

Research on China's Rural Green Development under the Multi-subject Governance Model

Hongxia Wei*, Shan Lv

School of Marxism, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, China

*1794686640@qq.com

Abstract

The Multi-subject governance model is the modern governance mode of China's rural governance in the new era. The essence of the Multi-subject governance model is to condense the strength of multiple social interest subjects, discuss, govern and share the governance results. This governance model can provide a variety of China's rural green development and enhance the effect of rural green development. At the same time, China's rural green development is also the fundamental pursuit of the Multi-subject governance model. At present, the reason why China's rural green development can not fundamentally make a new breakthrough is that the rural governance model has a single governance subject and the democratic and rule of law mechanism is not perfect, resulting in the weak participation of China's rural green development subjects, and many problems in rural green development can not be resolved and handled in time. Therefore, building a Multi-subject governance model and giving full play to the corresponding role of various social interest subjects in rural green development is of great significance to promote the smooth development of rural green development in China.

Keywords

Multi-subject Governance Model; People Oriented; Rural Green Development.

1. Introduction

Green development is one of China's five new development concepts and an important concept leading China to embark on a new journey of high-quality development of socialist modernization. "The purpose of promoting high-quality green development is to create a blue sky, clear water and pure land for the country and people, optimize the ecology of development and beautify the environment of development by completely solving the problems of tightening resource constraints, serious environmental pollution and ecosystem degradation." [1] China's green development strategy includes both urban green development and rural green development. Rural green development is in a basic position in the national green development strategy. "As a new development concept, agricultural green development has consolidated and practiced the core development concept of 'green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains', emphasized resource conservation, environmental friendliness, ecological conservation and quality safety in agricultural and rural development, and paid attention to the deep-seated changes in the adjustment of agricultural structure and production mode; At the same time, it is also a green revolution in behavior mode and consumption mode, which is conducive to promoting the ecological transformation of agricultural supply side and fundamentally promoting the structural reform of agricultural supply side." [2] The smooth realization of rural green development depends on many factors, among which the rural governance of Multi-subject governance model is the key factor. The Multi-subject rural governance model is the embodiment of the concept of modern rural

governance. It breaks the single top-down management mode of traditional villages, but integrates the forces of various social interest subjects to jointly govern and build a beautiful countryside through the way of democracy and rule of law. The rural governance model of multiple subjects is that various social interest subjects talk widely, brainstorm, discuss and govern together for the problem of rural green development through the way of democracy and rule of law. Multi-subject governance model is of great significance to rural green development: on the one hand, it promotes a variety of social subject forces to participate in rural governance and provides a strong force for rural green development. On the other hand, enhance the democratic and legal process of rural green development.

At present, although China's rural green development has achieved some results, there are still many problems, such as unreasonable rural industrial structure, single industrial structure and unbalanced regional development; The development of agricultural green production is insufficient, and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides seriously exceeds the standard; Insufficient utilization of natural resources and waste; Inadequate protection of the natural environment. There are many factors that produce and restrict these problems. The key factor is that the subject participation of rural green development is not enough, and the Multi-subject rural governance model has not been formed. It is mainly manifested in the failure to give full play to the guiding role of the Grass-roots Party committee (the Grass-roots Party committee of the Communist Party of China for short), the leading role of the Grass-roots township government needs to be strengthened, the main responsibility consciousness of green development of township enterprises needs to be strengthened, the lack of green development knowledge of villagers, the weak awareness of green development of villagers and the low degree of participation; The main responsibilities of the village "two committees" (village Party committee and village committee) are not clear, and the governance joint force is missing; The participation of Non-governmental organizations is weak." Therefore, all regions need to do a good job in the construction of the joint governance model of multiple subjects, and make rational use of various forces such as the people, the Party committee, the government and society to ensure the quality of the role of all subjects." [3]

2. The Multi-subject Rural Governance Model of Green Development has not been Formed

2.1. The Guiding Role of Grass-roots Party Committees has not been Brought into Full Play

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is the leading core of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and is in the core position in the national governance system. Similarly, the Grass-roots Party committee is also in the core position in the rural governance system. The Grass-roots Party committee plays a guiding role in the Multi-subject governance model of rural green development. The Grass-roots Party committee is the leader of rural green development. The formulation and implementation of guidelines and policies for rural green development should be controlled by the Grass-roots Party committee. The guiding role of Grass-roots party committees is directly related to the general direction and process of rural green development. At present, the guiding role of China's rural Grass-roots party committees in rural green development has not been brought into full play.

