

Assessment of the deliberative governance based on rural revitalization in china: A case study of old revolutionary base area in Jinzhai County (China)

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Abstract. Deliberative governance has been the favorite subject of social governance with the aim of the development of old areas and the revitalization of red. So methods of empirical analysis are integrated to evaluate deliberative governance of old revolutionary base area in Jinzhai County (China). Results shows: 1) by principal component factor analysis, the top three observation indicators are X12, X33 and X21. Additionally, X42, X31 and X24 are obviously in a weak position and should be paid special attention; 2) by comparing the estimates of four potential impact variables in SEM structure model, it can be concluded that the impacts of X3 (0.795), X1 (0.655), X2 (0.613) and X4 (0.516) on the path model are increasing in sequence. The study is conducive to help us better understanding of deliberative governance and following strategies are given: building a new governance pattern of "three-governance linkage", highlighting the leading role of value concepts, optimizing the intervention situation of participants and improving the digital governance of deliberative publicity.

Keywords: Rural vitalization; Deliberative governance; Empirical analysis; Jinzhai County (China)

1. Introduction

The report of the 19th CPC National Congress elevated rural revitalization as a national strategy and clarified the development demands of The Times (Min, 2021). The spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's series of speeches puts forward specific development requirements for the rural revitalization strategy based on the new development stage, the implementation of new development concepts and the construction of new development pattern (Sisi, 2021). He pointed out that "efforts should be made to effectively link the consolidation and expansion of poverty alleviation achievements with rural vitalization" and "rural vitalization should be comprehensively promoted to strengthen and improve rural governance" (Jinping, 2021; Nan, 2021). In terms of the intention of good governance of social governance, rural revitalization is inseparable from the linkage of internal elements such as autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue, as well as the excavation of external advantages and the full use of beneficial conditions (Mingmei & Jingmei, 2021). In addition, the collaborative participation of multiple actors also plays an important role in the process of rural revitalization (Mengqi, 2021), which can promote the integration of internal and external resources, promote the coordination of internal interests, promote the formation of collaborative mechanism and realize the innovative development of local customs and folk customs.

As the latest development achievement of social governance, deliberative governance has become an important mode of good governance in the implementation of rural revitalization strategy (Shiyi & Yongsan, 2014). Deliberative governance refers to the open evaluation of the behaviors of government departments and public service industry by using modern information technology and terminal technology under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels and relying on the power of the people and all sectors of society, so as to achieve efficient governance (Chengrong, 2005).

However, efficient governance of deliberative governance cannot be realized without reducing its uncertainty the development dilemma and adhering to its governance commonness of characteristic development. Therefore, the actual situation of deliberative governance based on Jinzhai rural

revitalization (China) via empirical analysis was analyzed to help creative transformation and innovative development of rural vitalization.

2. Methods

2.1 Study area

Jinzhai County covers an area of 3,814 square kilometers and has jurisdiction over 23 townships, 1 modern industrial park, 219 administrative villages and 10 communities with a total population of 680,000 (shown in figure 1). The County is known as "the cradle of the Red Army and the hometown of the general". The long-term revolutionary struggle has left rich and colorful red cultural resources in the County. Furthermore, as a well-known old revolutionary base area, the County in Anhui Province undertakes the Development strategy of the Party and the state, actively implements the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's series of speeches on rural revitalization. Therefore, Taking Jinzhai County as an example, the deliberative governance is helpful for the development of old areas and the revitalization of red, which has important research value.



Figure 1. Location of Jinzhai County in China.

2.2 Constructing indicator system

Combined with the actual situation of Jinzhai County rural revitalization, the core views on deliberative governance should be got as follow: Firstly, the reform of administrative system, political and social conditions for the guidance of the value concept of social governance were provided in the process of political democratization and the rise of civil society in China (Shuangmin, 2009). Secondly, with the application and improvement of administration according to law and scientific evaluation in the process of deliberative governance, the public has become the legal subject of deliberative governance, and citizens' orderly participation in local evaluation has become an important development form of social governance (Laijin & Yinghui, 2012; Yanqiu, 2011; Xiaolei & Yanwei, 2020). Therefore, in the process of deliberative governance, public opinion representatives, consulting experts and "third-party evaluation" have been focused on and gradually become the main actors (Hongcai & Kang, 2010; Xueqin & Yang, 2011; Nengzhong, 2018; Liang, 2018). Thirdly, deliberative governance was directly related to the shaping of government image to a certain extent

(Shuangmin, 2010; Huping, Jing, 2020). An important content of social governance was taken to improve the intervention situation of review matters and optimize the digital operation situation by using digital technology.

