

Mobilization and Interaction: A Case Study of Rural Social Organizations Participating In Rural Governance in Ningxia



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ABSTRACT

Purpose: In this section identified the real factors of which are doing the governance in rural areas of Ningxia. How the governance making goals of development with the help of social organization. This study founds the problems which social organizations are facing and people are doing interaction to them and participating in government activities.

Design/ Methodology/ Approach: Here qualitative design was used with convenient sampling which used in Ningxia region. A semi- structured in depth interview was conducted in selected areas. Researcher used the thematic analysis and standers questionnaires for the quality of research in selected region. Require respondents were the part of research with convenient sampling approach in selected region.

Findings: Ningxia rural social organizations' participation in rural governance as the entry point. This is based on the practical cases of Ningxia rural areas in selected areas. This paper found rural social organizations' participation in rural governance with low interest. Result concluded that understanding and grasping the practical problems of rural governance in northwest China in the new era and exploring the valuable practices of rural social organizations' participation in rural governance.

Implications /Value/Originality: For the community development it is needed that local people's participation in governance is compulsory. While governance organization should take serious actions for the rural areas of Ningxia. Policy makers and government agents need to focus on these areas for the welfare and development.

KEY WORDS: mobilization, interaction, rural social organization, rural governance

INTRODUCTION

Rural governance is a product of contemporary influences and the economic, social and political history of a particular rural area. It is often a mixture of locally-driven governance processes and the impact of regulatory decisions made at higher administrative levels. To realize the modernization of social governance requires the participation of multiple subjects in society. The active participation of social organizations in rural social governance is an important way to help rural social governance, vigorously promote the strategy of rural revitalization, and solve the last mile problem of grassroots social governance. From the perspective of the predicament of rural social governance, in China's rural society, the village and the two committees have long been the main force of rural social governance. However, with the emergence of new situations and challenges such as great changes in rural society and the continuous promotion of rural revitalization strategy, the village and the two committees cannot fully meet the needs of rural social governance. At the same time, due to extensive urbanization, unprecedented urbanization, complex marketization, farmers' part-time employment and accelerated modernization process, higher requirements are put forward for rural governance, and more hardcore governance forces are needed to intervene, so as to relieve the pressure of rural social governance. (Yan Zhanding, 2011)

Overall background of promoting the rural revitalization strategy, dig deep into the internal driving force of grassroots

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governance subjects, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers, guide farmers to participate in rural social governance, carry forward the spirit of farmers as masters of the rule of law in the rule of morality and autonomy, and effectively let social organizations play their due role. There are two important concepts in this study, namely rural governance and rural social organization. Mr. He Xuefeng believes: "Rural governance refers to how to manage China's villages, or how Chinese villages can manage themselves, so as to achieve the orderly development of rural society." (He Xuefeng, 2007). Among them, rural governance includes two interrelated levels: one is self-governance at the village level (i.e., villager autonomy); Second, rural governance at the national and social levels. "The Dual Transformation of Rural Governance and Villagers' Autonomy. (He Xuefeng, 2005).

Rural social governance is an extension of villagers' autonomy

Which requires the combination of moral governance; autonomy and rule of law to better achieve the goal of rural governance, co-construction, co-governance and shared benefits? (Zhang Caihua, 2017). Therefore, it is required to broaden the channels of participation of the main body of rural governance, expand the circle of governance, innovate the way of governance, and invigorate the governance field. In the final analysis, the fundamental purpose of rural governance is to achieve good governance. It can be seen that the concept of rural social organizations mainly refers to the government's guidance, adherence to the leadership of the Party, voluntary participation of farmers, to meet the needs of farmers in economic construction, political construction, social construction, cultural construction and ecological civilization construction. (Li Yonghua, 2015).

Operation mechanism of rural social organization growth in Ningxia:

Research data show that the speed, scale and quality of the development of social organizations in Ningxia have been greatly improved, and their coverage is relatively high, with an average of 6.28 social organizations per 10,000 people, higher than the national average of 3.69 social organizations per 10,000 people. There were 5,751 social organizations in Ningxia in 2016, 6,548 in 2017, and 6,300 in 2018. 18,521 in 2019, 5,753 in 2020, and 5,282 in 2021, making important contributions to building a beautiful new Ningxia featuring economic prosperity, ethnic unity, a beautiful environment and people's prosperity. Then, how rural social organizations in Ningxia participate in rural social governance, its logical structure, morphological characteristics and organizational structure, mobilization strategy, social interaction mode, etc., are due meanings of the topic of this study.

