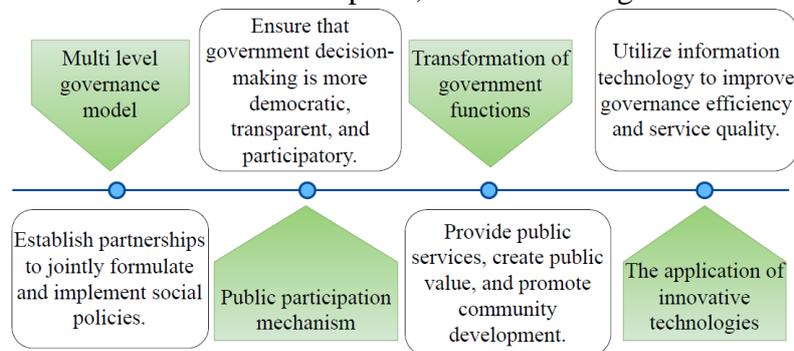


Figure 2: Social governance strategies of grassroots governments

##### 3.1.1. Multi level governance model

The multi-level governance model emphasizes the coordination and cooperation among various levels of entities such as government departments, social organizations, enterprises, and residents to solve social problems. The core idea of this strategy is to delegate governance power to lower levels, enabling grassroots governments to respond more flexibly to local issues while ensuring guidance and supervision from the central government. In a multi-level governance model, grassroots governments need to establish partnerships and work closely with other government departments, non-governmental organizations, enterprises, and community residents to jointly formulate and implement social policies. This cooperation can be achieved through mechanisms such as joint working groups, cooperation agreements, and cross departmental committees. For example, when dealing with environmental issues, grassroots governments can collaborate with environmental organizations, enterprises, and local communities to jointly develop environmental protection plans and measures.

##### 3.1.2. Public participation mechanism

The public participation mechanism is a strategy adopted to ensure that government decision-making is more democratic, transparent, and participatory. Grassroots governments should actively listen to and absorb the opinions and suggestions of residents, in order to better meet their needs and improve the quality and legitimacy of decision-making. Grassroots governments can organize

citizen consultation meetings and hearings, inviting residents and stakeholders to provide opinions and suggestions on policies and projects. Conducting community questionnaire surveys can help understand the needs and concerns of residents to guide government decision-making. Establishing community representative organizations or resident councils provides residents with the opportunity to participate in decision-making and supervise government work. We need to utilize the internet and social media platforms to enable residents to participate in policy discussions and provide feedback online.

### **3.1.3. Transformation of government functions**

The strategy of transforming government functions aims to transform grassroots governments from traditional "managerial" roles to "service-oriented" roles, focusing on providing public services, creating public value, and promoting community development. Grassroots governments should provide high-quality public services, including services in areas such as education, healthcare, social welfare, culture, and sports. The government should ensure the accessibility and fairness of services to meet the needs of different residents. Encourage and support innovation and entrepreneurial activities to promote socio-economic development. The government can provide support measures such as entrepreneurship training, venture capital funds, and technology parks. Grassroots governments need to formulate community development plans, clarify development goals and directions, and ensure the sustainable development of communities. The government should be committed to promoting social fairness and justice, reducing the wealth gap, providing equal opportunities, and ensuring that every resident can enjoy basic rights and well-being.

### **3.1.4. The application of innovative technologies**

In modern social governance, the application of innovative technologies has become crucial. Grassroots governments can use tools such as information technology, big data analysis, and artificial intelligence to improve governance efficiency and service quality. The government should establish an e-government platform to provide online government services, simplify administrative processes, and improve administrative efficiency. Utilizing big data analysis to understand community issues and needs helps in developing more precise policies and services. Adopting smart city technology is essential to improve the urban management level, optimize resource allocation, and enhance the urban environment and transportation. Interacting with residents through social media platforms, transmitting government information, listening to their voices, and enhancing government credibility are crucial components of effective governance.

## **3.2. Social governance practices of grassroots governments**

The social governance practices of grassroots governments cover a wide range of fields, aiming to maintain social stability, improve the living standards of residents, and promote community development. The social governance practices of grassroots governments can be divided into four aspects, as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Social Governance Practice Content of Grassroots Governments

These social governance practices reflect the key role and responsibility of grassroots governments in social governance. The government needs to continuously improve and innovate social governance methods to adapt to the changes and needs of society. At the same time, grassroots governments also need to establish effective partnerships and work closely with social organizations, enterprises, and community residents to jointly achieve the goals of social governance.

#### 4. Conclusions

Grassroots governments play multiple key roles in social governance, and their social governance strategies and practices have a profound impact on social stability, development, and the quality of life of residents. The adoption of a multi-level governance model helps to coordinate various forces such as government departments, social organizations, and enterprises at all levels to address complex social issues. The public participation mechanism emphasizes the democracy and transparency of decision-making, enhancing the legitimacy of decision-making. In terms of social governance practice, community construction and planning are the primary tasks of grassroots governments, covering areas such as urban planning, infrastructure construction, and environmental protection. The provision of education, culture, and social services helps to improve the quality of life of residents and the development of communities. Community safety and crisis management ensure the safety and stability of the community. In practice, grassroots governments need to fully recognize the importance of their social governance role, continuously improve their management and leadership capabilities, strengthen cooperation with community residents and stakeholders, and respond to social challenges and problems. The government needs to flexibly respond to the constantly changing social environment, adopt innovative and technology driven methods to improve governance efficiency, ensure social stability, and improve the quality of life of residents. This will contribute to the continuous improvement and development of the social governance system, providing a solid foundation for sustainable progress in society.

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