Based on the core concepts above, independent variables and their observation indicators were formed as follow:

Independent variables (a): Value concept satisfaction

Value concept satisfaction refers to the recognition degree of certain values advocated by deliberative governance. Value concept is not a simple slogan, but the internal root of the implementation and improvement of deliberative governance, and is the value and behavior standard gradually formed by the public in the process of deliberative governance. Therefore, Value concept satisfaction of this study mainly involves two observation indicators: "Satisfaction of General secretary Xi Jinping's series speech spirit's integration" and "Satisfaction of red culture's integration".

Independent variables (b): Satisfaction of participants

Satisfaction of participants refers to the recognition degree of the performance of the participants by the governance subjects and the audience. Participants refer to all participants with the right to deliberative governance, including government, enterprise, mass, and NGO organization. They enjoy equal participation in all "good governance" activities related to the decision-making, implementation, supervision and evaluation according to relevant channels and procedures. Correspondingly, they also need to fulfill the responsibilities and obligations of deliberative governance and carry out the value concept of deliberative governance. Therefore, satisfaction of participants of this study mainly involves four observation indicators: "satisfaction of government", "satisfaction of mass", "satisfaction of enterprise" and "satisfaction of NGO organization".

Independent variables (c): Satisfaction of "three-governance linkage"

The satisfaction degree of "three-governance linkage" refers to the recognition degree of the organic combination of "autonomy", "rule by virtue" and "rule by law" by the governance subjects and the audience. Externally, the "three-governance linkage" extracts the common morpheme "governance" of "autonomy", "rule by virtue" and "rule by virtue", and adds the quantity to form the "three governance", plus the state appeal to achieve the "linkage". In terms of its essence, "three-governance linkage" is a grass-roots governance system to realize the appeal of "good governance", namely, "autonomy" is the foundation, "rule by virtue" is the guarantee and "rule by virtue" is the core. In terms of importance, "autonomy", "rule by virtue" and "rule by virtue" are not the same and have different focuses, but they complement and reinforce each other, and are an important cornerstone for consolidating and improving social governance. Therefore, satisfaction of "three-governance linkage" of this study mainly involves three observation indicators: "autonomy", "rule by virtue" and "rule by law".

Independent variables (d): Satisfaction of deliberative publicity

The satisfaction degree of deliberative publicity refers to the recognition degree of deliberative publicity and education by governance subjects and audiences. Deliberative publicity refers to the publicity and education that the public can obtain in certain ways on its value cognition or behavioral effect. Specifically, it is to explain deliberative publicity itself and its items to the public, so that the public can believe and take action with prominent characteristics of orientation and purpose. Therefore, effective and timely deliberative publicity can better carry forward the social theme and spread the positive energy of "good governance", and achieve the purpose of "social governance" of morale, spirit and unity. Therefore, satisfaction of deliberative publicity of this study mainly involves two observation indicators: "Satisfaction with the effectiveness of publicity" and "Satisfaction with the timeliness of publicity".

Additionally, it is assumed that the independent variable shows a positive correlation with the dependent variable through observation indicators. Specifically, we formed four relationship assumptions H1, H2, H3 and H4 based on four potential variables X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4 . Then, constants, dependent variables, independent variables and their observation indicators are described in table 1.

Table 1. Parameter definition and operation assignment.