(1) Organic organizational structure perspective:

According to Max Weber, the legitimate authority of organizations comes from three sources: custom, personal charm, and legal reason. Max Weber performed extraordinary work in social interaction as well social development in social sciences. (Emile Durkheim, 2017 translated by Qu Jingdong) French sociologist Emile Durkheim divided social solidarity into mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity according to the different foundations of social integration. It is pointed out that in the "homogeneous" society with low degree of civilization; it is maintained by "mechanical solidarity". In modern society of division of labor, heterogeneity is enhanced, and society relies on "organic solidarity" of division of labor, and the development of society is a process in which organic solidarity gradually replaces mechanical solidarity. Social Division of Labor, Life, Reading, New Knowledge Sanlian Bookstore, and 2017 Edition elaborated that organic organizations has strong open organizational environment and obvious organizational instability. (Zheng Hangsheng, 2013)

Vertically, the organization program structure is not standardized, personnel setting flexible outstanding, horizontally, the organization of job scope, responsibilities, rights and other simple and easy to operate. However, the division of labor in rural social organizations is random, the structure is loose, there is no obvious rank order, and the emphasis is on negotiation rather than top-down management. Organic solidarity fits the development situation of rural social organizations, which provides beneficial enlightenment for this study. The rural social organization structure of Ningxia presents a "concentric circle" organizational structure model with the characteristics of sustainability and stability, forming the core layer composed of the elderly association, handicrafts association, cultural courtyard, etc., while the scientific research team, training institutions, media, etc., constitute the edge layer. The circle large and small adjusts them according to the development of the social organization, effectively improving the circle structure model. (Long Taijiang, 2004)

The core layer is the central position of social organizations and the inner strength of social organizations in the process of growth and development. It has a clear understanding of the development plan, prospects, objectives, operation processes and

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values of rural social organizations. It has a strong willingness to participate from participation to participation, from being involved to taking the initiative, from daily work to taking the initiative to discuss and make decisions. The core layer is crucial to the success or failure of a social organization. In the specific operation process, the core level will hold formal or informal meetings to study specific matters, and the backbone of the organization will take the initiative to communicate with the villagers, formulate feasible solutions, and then feedback to relevant personnel to urge the staff to implement. The marginal layer is the external push for the sustainable development of social organizations. It is mainly composed of "outsiders" who have participated in organizational activities for many times but are not formal members of organizations at present. Affected by subjective and objective factors such as time and space, willingness, etc., members of the marginal layer cannot take social organizations as their home and make a living from organizational undertakings like backbone forces. (Du F Q, 2014)

Members of the marginal layer have a strong desire to participate in rural social organizations, and their sense of value of the community of rural social organizations is enhanced, such as expert teams of colleges and universities, scientific research teams, volunteer service teams, teachers, social practice groups, architectural design and research companies, etc. In terms of village planning, market environment analysis, strategic positioning, optimizing territorial space, innovative industrial development, improving infrastructure, beautifying living environment, perfecting rural governance, and implementing safeguard measures, it has an increasing influence on rural social organizations and plays an important role in intellectual support and guarantee. (Xue Zhengchang, 2019)

(2) "Concentric circles" organizational structure characteristics

Organization membership is flexible. Flexibility in the composition of organization members is a reasonable adjustment to the members of rural social organizations in the process of operation due to the temporal and spatial position and realistic conditions of rural social organizations. The concrete manifestation is that the members of the organization are not stable, and the time and location of the service objects are not stable, so they will show flexibility. The marginal layer will concentrate on the implementation of organizational activities in their free time, with relatively concentrated time, high activity density, and relatively prominent efficiency. The coordination and cooperation among various social organizations is also the manifestation of the flexibility of social organization members.