On the one hand, the Grass-roots party committees do not have a good understanding of the importance of rural green development. Due to the limited cultural level of members of Grass-roots party committees, they can not understand rural development from the overall, long-term and security, but only focus on immediate interests and short-term effects, give priority to economic interests, and ignore ecological and social benefits. When formulating policies, some Grass-roots party committees still hold a one-sided view of development and always take GDP

as the only standard to measure rural development, rather than starting from the scientific view of coordinated development of ecological benefits, social benefits and economic benefits.

On the other hand, the Grass-roots party committees do not have a strong awareness of green development. The Grass-roots Party committee fails to fully understand the importance of rural green development, lacks the power to conduct in-depth rural investigation and research, does not understand the real situation and existing problems of rural green development, and has a weak awareness of green development. Therefore, when formulating rural green development policies and strategies, the Grass-roots Party committee only meets the requirements of the higher authorities, has no pertinence and has poor effect.

2.2. The Leading Role of Grass-roots Township Governments and Village Committees Needs to be Strengthened

Grass-roots township governments and village committees play an important leading role in rural green development. As the executive agency of rural green development policies and strategies, Grass-roots township governments personally participate in and guide other social stakeholders to correctly implement various guidelines and policies of green development. At present, the leading role of Grass-roots township governments and village committees in rural green development is not strong. The fundamental reasons are as follows:

First, the Grass-roots township governments and village committees do not have a strong sense of responsibility for rural green development. Township governments and village committees lack the sense of responsibility for rural green development and can not well assume the responsibility to solve the problems existing in rural green development. In the process of rural development, the long-standing problems of excessive application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, serious environmental damage of ecological resources, rural natural environment pollution, imperfect green development infrastructure and so on have not attracted the high attention of Grass-roots township governments and village committees. As Grass-roots township leading cadres and village committee members, the main manifestation of their lack of sense of responsibility is that they turn a blind eye to problems and can not find a way to solve them in time. At the same time, they can not set an example and play an exemplary and leading role in rural green development. Second, it failed to play the role of bridge. The Grass-roots township government and village committee become the intermediary between the Grass-roots Party committee and the higher-level government and play the role of bridge. They have the responsibility and obligation to convey the guidelines and policies on rural green development made by the superior government and the Grass-roots Party committee to the villagers, township enterprises and Non-governmental organizations, and help the villagers and other social stakeholders implement the rural green development strategy. At present, the Grass-roots township governments and village committees do not perform this responsibility well. They did not well organize the staff of township governments and village committees to publicize and guide the rural green development policy to the villagers and other social stakeholders, nor did they make full use of local news media and Internet information technology to publicize the rural green development policy and knowledge, resulting in many villagers, township enterprises Non governmental organizations do not understand the relevant policies and knowledge of rural green development.

2.3. The Main Responsibility Consciousness of Green Development of Township Enterprises is Weak

Production waste. If township enterprises can not use green technology and equipment to control carbon emissions, it is easy to pollute the surrounding natural environment and hinder the process of rural green development. At present, the main responsibility consciousness of green development of township enterprises is relatively indifferent, avoiding to bear the main

responsibility of green development. The fundamental reason is that, on the one hand, the self-identity positioning of township enterprises is wrong. Township enterprises are the vanguard of rural green development and the backbone of rural green development. The success of rural green development depends on the sense of responsibility of township enterprises to some extent. Because township enterprises not only shoulder the task of rural economic development, but also undertake the obligation of rural green development. This is determined by the production nature of township enterprises. The production of township enterprises has two sides. It not only creates wealth for rural economic development, but also discharges to the outside world. Some township enterprises only position themselves as profitable economic legal persons, only responsible for economic production, independent operation and responsible for their own profits and losses. This self positioning is wrong. Township enterprises are not only the economic subject, but also the subject of social development, bearing the responsibilities and obligations of social development. At present, green development leads China's rural social development. Township enterprises should become the main body of rural green development, establish a sense of responsibility for green development, and assume the responsibilities and obligations of green development. On the other hand, it lacks external legal system constraints. At present, although rural green development is put on the agenda, the legal system of rural green development is relatively scarce, especially for the green development of township enterprises. Without the external constraints of the legal system, under the temptation of economic interests, it is difficult for township enterprises to consciously establish the sense of responsibility for green development.

