

Research on community construction in Pasturing areas of China

Wang Yingxue, Zhang Jiliang*

Institute of Government Management, Heilongjiang University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China

**Corresponding Author*

Abstract: Pasturing area community is a special form of rural community; its construction and development tasks are heavy and difficult. Strengthening the construction of public services, the construction of residents' self-management ability and the construction of community culture are the main tasks of the current community construction in pasturing areas. At present, there are some problems in the community construction of pasturing areas, such as lagging infrastructure construction, low level of public utility development and imperfect community service system. Therefore, under the premise of strengthening the concept of responsibility for community development in pasturing areas, we should establish multiple coordination mechanisms and multiple financing mechanisms, strengthen the construction of community talent team and gradually improve the service function of community in pasturing areas.

Keywords: Pasturing Area Community; Community Construction; Community Development

1. Introduction

The construction and development of pasturing area communities is an important social problem to be solved urgently. As a unique form of rural community, Pasturing area community brings a lot of inconvenience to its own construction and development because of its unique industrial form and herdsmen's scattered living characteristics. Governments at all levels should take active actions, effectively assume the organizational responsibility for community construction in pasturing areas, play a leading role, make good use of public financial resources, mobilize the broad social forces, and do their best to solve the problem of community construction and development in pasturing area, better meet the needs of

residents in pasturing areas for a better life, so that they can fully share the fruits of reform and development.

2. The Concept of Pasturing Area Community

Pasturing area community is a special community form based on the subdivision of industry types. In general, we are used to classifying the areas where local people live as urban areas or rural areas according to their way of production and life. After the concept of "community" in the sense of social settlement, the above two types of areas have evolved into "urban community" and "rural community", and correspondingly, the concepts of "urban community residents" and "rural community residents" have also emerged. As we all know, agriculture is the main industry type in rural areas, and "agriculture" has a narrow sense and a broad sense. the narrow sense of agriculture refers to planting industry, while the broad sense of agriculture not only includes planting industry, but also includes Breeding industry, forestry, and so on. At the same time, the Breeding industry can be subdivided into animal husbandry, aquaculture, and so on. What we call "Pasturing area" is the area with animal husbandry as the main industrial form. According to this, we can think that Pasturing area community refers to "a living community of various social activities in a certain geographical range, based on the animal husbandry economy, composed of a certain number of herdsmen, with internal interaction and cultural maintenance. " [1] Wang Junmin pointed out the basic characteristics of pasturing area communities earlier: one is that animal husbandry is the pillar industry in the region, and the other is that these herdsmen are sedentary grazing rather than traditional nomadic. [2]

3. The Main Task of Community

Construction in Pasturing Area

3.1 Promoting the Extension of Public Services to Pasturing Area Communities

Meeting the basic public service needs of local residents is an important responsibility of local governments. These public services mainly include education, medical care, elderly care, employment, and so on. From the overall perspective of urban and rural construction, the supply quantity and quality of these public services are improving year by year, but from the comparison between urban and rural areas, there is a big gap between the supply level of public services in rural areas, especially in pasturing area communities, and urban areas. the Five development Concepts emphasize "coordinated development". the relatively balanced supply of urban and rural public services is an important symbol of the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. the "Five development concepts" also emphasize "shared development", and residents of pasturing area communities have made outstanding contributions to national economic construction and social development, and undoubtedly enjoy the right to share the fruits of reform and development. Local governments need to improve the living conditions of pasturing area community residents to the greatest extent and enhance their sense of gain through the effective supply of public services.

3.2 Improving the Self-Management Ability and Level of Pasturing Area Communities

Judging from the signs of mature development of modern communities, we should focus on improving the level and ability of self-management and self-service in pasturing areal communities. "Self-management" is the advanced stage of democratic management. Compared with the "participatory management" in the primary stage of democratic management, the self-management of community residents in pasturing area means that they can realize independent planning, conscious implementation and self-supervision on important issues such as the development goals, development directions and development modes of pasturing area, and pasturing area residents can become the subjective force in the construction and development of pasturing area communities.

the improvement of the self-management level of pasturing area communities relies on three key elements: the first is the self-management consciousness and concept of herdsmen, the second is the self-management mode and way of herdsmen, and the third is the self-management ability of herdsmen. Among them, self-management ability is the key factor. the improvement of self-management ability of community residents in pasturing area can not only make the will of herdsmen more directly and accurately expressed, but also improve the efficiency of community construction, development and comprehensive governance in pasturing areas.