Parameter name	Variable definition	Variable description	Variable assignment
Sex	Constant	Gender involves two parameters: male, female.	"Male" = "1"; "Female" = "0".
Age	Constant	Age involves the following four parameters: "0-16 years old", "17-28 years old", "29-50 years old", "51 years old and above"	"0-16 years old" = "1"; "17-28 years old" = "2"; "29-50 years old" = "3"; "51 years old and over" = "4".
Income	Constant	Income involves three observation parameters: "below 2000" is low income, "2001-5000" is middle income, "5001 and above" is high income.	"2001-5000" = "2"; "5001 and above" = "3".
Politics status	Constant	Political status involves the following four observation parameters: CPC members including prospective members, Communist Youth League members, democratic parties and non-party members, and the masses.	"Party members including probationary" = "1"; "Communist Youth League member" = "2"; "Democratic parties and non-party members" = "3"; "Masses" = "4".
the effect of deliberative governance	Y_0	Y_0 is measured by the independent variable X.	—
Satisfaction of value concept	X_1	X_1 involves two observation variables and is measured with likert scale as follow: Satisfaction of General secretary Xi Jinping's series speech spirit's integration(X_{11}); Satisfaction of red culture's integration (X_{12})	"Very dissatisfied" = "1"; "Dissatisfied" = "3"; "General" = "5"; "Satisfied" = "7"; "Very satisfied" = "9".
Satisfaction of participants	X_2	X_2 involves four observation variables and is measured with likert scale as follow: Satisfaction of government (X_{21}) Satisfaction of enterprise (X_{22}) Satisfaction of mass (X_{23}) Satisfaction of NGO organization (X_{24})	"Very dissatisfied" = "1"; "Dissatisfied" = "3"; "General" = "5"; "Satisfied" = "7"; "Very satisfied" = "9".
Satisfaction of "three-governance linkage"	X_3	X_3 involves three observation variables and is measured with likert scale as follow: Satisfaction of autonomy (X_{31}) Satisfaction of rule by virtue (X_{32}) Satisfaction of rule by law (X_{33})	"Very dissatisfied" = "1"; "Dissatisfied" = "3"; "General" = "5"; "Satisfied" = "7"; "Very satisfied" = "9".
satisfaction of deliberative publicity	X_4	X_4 involves two observation variables and is measured with likert scale as follow: Satisfaction with the effectiveness of publicity(X_{41}). Satisfaction with the timeliness of publicity(X_{42}).	"Very dissatisfied" = "1"; "Dissatisfied" = "3"; "General" = "5"; "Satisfied" = "7"; "Very satisfied" = "9".

2.3 Data collection

The method of stratified unequal probability sampling and simple random sampling is adopted in this study. According to the population of each township in Jinzhai County, the proportion of each township is extracted. In this survey, a total of 3500 questionnaires were actually sent to Jinzhai County, 260 questionnaires were deleted with problems such as missing fillings and wrong fillings, and 3240 valid questionnaires were recovered, with an effective questionnaire recovery rate of 92.57%.

3. Results

3.1 Reliability and validity analysis

KMO was used for the reliability and validity of the questionnaire in this study. KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) test statistics are used to compare simple and partial correlation coefficients between variables. The KMO statistic is between 0 and 1. When the sum of squares of simple correlation coefficients among all variables is far greater than the sum of squares of partial correlation coefficients, the KMO value is close to 1. The closer the KMO value is to 1, the stronger the correlation between variables is, and the more suitable the original variables are for factor analysis.

After the formal questionnaire was issued based on the preliminary survey, the reliability of 19 items of 3500 questionnaires were analyzed. The *Alpha* coefficient is 0.833, that is, the overall reliability of the questionnaire is 0.833. Therefore, the questionnaire was confirmed to have high reliability and can be carried out for follow-up research. In addition, Validity is validity or accuracy, which refers to the degree to which measuring tools or measures can accurately measure the thing that is needed. The KMO value of the overall data of the questionnaire is 0.711, obviously greater than 0.5, and the significance level is 0, less than 0.05. The results show that the questionnaire data has passed the validity test and has high validity, which can be used for follow-up analysis.

3.2 Principal component factor analysis

Principal component analysis is a statistical method of dimensionality reduction, which tries to recombine the original variables into a group of new comprehensive variables unrelated to each other. At the same time, according to the actual needs, several less sum variables can be taken out from them to reflect the information of the original variables as much as possible. By simplifying multiple variables, the following table can be obtained. The overall effect of factor extraction is ideal. We observed correlation matrix parameters (KMO=0.711, greater than 0.7; Bartlett sphericity test, P value less than 0.001), indicating a significant correlation between variables, which can be analyzed by factor analysis. Through the principal component common factor variance table, the extracted values of each observation indicators are determined in table 2.

Table 2. Common factor variance table.

——	Initial value	Extracted value
X_{11}	1.000	.760
X_{12}	1.000	.825
X_{21}	1.000	.818
X_{22}	1.000	.732
X_{23}	1.000	.768
X_{24}	1.000	.690
X_{31}	1.000	.654
X_{32}	1.000	.753
X_{33}	1.000	.821
X_{41}	1.000	.789
X_{42}	1.000	.613

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

In table 2, factor analysis is used to analyze the internal dependence among variables, and a few imaginary variables are used to represent their basic data structure table 3.