2.4. The Main Force of Villagers has not been Brought into Full Play

Villagers as the main force of rural green development can not be questioned. The real strength of rural green development is the support and participation of the majority of villagers. Rural green development is closely related to farmers' production and life. However, the current villagers as the main force of green development has not really played out. There are three main reasons:

First, the villagers' awareness of green development is indifferent. Contemporary Chinese society is in the transition period from traditional society to modern society, and the concept of social development has changed accordingly. The concept of green development is based on the ecological problems in the process of modern social development. Due to the rapid changes in society, the villagers' ideas can not be updated in time, and they have the concept of modern social development. In addition, the villagers' knowledge and cultural level is not high and their ideological understanding is limited. They have been imprisoned by the traditional mode of agricultural production for a long time. Therefore, the villagers did not really take the initiative to receive, understand and digest the five new development concepts put forward by the state. This leads to the villagers' understanding of the concept of green development in a passive state, and their awareness of green development is indifferent. Second, the villagers lack relevant knowledge of green development. With the development of modern society, the modernization of rural development first depends on the continuous improvement of villagers' knowledge level. Similarly, whether rural green development can proceed smoothly depends on the villagers' mastery of green development knowledge. At present, the Grass-roots township government has not organized special personnel to teach the villagers green development knowledge, nor has it set up a green development knowledge column through the mass media to introduce the green development knowledge to the villagers. Although villagers can obtain extensive information through a variety of modern mass media and the Internet of things, there is no lack of information about rural green development, but they lack professional knowledge of rural green development.

Third, the villagers lack green development technology. The specific practice of rural green development needs the technical support of green development. Villagers need green technology support for green agricultural production, efficient and rational use of natural resources, environmental protection and the cultivation of green lifestyle. At present, without the guidance of professional technicians for rural green development, villagers are not only lack of rural green knowledge and green consciousness, but also lack of green technology. The above three aspects seriously affect the enthusiasm of villagers to participate in green development and give full play to their ability to implement green development.

2.5. Rural Social Organizations are Weak in Participating in Green Development

Rural social organizations are non administrative organizations other than Grass-roots party committees, township governments and villagers' committees." It is a rational choice in a pluralistic society to realize the expression of social individual interests through an organized way. The development of rural social organizations can make up for the crisis of insufficient supply of public services, and also plays an important role in rebuilding rural order and promoting social integration. Therefore, to promote the modernization of rural governance system, we should pay attention to strengthening the construction of rural social organizations and stimulating their vitality. "[4] Rural social organizations are the backbone of rural green development. Rural social organizations play a role in condensing strength and stabilizing people's hearts. Villagers can join rural social organizations in different forms, such as agricultural production cooperation organization, environmental protection organization, pollution-free product production organization, green product marketing organization, etc. These social organizations can offer advice and suggestions for green development through the villagers' autonomy system and according to their own social functions, and take green actions in the industries they are responsible for. At present, although the development of these rural Non-governmental organizations has made some progress, it is still in the initial stage. Mainly manifested in: on the one hand, the development of rural Non-governmental organizations is not perfect, the number is small, and the scale is small. On the other hand, the degree of organization is relatively loose, lack of scientific and standardized organization and management, and the mechanism of participating in governance is not perfect. Therefore, rural Non-governmental organizations are in an imperfect state both in quantity and quality. This leads to their limited role in rural green development.