Organization operation process open and working methods are in real shape. Rural social organizations in Ningxia do not have clear membership restrictions, and villagers can choose to participate according to their own conditions. In order to achieve better development, various social organizations must cooperate well with each other. Intellectuals give play to the function of cultural transmission and knowledge transfer in the form of lectures, and senior citizens' groups and handicraft associations enrich rural cultural life by singing opera, embroidery and playing chess. Each organization plays its role in close cooperation with other organizations, forming a pattern of mutual cooperation, co-governance and sharing. This openness is also reflected in the struggle for social power, such as funds, materials, technology, planning and other aspects. (Fan Jianrong, 2019)

The organizational structure is flat. The structure of rural social organizations is simple, with the core layer playing the main role and the edge layer playing the auxiliary role, which profoundly reflects the acquaintance relationship of rural society. The flat organizational structure does not emphasize the maximization of interests, but outputs emotions. It builds an emotional community with temperature, and makes villagers feel this form of social organization is the extension of family functions and the expansion of family affection community. (Zhang Caihua, 2017)

3. Social mobilization and social interaction of rural social organizations in Ningxia:

The term social interaction was put forward by Georg Simmel, a German sociologist, and influenced George Mead, Brummer, Kuhn and others, making due contributions to the development of social interaction theory. Social Interaction, as the basic analysis unit of sociology, is the most common phenomenon in society. Social interaction, also known as "social interaction", refers to the mutual communication and interaction among social subjects based on the needs of various information transmission, and the interdependent social behavior process in economy, politics, culture and society. (Zheng Hangsheng, 2013). In the process of participating in rural governance, rural social organizations inevitably interact with the grass-roots government, the village two committees, villagers, rural society and other parties in various forms and degrees, which promote effective rural governance from both positive and negative functions. To carry out various organizational and practical activities, rural social

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organizations need not only the guarantee of government policies at all levels, but also the strong support of social resources, and more importantly, the joint participation of farmers and other social forces. Since rural social organizations are public welfare, service and mutual assistance, and have no distinct coercive power, it is necessary to adopt active and flexible mobilization strategies in order to achieve the expected goals of the organizations in order to mobilize all social forces to actively participate in the rural social organizations. The social mobilization used in this study is closer to the sociological concept, focusing on the expression that mobilization is mobilized by the society, that is, the organization, publicity, education and other activities of the object carried out by the subject of mobilization in order to achieve specific goals, so as to influence the process of mobilizing the object to make it consciously participate in the activity. The social mobilization of rural social organizations in Ningxia mainly propagandizes guides and organizes farmers to participate in social organizations. (Long Taijiang, 2004).

LITERATURE REVIEW

As rural revitalization becomes more and more popular, scholars have conducted extensive exploration into the elements and mechanisms that promote effective governance. Existing research mainly focuses on stimulating the intrinsic motivation of villagers to participate, promoting the connection between rural governance elites and rural society. It establishing rural collective economic innovation models, cultivating sustainable "localized" rural lifestyle and culture, and strengthening rural integration. Industries and new technologies to achieve innovation in rural governance framework. (Brown, D.L.; Schafft, K.A, 2011).

The primary task of rural governance is to involve the people actively and participate in it. Through the application of participatory rural development, successful interactions between governance subjects can promote endogenous activation based on local networks, mobilize villagers' autonomy, and empower farmers with decision-making power. (Scoones, I, 2009). 15The key role of rural areas today is elite participation in steering the path to sustainable development by actively involving farmers. Rural organizations play an important role in setting up local industries and promoting rural development. Research shows that establishing villagers' autonomous organizations focusing on rural social development can encourage grassroots participation and consolidate local village organizations. This kind of village organization integrates local and external resources and connects villagers, rural elites and society. (Gao, J. and Wu, B, 2017)

(Triste, L et al 2018). Recommended to transform small farmers into family farms, develop rural collective economies across administrative regions, and explore the transformation of leading agricultural enterprises into a new rural collaborative economy. Further they said that at present, the collective economy mainly consists of township enterprises, rural industrial cooperatives and other groups that utilize rural resources.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Method:

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), using Boolean algebra and Fuzzy Sets, Similarities and differences between disagreement data sets, Unlike causal reasoning techniques. For example, randomized controlled trials or regression analysis, QCA is a mixed study. The methods combine qualitative and quantitative study for the implication in whole study. This method highlights the complexity but give the proper results. The nature of social science problems, exploring precedents and the resulting interactions with specific Conditions. This study aims to study the causes and pathways that affect governance and Efficiency of organizations. The importance of influencing variables and drive directions making the successful governance in selected areas.

In this study, we used fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) to assign individual variables. Basic steps include identifying research questions and analytical frameworks, selecting case sets, identifying results and dependent variables, creating truth tables, performing unit essential anus, performing combined analysis, and discussing results.

Data Source:

This data is taken directly from the field except previous introduction and history is taken from primary source. All data is available on Ningxia Government website. Interviews of the respondents were taken from direct field which is also with the

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permission of local institutions as well public issuing letters.