Table 3. Total variance table.

component	Initial eigenvalue			Extract the sum of squares of the loads		
	total	Variance Proportion	Cumulative %	total	Variance Proportion	Cumulative %
1	3.661	24.408	24.408	3.661	24.408	24.408
2	1.948	12.987	37.395	1.948	12.987	37.395
3	1.583	10.552	47.948	1.583	10.552	47.948
4	1.354	9.024	56.972	1.354	9.024	56.972
5	1.128	7.522	64.493	1.128	7.522	64.493
6	1.003	6.685	71.178	1.003	6.685	71.178
7	.848	5.657	76.835			
8	.728	4.853	81.688			
9	.597	3.981	85.669			
10	.511	3.407	89.076			
11	.411	2.743	91.819			
12	.366	2.437	94.257			
13	.339	2.260	96.516			
14	.274	1.823	98.340			
15	.249	1.660	100.000			

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

In table 3, the eigenvalues of components 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are greater than 1, and they can explain 71.178% of variance in total. The overall effect is good. We can discard the remaining components containing less information and extract 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as the main components. Next, the extracted component matrix is output in table 4.

Table 4. Table of component matrices.

	Component matrix ^a					
	component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
X ₁₁	.567	-.047	.169	.246	.342	-.540
X ₁₂	.668	-.169	.505	.143	-.026	.038
X ₂₁	.155	.233	.149	.505	-.635	.042
X ₂₂	.212	.792	.214	.090	.034	-.070
X ₂₃	-.084	.586	-.023	.187	.590	.183
X ₂₄	.150	.733	.313	-.065	-.126	-.108
X ₃₁	.567	-.317	-.128	.443	.071	.119
X ₃₂	.753	-.191	-.045	.126	-.057	-.044
X ₃₃	.063	-.002	.440	-.610	-.077	.054
X ₄₁	.738	-.208	.345	-.103	.128	.009
X ₄₂	.627	-.319	.234	-.008	.108	.109

Extraction method: principal component analysis.
a. Six components were extracted.

In table 4, the values are the correlation coefficients between the common factor and the original variables. The larger the absolute value is, the greater the impact on the evaluation governance effect is.

Then, we referred to the proportion of principal component factors (eigenvalues greater than 1) and their component scores, and used the geometric mean to obtain the comprehensive score and specific ranking of each observation indicators in figure 2.

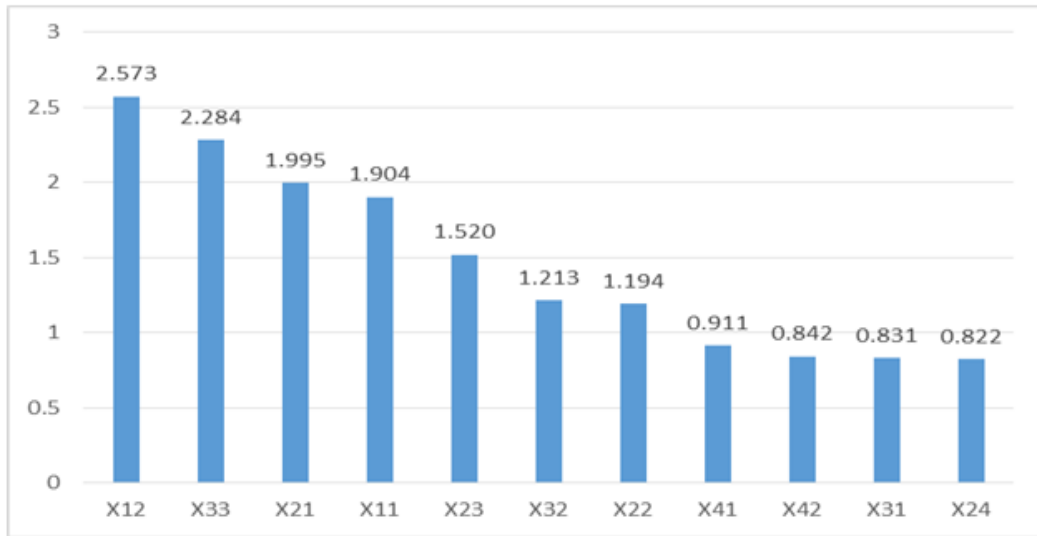


Figure 2. Comprehensive scores of observation indicators and ranking.

