

# An Explanation On Difficulties In Rural Governance:Based On Trust

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**Abstract:** Trust is the cornerstone of the normal operation of society, is the basic elements of governance. Rural governance aims to build a good social order, which needs to build a series of trust to maintain and infiltration. Along with market economy forcing to infiltrate into the villages continually, the not high administrative efficiency township institutions, subjects culture rural type and semi-acquaintance society leads the rural have the trend that governance power appear involution, benefits appear involution, and autonomous ability show degradation, which causes distrust on villagers to social order, the authority of village cadres and cooperation of village cadres of obligations in different degree, bringing certain negative effects to the rural governance.

## 1. Introduction

“Promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity” was defined by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee as the overall goal of comprehensively deepening reform. Rural governance is an important part of the national governance system. The rise of building a national governance system and its rich connotations provide an important historical opportunity for discussing rural governance. In a certain sense, effective governance of the countryside is the foundation of state governance. The state of rural governance is not only directly related to the life of the peasants, the development of agriculture and the fate of the countryside, but also indirectly affects the entire modernization process of the country. Trust is the primary foundation of all social activities of human beings and the basic element of governance. Rural governance needs to build a series of trusts to infiltrate and maintain. This article tries to look at the rural governance dilemma from the perspective of trust.

## 2. Trust is the basic requirement of rural governance

Trust is the most basic relationship of human society, and it exists objectively in all people's interaction activities. As a subsystem of the whole society, rural society is also intertwined by various objective and interrelated social relations. Trust is one of the most basic ones. Trust can greatly enhance the villagers' centripetal force on the rural field, reduce the cost of rural governance, and the collective action of the village is easier to advance, thereby improving the benefits of rural governance and contributing to the development of the rural economy and society. In a village full of trust, the expectations and choices of villagers participating in rural affairs are obvious, because in a community life maintained by a high degree of trust, relying on reciprocity and cooperation, they can combine the recent altruism and long-term self-interest. Get up and improve the quality of life together. Due to time and energy constraints, it is often difficult for villagers to accurately and fairly understand public issues in rural governance. However, the existence of trust can effectively promote communication and understanding between village cadres and villagers, and effectively promote exchanges between villagers. A fairer consensus is reached.

Without trust, rural society will become an empty shell. As a result, rural governance can not be effectively exported in terms of collective economic growth, public resource allocation, public service capacity, and village public order.

### **3.the township institutions with low administrative efficiency lead to the trend of involution of governance power, which has led to the gradual decline of villagers' trust in social order.**

The township institutions of “Tiangao Emperor Yuan” lived in the foundation and the end of the entire national political system. The township political ecosystem has its relative independence and closedness. On the one hand, the state is extremely eager for the rural economy, and has no ability to control it accordingly; on the other hand, the authority represented by the township institutions does not depend on the rural society, and the intervention of state power makes it gradually benefit from the rural society. The alienation of the community makes it relatively easy for them to seek their own interests and the administrative efficiency is not high. The next logical problem is that it can not resolve the crisis of “involution” of state power. In other words, neither the state nor the society can restrain the inefficiency of township institutions, and it is impossible to prevent the state regime from beginning to “involve” at the grassroots level. In this case, the construction of township machines is the misplacement of administrative power, not the harmony of production order and life order, but the imbalance of production order and life order, which enables the majority of villagers to maintain and realize the natural order in the village. And the ethical social order has suspicion, thus giving a sense of distrust of self-interaction with others, with social organizations and with social institutions, leading to a vicious circle of rural governance.

### **4.the rural style of the subjects and cultures has led to the over-densification of governance benefits, which has led to the decline of villagers' trust in the authority of village cadres.**

There are many contradictions between the cultural style of the subjects and the governance of the countryside. Under the combined effect of internal and external factors, rural governance will gradually lose its vitality and lack the driving force of innovation, expansion and regeneration. Although the living standards of the peasants have been improved with the continuous development of the society, that is, “there is growth”; but the overall economic and social outlook of the rural areas can not keep up with the development of the society, that is, “no development”, thus appearing to The benefits are “over-densified”. The villagers' respect and worship of power are contrary to the subjective consciousness of the villagers who are implied by the rural governance. The ethical culture of the villagers' collective standard is in conflict with the individual-based jurisprudence culture required by the rural governance; the villagers' political alienation and Indifference and rural governance depend on the inability of the villagers to participate extensively. In the subject-type cultural pattern, the power structure of rural governance, operational procedures, methodologies and other basic fields have formed a stereotyped thinking, a stable and unchanging model and a rectification path, and continue to strengthen in the operation, resulting in reduced governance efficiency and increased governance costs. functional performance is not good. At present, most village cadres are still unable to adapt to the changes in the situation. The authority of the village cadres has been alienated, the villagers' feelings of alienation to the villages have increased, and the centrifugal tendency of the villagers has grown, leading to the inability of social management and public services to be implemented.

### **5.the rural ecology of the semi-acquaintance society has led to a decline in autonomy, which has led to a decline in the villagers' trust in the obligations of their partners.**

Chinese trust is a special trust based on a kinship community. Weber pointed out: “As a basis of trust in all trading relationships, most of China is based on pure personal relationships of kinship or similar kinship.”As a relatively loosely organized community, semi-acquaintance social tradition The clan association began to disintegrate, the blood relationship gradually weakened, the geographical relationship was gradually destroyed, the interest link was not established, and the established social foundation was lacking. The villagers thus became what Marx called “a bag of potatoes” within the village. Even the “bag of hedgehogs” is not only scattered in the bag, but also seems to be the competition between the two sides of the needle-to-head, the villagers have lost the

possibility of mutual assistance available to the villagers of highly socially connected villages. In the rural areas of the semi-acquaintance society, the familiarity between the villagers is reduced, the villagers' sense of the village is gradually lost, and the ordinary villagers no longer have close economic and political relations with the village collective before the flow, and the villagers and the villagers help each other. The common foundation of cooperation is diminishing, and the obligation to cooperate with others is becoming increasingly lacking.

## **6. Summary**

Rural governance is an important part of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. China's rural areas are faced with many governance dilemmas in the process of rapid urbanization. It is urgent to continuously deepen the reform of rural governance structure and gradually improve the level of rural governance modernization. Under the macro background of the country's vigorous promotion of the governance system, administrative reforms should be implemented to give play to the leading role of township governments; foster village governance elites and civil organizations to continuously improve their own governance capabilities and levels; improve laws and regulations, and build effective operations. Mechanism; build a benign rural ecology and rich rural culture to maximize governance.

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