3. Build a Multi-subject Rural Governance Model of Green Development

The rural governance model of Multi-subject co governance is "to build a multi governance mechanism led by township party committees, led by township governments, based on village Party branches and village committees, farmers as the main subject, and new economic organizations such as cooperatives and family farms as an important part." [5] In this multi-subject co governance model, the township party committee is the core of decision-making leadership, the coordinated implementation of the village Party branch and the village committee is the leading, and the villagers and Non-governmental social organizations are highly involved."Therefore, in the process of rural green development, all regions need to do a good job in the construction of joint governance model of multiple subjects, and reasonably coordinate various forces such as the people, Party committees, governments and social organizations to ensure the quality of the role of all subjects." [6]

3.1. Give Full Play to the Leading Core Role of Grass-roots Party Committees

"Rural Grass-roots work is complex. We should adhere to the Party committee's overall responsibility and coordination with all parties, consciously put the party's leadership through

the process of rural governance, and ensure that all rural work moves forward in the correct political direction." [7] Giving full play to the leading core role of Grass-roots party committees and village branches is the fundamental guarantee for building a rural governance model of Multi-subject co governance. Grass-roots Party committees and village Party branches are mainly responsible for planning and decision-making to solve the problem of green development, and correctly lead the villagers to take the road of green development. As the backbone of the rural governance model of Multi-subject co governance, township party committees and village Party branches should adhere to the following basic principles when formulating various guidelines and policies for rural development:

First, township party committees and village Party branches should adhere to the problem oriented principle. The problem oriented principle requires that when formulating guidelines and policies, the Grass-roots party committees at all levels in villages and towns should plan the layout around the practical problems existing in the process of rural development, so as to have a definite target and truly implement the concept of green development. In view of the practical problems existing in rural green development, such as unreasonable industrial structure, unreasonable utilization of natural resources, rural environment to be improved and lack of infrastructure, the Party committee should formulate practical policies for industrial structure adjustment, rational utilization of natural resources, improving rural environment and strengthening infrastructure construction.

Second, township party committees and village Party branches should adhere to the principle of "people-oriented". "People-oriented" is relative to "material-oriented". It emphasizes economic development and GDP growth. In the final analysis, it is to meet the material and cultural needs of the people and ensure people's all-round development. People are the foundation of development. In the Third Plenary Session of the 16th Communist Party of China Central Committee, the Chinese industrial party put forward the scientific outlook on development of "people-oriented", which aims to guide economic and social development with human development. Adhering to "people-oriented" is to achieve people's all-round development as the goal, seek and promote development from the fundamental interests of the people, constantly meet the growing material and cultural needs of the people, effectively protect the economic, political and cultural rights and interests of the people, and make the achievements of development benefit all the people. The new development concept put forward at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th Communist Party of China Central Committee is the inheritance and development of the scientific outlook on development. It comes down in one continuous line with the scientific outlook on development, which is "people-oriented". The people here include people of all ethnic groups and people from all walks of life. Therefore, green development should require the principles and policies formulated by Grass-roots party committees at all levels to help improve the quality of life of villagers, enhance the well-being of villagers and promote the all-round development of villagers.

Third, township party committees and village Party branches should adhere to the principle of integrating economic benefits, environmental benefits and social benefits. When formulating rural development policies, Grass-roots party committees must adhere to the principle of the unity of economic benefits, environmental benefits and social benefits. Economic benefits, environmental benefits and social benefits are dialectically unified. They are both opposite and unified. Among them, environmental benefit is in the fundamental position, which provides sustainable resources and energy for economic construction. When formulating policies, Grass-roots party committees should support and guide rural areas to vigorously develop green agriculture and guide and support the economic practice of rural green and low-carbon agriculture. The old economic production model took the pursuit of economic benefits as the sole purpose, regardless of ecological and social benefits, and separated the relationship between the three. As a result, the increase of agricultural productivity is at the cost of

damaging natural resources, ecological environment and social benefits. Therefore, it is one of the basic principles for Grass-roots party committees to formulate policies to adhere to the basic and priority position of consolidating ecological and environmental benefits, optimizing social benefits and improving economic benefits.

3.2. Give Full Play to the Leading Role of Township Governments and Village Committees

If the Grass-roots Party committee is the leader, the township government and village committee are the commanders and fighters. Township governments and village committees are the main body of administrative implementation. For the decisions and resolutions made by the Party committee, township governments and village committees are the specific Executing agency, real executors and commanders. Whether the township government and village committee can give full play to the leading role of administrative implementation will directly affect the implementation of green development policy. Give full play to the leading role of township governments and village committees, mainly focusing on the following points:

First, we should strengthen the sense of responsibility of all members of township governments and village committees. As members of township governments and village committees, they must have a high sense of responsibility to contribute to rural green development and sustainable development for villagers' happy life, so that they can actively participate in the cause of rural governance.