According to figure 2, the top three observation indicators are X12, X33 and X21. In addition, X42, X31 and X24 are obviously in a weak position and should be paid special attention to.

3.3 SEM structural model analysis

Structural Equation Model (SEM) is a multivariate statistical technique combining factor analysis and path analysis. Its strength lies in the quantitative study of the interaction between multiple variables. Next, SEM structural model was used to evaluate the constraints of influence shadow on deliberative governance. According to the applicable idea of SEM initial model, the deliberative governance structure equation is constructed based on the following principles:

(1) Take X1, X2, X3 and X4 as potential variables; (2) Observation indicators (including X11, X12... X42) are the initial observation variables; (3) Four relational hypotheses are taken as verification objects; (4) the modeling is based on data obtained from case studies. Then, AMOS17.0 software is used for modeling, and the results are shown in figure 3.

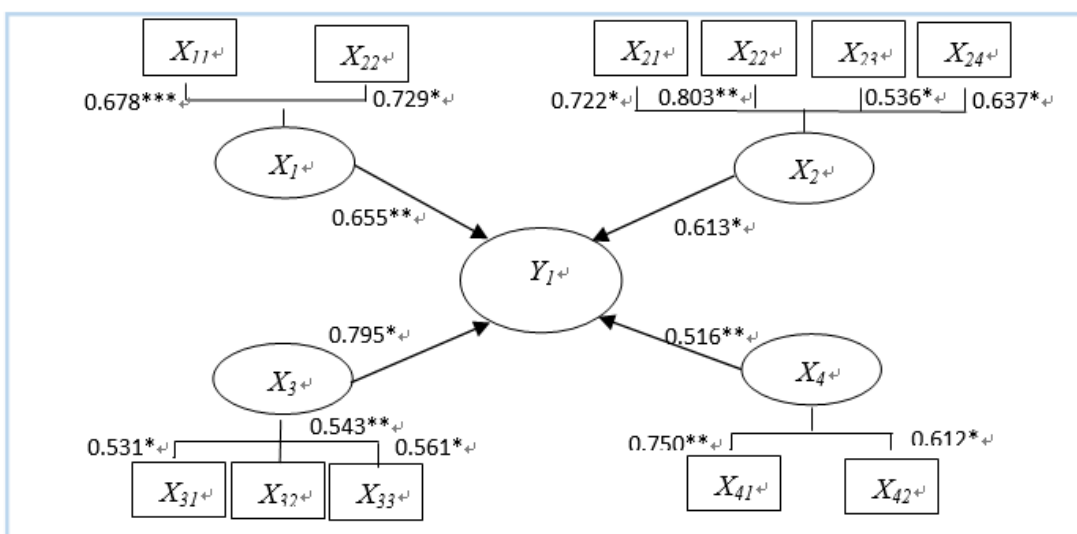


Figure 3. Structural equation model.

Next, according to the SEM modeling idea, the relationship between model variables is verified and compared with the reference standard, and the parameters that do not meet the standard model are modified until the indicators parameters meet the requirements of the model. After modification, all the indicators are in the acceptable range, and the model fits well.

Finally, the path parameter estimation function of AMOS17.0 was used to estimate the final modified SEM path parameters, and the results were obtained in table 5.

Table 5. Path parameters.

Path→Effect	Estimate	C.R	P
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_0$	0.655	2.251	0.003
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_0$	0.613	2.167	0.002
$X_3 \rightarrow Y_0$	0.795	2.085	0.007
$X_4 \rightarrow Y_0$	0.516	2.085	0.007

According to table 5, some results are got as follow: 1) through the verification of statistical value C.R (both greater than the standard value 1.96) and minimum impossible event probability value P (both less than the standard value 0.05), the model path construction is reasonable and effective, and the above hypothesis is valid as follow. 2) By comparing the estimates of four potential impact variables, it can be concluded that the impacts of X_3 , X_1 , X_2 and X_4 on the path model are increasing in sequence. 3) Through the actual investigation and structural model analysis, it is found that there is a matching problem between the initial data indicators value and the numerical standard of the ideal data of the structural model. Although the difference between these values is within the allowable range of the effective model, it also indicates that there is a gap between the actual status of potential variables and the numerical standard value of the model. This shows that there is room for improvement and improvement in the reality of some potential variables.