3.3 Promoting Cultural Development of Pasturing Area Communities

Culture is the driving force of a region's development. Cultural development is also the concentrated embodiment of a region's connotative development. the Pasturing area community has a significant social structure characteristic of multi-ethnic mixed living, so "Cultural infiltration" is the most traditional and main way of its cultural evolution and development. "Cultural infiltration refers to the process and result of two or more different cultures borrowing and accepting each other's cultural characteristics in the process of contact, thus increasing the cultural similarity. " [3] the pastoral communities in our country are generally multi-ethnic populated areas, with two or more nationalities as the main body of residence, and each nationality has its own cultural system. In the process of long-term Mixed habitation and communication, people with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds learn from each other, and gradually form a relatively stable pasturing area community culture. the external manifestations of Cultural infiltration are many, such as food culture, clothing culture, living culture, travel culture, and so on. the mode of Cultural infiltration is cultural exchange, mutual blending, learning from each other, co-existence and common prosperity. the functions of Cultural infiltration are characterized by imperceptibility, independent selectivity, group consensus, gradualism and stable reliability.

4. Prominent Problems Existing in the Construction of Pasturing Area

Communities in China

4.1 Infrastructure Development Is Lagging

In urban areas, roads, Bridges, water, electricity, gas, communications, heating and other infrastructure gradually complete, but in pastoral areas, the coverage and construction level of infrastructure is still relatively low. the summer activity area of herdsmen determined by the production characteristics of animal husbandry is too scattered, and the construction difficulties caused by the high cold area lead to high cost, short working period and long construction cycle of infrastructure construction in pasturing areas, which affects the quality of life of the residents in pasturing areas. In the eastern region of Inner Mongolia, Ewenki Banner, Chen Balhu Banner, new Balhu Left Banner and other animal husbandry flags to visit the household, we found that some Gacha village has not achieved all-weather water supply and power supply, the herdsmen are most concerned about the road, water supply, power supply problems.

4.2 Public Utilities Are in Urgent Need of Development

Public utilities mainly include education, medical care, culture, sports, etc., among which education and medical care have the greatest impact on people's livelihood. Through our visits, we found that the public service problems that herdsmen most strongly reported were mainly the difficulty of going to school and seeing a doctor. Because the "new pasturing cooperation" medical insurance focuses on solving the problem of serious diseases, the reimbursement ratio of general diseases is low, coupled with the medical insurance policy publicity is not in place, the reimbursement procedure is cumbersome, and the medical service station in pasturing areas is short of medical resources, which eventually leads to some residents in pasturing areas looking down on serious diseases, and the minor diseases have nowhere to see, and do not know how to use the medical insurance. At the same time, secondary schools and primary schools in pasturing areas are mainly concentrated in the county and town government locations, and children living in scattered pasturing areas have a long way to go to school, coupled with poor road conditions

and changeable weather factors in pasturing areas, students need to travel longer, which also increases the burden on families.

4.3 The Construction of Community Service System in Pasturing Areas Lags Behind

The construction of urban community service system has achieved remarkable results, but in contrast, the construction of pasturing areas community service system is still in the initial stage. Since 2007, when the country started the pilot work of the construction of rural community organizations, civil affairs departments across the country began to build the community service system, including rural community organizations. However, the construction of community service system in pasturing areas community is slow due to low starting point, thin foundation, heavy task and little experience, and has been lingering at a low level for a long time. It is mainly manifested in the following aspects: the number of community service agencies is small and the office conditions are extremely difficult, the community service radius is long, the service efficiency is low but the cost is high, and the community service projects are relatively few and the level is relatively low.

5. Countermeasures to Strengthen Community Construction in Pasturing Areas

5.1 Strengthen the Concept of Responsibility for Community Construction and Development in Pasturing Areas

Local governments are still the main driving force for community building and play a leading role. the local government should strengthen the "top-level design", fully realize the importance of community construction in pasturing areas, actively carry out the work and include the work in the assessment of the department. To be specific, local governments should realize that community construction in pasturing areas is an urgent task and should not neglect it passively, nor should they focus on speed and neglect quality, or emphasize form and neglect content. At the same time, we should realize that community construction in pasturing areas is a long-term systematic project, which needs continuous policy input. Therefore, local governments should seek truth from facts and adapt to local conditions to

carry out community construction in pasturing areas, correctly treat the existing experience in community construction, formulate policies and construction plans in line with the actual local development, and enhance the Degree of attention of various forces to community construction in pastoral areas through policy publicity, education and training [4], so as to enhance their sense of mission and responsibility.