Second, we should give full play to the exemplary role of the elite backbone of township governments and village committees. As Grass-roots cadres, members of township governments and village committees have comparative advantages over ordinary people in terms of knowledge and ideological consciousness. Therefore, when implementing the principles and policies made by the Party committee, they should set an example, consciously protect rural natural resources and natural environment, try every means to adjust the industrial structure, effectively solve the practical problems existing in rural green development, and correctly deal with the contradiction between good people and nature.

Third, we should consciously assume the role of bridge communication between the Party committee and the villagers. If the township government and village committee want to better perform their administrative duties, they must play a good role as a bridge between the Party committee and the villagers. The township government and village committee have close contacts with the villagers in the process of governance, and the Party committee, as the decision-making level, is relatively estranged from the villagers. If the Party committee wants to correctly play a guiding role and formulate a green development policy that adheres to the people's will and conforms to the people's will, it must understand the people's situation and problems through the township government and village committee. In addition, the township government and the village committee timely convey the decision-making spirit of the township party committee to the villagers in the process of governance, so that the villagers can more accurately grasp the essence of green development and correctly guide their production and life practice. In this sense, the township government and the village committee play a role of bridge communication, truly achieve the coordination of the party, the government and the people, jointly commit to the green development of the countryside and create a harmonious and beautiful countryside.

3.3. Strengthen the Main Responsibility of Green Development of Township Enterprises

The key to the exertion of the main force of green development of township enterprises is to enhance the main responsibility of green development of township enterprises. The enhancement of the main responsibility for the green development of township enterprises

depends on the cultivation of their own green consciousness and the constraints of external systems. On the one hand, township enterprises should improve their sense of social responsibility. Township enterprises should strengthen self-discipline from the moral sense of green development, consciously perform the task of energy reduction and emission reduction, and actively participate in rural green development. On the other hand, formulate and improve relevant laws and regulations on green production of township enterprises. China's green development laws and regulations "as far as the current situation is concerned, the content of rural green development is only scattered in laws such as the environmental protection law and the air pollution prevention and control law. Many specific details about rural green development have not been determined in the form of law." [8] Therefore, there are few laws and regulations for the green development of township enterprises. In order to better promote township enterprises to bear the main responsibility of rural green development, we need to improve the corresponding laws and regulations to externally restrict and restrict the production behavior of township enterprises.

3.4. Give Full Play to the Enthusiasm and Subjectivity of Villagers

Villagers and social organizations are the main force of rural green development. Only by fully mobilizing the enthusiasm and subjectivity of villagers and social organizations can we truly implement the concept of green development. To fully mobilize the enthusiasm and subjectivity of villagers and social organizations to participate in green development, we should start from two aspects:

First, we should strengthen the cultivation of villagers' awareness of green development. The village committee shall organize the villagers to learn the relevant knowledge and theory of green development, carry out the activities of introducing green development knowledge into the countryside, post publicity slogans and make billboards to let the villagers know the basic content, spiritual essence and fundamental purpose of green development. Let the villagers truly realize that green development is closely related to their happy life, so that the concept of green development is deeply rooted in the soul of the villagers, and then identify with green development ideologically and attach great importance to green development.

Second, we should strengthen the publicity and guidance of the mass media. The mass media mainly plays the role of publicity and guidance and public opinion supervision in rural governance. On the one hand, the employees of the mass media should adhere to their professional ethics, consciously perform their professional ethics, always pay attention to the major decisions and arrangements for rural social green development made by the township and village Party committees, timely convey the green development policies to the villagers and be a good messenger of the green development information of the villagers. The mass media is responsible for publicizing and educating the people about the decisions and policies on green development formulated by the Party committee, so that the villagers can timely understand the guidelines and policies of the Party Committee on rural green development, and guide the villagers to establish the concept of rural green development. On the other hand, the mass media track and report on the green development governance activities of township governments and village committees, and supervise them to effectively perform their duties. The mass media dare to expose Grass-roots party committees and township governments that harm the interests of people's green development.