Variable Assignment:

The variable allocation process in this study is divided into two stages: the first step. Intervention defines the meaning and scope of the variable according to the analytical framework. The second step is to encode and validate variables that are rooted in their definitions and dimensions, as shown in case data. Two measures were used as indicators. Progress to date: (i) Media coverage of rural governance models, and (ii) Copy. Rural governance models in other regions. The time lag in the effect is taken into account. In the area of governance, this analysis will take into account media coverage and villages. Simulation for a three-year period (June 2022 to June 2023).

Measurements:

Basic measurements of the research according all international and national were used in this paper. The conceptualizing and measurements are important for research and valuable data McGhee & Andereck McGhee and Andereck. They were also agreed that qualitative method is more clear and comprehensive for social issues. (Cheng, L. K, 2016) stated that valid questions can give more clear answers if language and symbols are clear.

Data Analysis Procedure:

Data analysis can be easy if thematic analysis approach can apply on study which is more suitable for research. (Clarke and Braun, 2013) This approach can be carefully designed thematic analysis in this way, identifying, analyzing and reporting the way in data. This coding program, semantics, induction and descriptive techniques to explain data and keep data remains reliable. The sensing TA is still based on data, not any other existing theory. Semantic TA focuses on the obvious true meaning of the field, and finally describes the descriptive TA explains the summary of the data and the exact meaning of the detailed data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Backbone forces for social mobilization:

The social mobilization of rural social organizations in Ningxia is mainly accomplished by the backbone of the rural elite, who become rich with their own hands through hard work. After a long time of wealth accumulation and the pursuit of a happy life, they have a certain influence among the villagers, who care about the spiritual needs of farmers and pay attention to local customs. Taking Zhao Hong, villager of Group 8 North Funing Village in Minning Town and head of cultural compound, as an example, the author has conducted in-depth interviews for many times.

Q: "When you started the cultural compound, did any other villagers work with you?"

Answer: "Yes, but truth is that my village life is good, there are better or as good for me, maybe their mind is different, other villagers do not have the ability to do this thing, everyone is willing but unable to perform like me. I also like to sing, so I want to give the old people's home."

Q: "It seems that the purpose of your cultural compound is to serve the elderly people in the village. The subsequent development needs funds to maintain. Have you ever thought of making a profit?"

A: "It is really to make the leisure time of the elderly meaningful, the development of the cultural compound will certainly need financial support, but at the beginning I did not think so much, I think that everyone is interested in participating in the easy to do, otherwise you have a cultural compound, no one to participate in it, it is not interesting. Making money or gaining profit was impossible. I don't think it seems any profit or source of earning for me."

Q: "You just talked about the participation of villagers. Are people highly motivated to participate?"

A: "Gao, as long as the old people have time to come, especially like the opera, more enthusiasm, later developed well, we have a troupe, to the next village also perform, everyone recognized, there are many people outside the village to listen to the opera. We put on a lot of performances, and we have experts and experts to guide us, which makes the performance of the troupe, improve a lot."

Q: "In this case, you need to spend more time to maintain the cultural compound, are you busy?"

A: "Since I founded the Cultural Compound, I have devoted my time and energy for it. Now it is developing very well, but I am

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facing many problems like managing the time and earning. The good thing is that the old folks who join the cultural compound are very active, and if they can do it, they will do it seriously, because there is no leadership in it. It is a thing for people with common interests to get together and keep warm."

Q: "According to the current operation of the Cultural compound, the overall feeling is very good. What is your plan for the future development of the Cultural compound?"

A: "It can be said that now the cultural compound has taken interesting shape. I was also an extra actor in the TV series' Mountain and Sea Situation '. The crew and other actors recognized and supported the cultural compound. I am devoted with my culture and want to give more time without any cost."

Q: "New Age farmers? Can you be more specific?"

A: "Ha ha, OK, I will say it as we understand it. People's living standards had improved. It is rare for them to think about a meal of meat for half a day. The main problem is that the villagers are better off. When I lived in the countryside, I saw some young people come back to play mahjong. There were other people who did not do their jobs. They worked hard for a year and came back for a few days. And we farmers themselves deeply hate, but cannot get around a point is the problem of customs, weddings and funerals, sky-high betrothal price cannot afford to get married, people after death, this is not in line with the Times. At the beginning, I hoped that our cultural courtyard would be a place for the elderly to sing and play. Now, I hope that our cultural courtyard can do something in this regard. At present, some young people join in the courtyard and also perform very well, which is full of positive energy. When you have a good life, you should also have a good mind."