5.2 Establish Multivariate Synergy Mechanisms

Community construction in pasturing areas is a complex and systematic project, which cannot be completed effectively by the government's unilateral force. the multiple coordination mechanism requires the establishment of a cooperative relationship between the government and the social forces within the community, and the active coordination and cooperation between the relevant departments within the government. From the perspective of synergy between the government and social forces, it is the primary task to actively support the development of community social organizations and other social forces in pasturing areas through policy guidance. Local governments should provide support in various aspects such as policies, funds, sites, services, administrative approval, etc. When necessary, the government can purchase services from social organizations. At the same time to solve the "service market supply" and "support the development of social forces" two problems. From the perspective of inter-departmental synergy within the government, local governments should strengthen organizational leadership, strengthen joint responsibility of departments, fully listen to the opinions of land, finance, civil affairs, science and technology, transportation, education, health and other departments, and establish a leadership system and working mechanism in which government organizations, specific responsible departments take the lead and other departments fully cooperate.

5.3 We will Gradually Establish a Diversified Financing Mechanism

In order to solve the practical difficulties of community development in pasturing areas, it is still necessary to rely on the government to increase financial support in the short term.

When formulating the annual budget, local governments should give proper priority to the construction fields related to pasturing areas communities, and when necessary, they can pay personnel and office funds in full and on time by means of financial transfer payments to ensure the basic operation and basic functions of pastoral community organizations. Areas where conditions permit may set up special funds for community development in pasturing areas to help community organizations solve practical difficulties in their work. At the same time, we should also encourage society and individuals to actively participate in the construction of pasturing areas communities through donations, investment, equipment and technology input, and the establishment of service entities. In addition, in the case of limited resources, we must scientifically and reasonably allocate community construction and development resources, and use limited financial, material and human resources to solve the key problems that need to be solved in community construction, so as to neither waste resources nor reduce the construction and service standards.

5.4 Strengthen the Construction of Community Talents in Pasturing Areas

Community work team construction is an important talent guarantee for the development of pasturing areas communities. We should change the traditional mode of thinking, from focusing on local training to the combination of local training and external introduction. In terms of the use and training of talents, we should not only pay attention to the selection of outstanding talents, but also pay attention to the establishment of a benign talent training mechanism through cooperation with local colleges and universities, so as to combine the use and cultivation of human resources, and prevent human resources from entering the "half-life period" prematurely. In the process of talent selection, it is necessary to avoid the wrong tendency to use Educational background to evaluate ability, and under the guidance of the principles of openness, fairness and justice, it is necessary to ensure that outstanding talents who have the ability, real talent, passion for service and development potential are selected and hired to serve the pasturing areas community. Of course, it is

also possible to quickly enrich the talent team through flexible talent mechanisms such as "part-time" and "use before recording". In the use of talents, we should cultivate while using, learn while doing, and encourage on-the-job staff to participate in various learning through the implementation of incentive policies, so as to improve the professionalism and specialization level of community work teams.

5.5 Gradually Improve Community Service Functions in Pasturing Areas

The continuous improvement of community service function in pasturing areas is not only a specific requirement to improve the community service system, enhance the service ability and service level, but also a fundamental manifestation of the significance and value of the existence of pasturing areas communities. pasturing areas communities focus on construction and service. [5] the orientation of community service functions in pasturing areas has the following requirements: First, it must be realistic and targeted, and it should be based on the actual economic and social development of pasturing areas and carry out service work from the actual needs of the herdsmen; the second is to have a certain universality and fairness, on the basis of covering basic public services, focus on the receptivity of vulnerable groups; the third is to have a certain foresight, development vision, gradually introduce market consumption patterns, optimize the level of service consumption, gradually narrow the service gap between urban and rural areas, and effectively improve the service level and service capacity of pasturing areas communities, so that the community service system of pasturing areas can really play a service function to meet the needs of residents.

6. Conclusion

The construction of pasturing areas communities in China is still in its initial stage and faces many difficulties. the residents of

pasturing areas communities are mainly ethnic minorities who have been engaged in animal husbandry for many years. the single industrial structure, scattered living characteristics, relatively scarce economic and social development resources and relatively single resource allocation mode all bring great difficulties to the construction and development of pasturing areas communities. Therefore, the whole society, including the government, enterprises and social organizations, should make joint efforts.

Acknowledgments

Foundation: National Social Science Foundation Project "Research on the collaborative construction of the modernization of China's social governance system" (20BZZ042); Heilongjiang Province colleges and universities basic scientific research business funds scientific research innovation project "Research on the role of government in the market-oriented allocation of public service resources" (2020-KYYWF-0914).

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