4. Discussions

This study carries out an empirical study on the value concept, participants, "three-governance linkage", and deliberative publicity of the deliberative governance in Jinzhai Old revolutionary base area of rural revitalization.

The research found that the basic situation of the survey objects was more consistent with the actual situation of the old revolutionary base area of Jinzhai County, which could reflect the expectation and dilemma of improving deliberative governance and helping rural revitalization in less developed areas. Among them, the respondents showed a strong interest in the deliberative activities of the variables and observation indicators related to the deliberative governance, which reflected the public's hope to help the rural revitalization strategy by improving the deliberative governance. They hope to build the soft power of Rural Revitalization, continue the red blood, improve the governance core by improved the deliberative governance. Of course, some objective problems have been exposed during the investigation, which requires us to further find out the causes, clarify the intervention target and direction, optimize the observation indicators and their potential variables, and then improve the intervention effect of dependent variables.

4.1 "Three-governance Linkage"

In the process of principal component factor analysis, through quantitative processing, we found that the satisfaction evaluation of observation indicators "rule by law", "rule by virtue" and "autonomy" ranked 2, 6 and 10 respectively. As far as the Rural Revitalization Strategy is concerned, the status of "rule by law" is self-evident, and recognition degree of the people is relatively high, but the recognition degree of "rule by virtue" and "autonomy" is much weaker. From the perspective of deliberative governance, "three-governance linkage" is an important starting point, in which "autonomy" is the foundation, "rule by virtue" is the guarantee and "rule by virtue" is the core (Chengliang, 2020). However, in terms of the survey results, "three-governance linkage" has a great development space.

In the process of SEM analysis, the "three-governance linkage" has the larger load and the most significant path influence. Considering that the "three-governance linkage" is also the primary

influencing factor of deliberative governance, the guarantee role of "rule by virtue" is more important, and its satisfaction must be focused and deeply analyzed. In addition, in terms of the relative importance of the three observation indicators, the satisfaction of "rule by virtue" and "autonomy" ranked second and third respectively. Although their path influence is relatively weak compared with the satisfaction of "rule by law", they are also an important cornerstone of consolidating a harmonious society (Yingzi & Qiaoyan, 2020), and they are also the source of strength and target of action of the "three-governance linkage".

4.2 Value concept

In the process of principal component analysis, the two observational values of "satisfaction of red culture's integration" and "Satisfaction of General secretary Xi Jinping's series speech spirit's integration" were ranked 1 and 4 respectively. As for the specific ranking of factors, the satisfaction evaluation of the two is relatively high. Of course, the latter has great room for improvement. The reason for this positive phenomenon is that the old revolutionary base areas in Jinzhai County has a clear strategic orientation for their own development, namely, listening to the party's words, keeping pace with the party, continuing the red blood vessels, and accurately developing their characteristics. They are highly consistent with the Party Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core in their ideological actions and resolutely implement the strategic plan for the revitalization of the country and the country.

In the process of SEM analysis, the path influence of value concept on deliberative governance is stronger than participants and deliberative publicity, but weaker than "three-governance linkage", ranking second. Among them, "Satisfaction of red culture's integration" has the largest load and the most significant influence. In other words, in order to strengthen the leading role of values in the process of deliberative governance, the ways and methods of integrating red culture must be improved into deliberative governance, and the strategic positioning of cultural self-confidence must be highlighted (Jing, 2016). Additionally, in terms of the relative importance of the two indicators, "Satisfaction of General secretary Xi Jinping's series speech spirit's integration" was ranked in the second place, but the indicator should not be underestimated. The spirit of the indicator, especially the Rural Revitalization and red development, is of vital importance to deliberative governance. It plays an important role in instructing and guiding the development of old revolutionary base areas, and are also the policy basis for evaluating the scientific and accurate governance.