Giving full play to the subject consciousness of the backbone of social organizations is the basis for the better development of social mobilization. The establishment of rural social organizations especially needs the founder's subject consciousness. First of all, the main body consciousness of the backbone of rural social organizations in Ningxia is manifested as paying attention to the basic needs of villagers, taking the initiative to communicate and negotiate with villagers, and boldly carrying out practical activities. Secondly, the backbone of social organizations pays attention to village style, village appearance and neighborhood relations. The realization of good governance in rural social governance is inseparable from good neighborly relations. Villages also need to exchange and learn from each other and promote each other. Thirdly, the personality charm of the backbone of social organizations is an important guarantee for social mobilization. In the process of the development of social organizations, Zhao Hong has the possibility to obtain social resources extensively. He often deals with the media, communicates and learns from universities and teams, and learns from other social organizations. To some extent, he also takes on important tasks of social organizations. In this process, his personal ability was improved and his influence gradually increased. (Kong Xiangzhi, 2018)

(2) Specific strategies for social mobilization:

In the development process of rural social organizations in Ningxia, government policies, laws and regulations play a very important role. On the one hand, relevant government departments have banned some illegal social organizations according to law, strengthened positive publicity and guidance, and created a good atmosphere for the healthy development of social organizations. On the other hand, social organizations actively publicize and expand their influence by holding offline activities and accepting interviews. For example, the "Spring Festival" peasant opera and art show held by Mining Town in 2019 in the Comprehensive Cultural Service Center of Mining Town was hosted by the Publicity Department of Yongning County Party Committee, undertaken by Mining Town government and county Bureau of Culture and Sports, with the participation of main members of the cultural courtyard. (Shen Haiyan, 2011) Through online publicity and mobilization through we communicated with public accounts and media, the visibility of rural social organizations has been greatly improved. Traditional word of mouth is also an important means of publicity. When some members of social organizations participate in social organizations, their personal ability, vision and thinking are improved, which plays a positive role in the change of the family. In the process of the development of rural social organizations in Ningxia, the backbone of society gives full play to the consciousness of individual subject, expands the influence of social organizations, and forms a good development path of "mobilization and participation". The mobilization strategy adopted is simple, practical and effective, which accords with the reality of rural society and the will of villagers. It can be seen that the development of rural social organizations not only needs the backbone to play the leading role,

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but also needs the participation of the whole society, so that social organizations can continue to grow and run continuously.

(3) Social interaction of rural social organizations in Ningxia:

(Robert D. Putnam, 2001) argued: "Social organization plays an important role in the functioning of democracy, or effectively guarantees self-government. Not only because they have an 'internal' effect with their members, but also because they have an 'external' effect with their environment." (Li Yonghua, 2018) stated that Making Democracy is good for the welfare of human's society. Jiangxi reported that rural social organizations in Ningxia are an important carrier for farmers or different groups to carry out cooperation, collective activities and mutual help, which cultivate the collective sense of identity of farmers and maintain the effective operation of social organizations. On this basis, rural social organizations further actively interact with the outside world and obtain more social resources. Rural social organizations carry out various social activities, interact with other social interaction subjects, and effectively absorb social resources, which is the process of constantly building social network pattern. Rural social organizations in Ningxia are mainly social relations networks based on industrial ties, geographical ties and blood ties, which are in line with the characteristics of strong homogeneity in rural society. Which had limited ways and channels to obtain social resources, and in line with the temperament of rural society.

Subject of internal interaction: The internal interaction of social organizations is embedded in the local acquaintance society. It is naturally generated and has strong emotions. Because rural social organizations participate in the main body is farmers, social organizations internal interaction subject is farmers, and the object of service is also farmers. Rural society is an acquaintance society. In rural acquaintance society, the neighbors are constantly connected by blood and geographical ties. Everyone lives in the same area and knows each other's stories. Neighbors are based on blood ties and geographical ties, and "a small household can solve many problems". Compared with the society of strangers, rural social interaction has low cost and high efficiency, and social organizations are formed spontaneously by farmers, so it is the common aspiration of farmers to run their own affairs well. For example, in some rural societies, old people's associations, fathers' associations, square dance associations, Qinqiang Opera associations, basketball associations and so on have been established. These associations have effectively solved some problems in rural areas through internal interaction.