3.5. Cultivate the Main Body of Non-governmental Social Organizations

The so-called main body of Non-governmental social organizations refers to the farmers' associations, rural economic cooperatives, rural environmental protection associations and other social intermediate organizations between the government and individual farmers. Non governmental social organizations are civil society organizations voluntarily organized by farmers to protect their own rights and interests. "In China, to cultivate the social middle-level

subjects belonging to the farmers themselves is to increase the economic and legal status of farmers, establish a diversified and cooperative network governance structure, change the weak situation of rural residents, reduce governance costs and make up for the lack of rural governance structure." [9] Non governmental social organizations have incomparable advantages in mobilizing villagers' enthusiasm to participate in green development. They mainly rely on Villagers' trust and cooperation contracts rather than legal norms, and are easy to be accepted by villagers. In order to give full play to the role of social organizations:

First, township enterprises should establish a correct awareness of identity positioning. Township enterprises must have a correct sense of identity and orientation, and realize that they are not only economic organizations, but also undertake to provide economic products for rural society. It is also shouldering a certain social responsibility. Fulfilling the obligation of green development and environmental protection is the most basic social morality that township enterprises should follow. Therefore, township enterprises should establish a correct awareness of green development and actively invest in the cause of rural green development.

Second, Grass-roots party committees and township governments support the cultivation of social organizations. Grass-roots Party committees and township governments should encourage and support the development of social organizations and formulate policies conducive to the development of social organizations.

Third, we should improve the system of villagers' autonomy and Grass-roots democracy. The villagers' autonomy system and Grass-roots democratic system provide institutional guarantee for people's participation in rural governance. Through the construction of villagers' autonomy system and Grass-roots democratic system, villagers and social organizations can stay in the formulation process of rural green development policy as masters, understand and supervise the formulation and implementation of rural green development policy. This can not only stimulate the enthusiasm and consciousness of villagers and social organizations to participate in rural green development, but also ensure that the policies of Grass-roots party organizations and government departments take root.

4. Conclusion

Rural green development is related to the success or failure of China's green development strategy. With the proposal and implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategy, rural green development is increasingly put on the agenda. In order to gather a variety of social forces to participate in rural green development, it is imperative to build a multi-agent rural governance model. Building a multi-agent rural governance model requires Chinese villages to give full play to the guiding role of Grass-roots party committees, enhance the sense of green environmental protection social responsibility of township enterprises, cultivate the green development subjectivity of Non-governmental organizations, and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers for green development. To build a Multi-subject rural governance model, we need to rely on the combination of "rule of law", "rule of virtue" and "villagers' autonomy", give full play to the moral self-discipline spirit of green development of township enterprises and villagers under the protection of the legal system, and rely on the exemplary role of elite backbone of Grass-roots party committees and township governments to promote rural green development more smoothly.

Acknowledgments

This work is supported by the key research project of 2017 Anhui University Humanities and Social Sciences "Research on green development from the perspective of Rural Governance Taking Huoqiu county, Anhui Province as an example" (Grant NO: SK2017A0450).

References

- [1] Shi Yajun. The core of the new development concept is high-quality development--the government that strengthens the opportunity to cultivate and open up a new situation in accurate understanding of change, scientific response and active change. *Academic frontier*, 2020(11):28-33.
- [2] Zhang Yu, Zhu Lizhi. The green development in the strategy of "rural revitalisation". *Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and social sciences)*, 2019(1):65-71.
- [3] Sun Yujuan, Tong Xueying. Path choice for promoting the modernization of village governance in China . *Knowledge and practice*, 2018(1):21-25.
- [4] Qiu Youdu. A study on the rural governance system of "three governments combined": it's content, significance and construction approvals. *Journal of Xichang University (Social science edition)*, 2019 (1): 25-29.
- [5] Fan Yongjun, Hao Qinglu. Building a new pattern of Rural Governance. *People's forum*, 2017 (11): 98-99.
- [6] Sun Yujuan, Tong Xueying. Path choice for promoting rural governance modernization in China. *Knowledge and practice*, 2018(1):21-25.
- [7] Liu Wei. Why Grass-roots party organizations lead rural governance. *People's forum*, 2019(3):42-43.
- [8] Cui Jian, Wang Dan .Research on rural green development under the background of Rural Revitalization. *Agricultural economy*, 2021(2):44- 45.
- [9] Zhang Huiyao, Li Changjian. Research on risk prevention of multiple subjects participating in Rural Governance. *Agricultural economy*, 2019 (3):6-8.