4.3 Participants

In the process of principal component factor analysis, the participants of latent variables involve four observation variables, namely "satisfaction of government", "satisfaction of mass", "satisfaction of enterprise" and "satisfaction of NGO organization". Their specific rankings are 3, 5, 7 and 11 respectively. According to the ranking of observation indicators, "satisfaction of government" is still the main influencing factors of deliberative governance, which is in line with the social governance mechanism of Rural Revitalization with Chinese characteristics, that is, the government, enterprises, the masses and NGOs under the leadership of the Party committee create a new pattern of social governance on the deliberative matters under the common interest basis, responsibility and value appeal (Hongli, 2020). Furthermore, there is also a certain problem here, that is, the social professional and professional governance power represented by "satisfaction of NGO organization" are weak. Through follow-up interviews, we found that except the government, the intervention ability of other participants is not very strong.

In the process of SEM analysis, the path influence of participants on deliberative governance is weaker than "three-governance linkage" and value concept, but stronger than deliberative publicity, ranking third. Among them, the load of "Satisfaction of government" is the largest, and the path influence is the most obvious. In other words, judging from the current situation of deliberative governance, it is still the social governance pattern dominated by the government, which may be an important content to be concerned and considered in the next step of grass-roots governance model

innovation (Chungen & Jiawei, 2020). Additionally, in terms of the relative importance of the four observation indicators, "Satisfaction of enterprise", "Satisfaction of mass" and "Satisfaction of NGO organization" rank second, third and fourth respectively. In terms of the development trend of grassroots governance, enterprises, the mass and NGO organization should give full play to their advantages and expertise, actively involve themselves in the decision-making, implementation, supervision and evaluation according to relevant channels and procedures, and enhance the relative importance of these participants in the path model, so as to contribute to the positive development of the deliberative governance.

4.4 Deliberative publicity

In the process of principal component factor analysis, the latent variable deliberative publicity involves two observation variables, namely "Satisfaction with the effectiveness of publicity" and "Satisfaction with the timeliness of publicity". Their specific rankings are 8 and 9 respectively. It can be seen from the specific ranking that although their ranking is not big, but their comprehensive scores are relatively concentrated. This shows the objective importance of deliberative publicity to deliberative governance. However, people doubt whether it can really affect value cognition or behavioral effect of deliberative governance. Therefore, how to use modern information technology and its terminal technology to help the efficiency of deliberative publicity and the degree of democratization to develop well, and then realize digital governance is very important (Xixing, 2018).

In the process of SEM analysis, the path influence of deliberative publicity on deliberative governance ranks third. Among them, "Satisfaction with the effectiveness of publicity" has the largest load and the most significant influence. In terms of deliberative publicity, the people pay more attention to the authenticity and effectiveness of publicity. This is not only the key point of deliberative publicity, but also the legal and reasonable form guarantee of deliberative governance. In addition, the path influence of "Satisfaction with the timeliness of publicity" can't be underestimated. After all, deliberative governance involves the authoritative distribution of public interests and the practical interests of the people. If the deliberative matters can't make the governance audience understand, understand and realize intelligent interaction in time, it will lose the original intention of good governance, maximize public interests, and achieve benign interaction and win-win cooperation between the political state and civil society (Keping, 2001).

5. Conclusions

According to the discussion results, the countermeasures are put forward to improve the actual effect of deliberative governance as follow:

5.1 Firstly, creating a new governance pattern of "three-governance linkage"

"Three-governance Linkage", as the primary influencing factor of deliberative governance, is an important content of rural governance system in the new era. Therefore, the synergistic effect of "three governance linkage" is conducive to promote the common solution of deliberative matters and achieve the good governance purpose of deliberative governance (Xiaodan et al., 2015).

5.2 Secondly, strengthening the leading role of value concept

To realize the innovation of deliberative governance model and help rural revitalization, a correct value concept should be established. And then, the ideal state of "industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and rich life" can be achieved on the premise of realizing the Rural Revitalization Strategy (Yuhe & Yuanyuan, 2020).

5.3 Thirdly, optimizing the intervention situation of participants

The intervention situation of the participants is directly related to the process and effect of deliberative governance. It is an indispensable part of governance model innovation in the process of Rural Revitalization in the old revolutionary base areas.

5.4 Fourthly, improving the digital management of deliberative publicity

As an important intervention means of deliberative governance, deliberative publicity must keep pace with the times and realize digital governance. Digital governance is to use information technology to reduce the traditional governability and improve the digital governability in the process of deliberative publicity (Zhijian, 2021), and then the mode transformation of democratization and efficiency of deliberative publicity can be realized.

Ethics declarations

Ethics approval

Not applicable.

Consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Data availability

Not applicable.

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