External interaction subject: The first is the interaction with the township government, the village two committees, this aspect is particularly outstanding the mode of cooperation. Township governments and village committees give rural social organizations more financial support, policy guarantee and resource care. On the one hand, rural social organizations have solved many problems that grassroots governments try to solve but cannot as their demand, such as publicizing policies, educating the masses, and organizing farmers to participate in various activities. There are all kinds of talented people in rural social organizations. They compose the Party's policies, folk customs, local customs and customs into allegro, skits, and dramas that are easy for farmers to understand in a way that is pleasing to them, so as to achieve good publicity effects. On the other hand, in the process of development of rural social organizations, if they encounter difficulties in funding, planning and development, the township government and village committees will also take the initiative to coordinate and help the sustainable development of rural social organizations. It is worth mentioning that the operation process of rural social organizations maintains a certain degree of independence.

DISCUSSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Rural governance is a complex process that requires cooperation and coordination from all parties. Participation of multiple stakeholders such as government officials, farmers, and social organizations in rural elite. Human factors such as attitudes, awareness, behavior and interactions, Play an important role in this process. The vigorous development of the rural collective economy has ensured a stable economic environment, encouraged social participation, and provided strong support for effective rural development and governance. Strengthen the construction of rural grassroots organizations and promote the rural collective economy operates efficiently. By building a well-functioning rural social organizations and farmer cooperatives can effectively integrate rural resources and integration, thereby enhancing competitiveness and sustainable development of collective economy. (Iqbal, K, 2018)

Meanwhile, activating effective human subjects in rural governance requires collaboration and coordination among various

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stakeholders. Develop healthy collectives' economy, solve the lack of rural elites and give villagers autonomy. All are basic elements of effective rural governance and lack of interactions. By prioritizing these aspects, rural Communities can promote sustainable development, inclusive decision-making and improvement quality of Life. The effectiveness of rural governance is affected by a variety of factors.

There are different options for promoting effective rural governance through different means interactions between human and non-human actors. This study shows that a variety of factors promote effective rural governance in a variety of ways. Local governments do not need integrate all elements under different resource constraints but can be mobilized strategically rural resources achieve optimal results based on their own resource endowments.

CONCLUSION

(Max Weber, 2015 translated by Yan Kewen) Marxist philosophy, especially historical materialism, tells us that the essence of human society is the organic unity of the objectivity of laws and the initiative of human activities, that is to say, people can give play to their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity on the basis of scientific grasp of social laws, and only in this way can they present their due value. In terms of human value, Marxism believes that there are two main kinds of human value. One is personal value or self-value, that is, a person's role, influence and utility to his own survival, development and perfection. One is the social value of a person, that is, the role, influence and utility of a person to the society. The embodiment of personal value is how people through their own actions, practice to improve their own ability, to meet their needs, to realize their own value; The social value of human highlights how people obtain various conditions and guarantees provided by society for the realization of their value because of their role, contribution and responsibility to society. However, in the view of Marxism, the social value of human is more important, because human as a social person, human activities are also social activities, and the conditions and materials needed for activities are provided by the society. Therefore, the realization of personal value is not only affected by the internal causes of the subject, but also affected by the relevant objective environment. In particular, it cannot be separated from the social support given by objective conditions. Therefore, when a person realizes his self-value, that is, when he meets social needs, social value and social needs form and complement each other. In China's rural society, the fundamental direction of the interactive relationship between rural social organization, the independent variable, and rural governance, the dependent variable, is to continuously strengthen and innovate social governance, and to strengthen and innovate social governance, we must better realize social mobilization and fundamentally realize the benign interaction between people and social organizations. This is the essential meaning of building a beautiful society featuring comprehensive, progressive and joint contribution.

LIMITATIONS

However, the research in this article has certain limitations. First, Due to the limited number of conditional variables considered in this study, it was not possible to reveal all factors and drivers of effective governance. Secondly, in terms of research methodology, the QCA method requires transforming qualitative textual content into measurable quantitative variables. This data calibration process relies heavily on the researcher's understanding of existing research and cases, somewhat subjective and requires further verification. While drawing general conclusions.

When conducting a multiple case study, it is important to focus on the specificities of individual cases. Go deep comprehensive case study of effective governance practices conduct further validation studies and provide detailed insights. Go through targeting these areas of improvement, future research could overcome the following limitations. This study expands the scope of analysis and enhances the validity and applicability of the study Findings.

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