Integration of the Three Governance: An Analytical Framework of Digitalization and Rural Revitalization

-- Taking the Establishment of Digital Liantang in Liantang Village as an Example

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Abstract
Since the late 1990s, China's rural grassroots democracy system has been a grassroots mass autonomy system centered on villagers' autonomy. At present, changes in rural economic development and rapid socio-economic changes have brought about tremendous changes in the rural grassroots governance environment, and rural community governance is facing new challenges and problems, which are mainly manifested in the difficulty of the traditional self-governance mechanism, the low level and many problems of grassroots self-governance organizations, and the increasingly prominent rural environmental problems. Therefore, changes must be made by innovating grassroots democratic self-governance mechanisms, strengthening rural organizational governance, reconstructing the traditional vernacular value system, building a pluralistic collaborative supply model, and building a digital government platform. The body of this report comprehensively presents new ideas of grassroots governance that meet the development needs of today's society, and provides analysis of typical examples of digital governance. Rural governance is an important part of the existing governance system of the country, and in the present time, effective governance is an important guarantee for rural revitalization. Recently, the village of Liantang in Yuexi County, Anqing City, has been actively exploring the innovation of grassroots governance in the countryside, and has explored a new road of digital governance in the countryside based on villagers' autonomy and openness of village affairs, which is a combination of autonomy, rule of law and moral governance, opening up a new paradigm and leading a new wave for rural governance.

Keywords
Digitalization; Rural Revitalization; Integration of Three Governance.

1. Theoretical Perspective
1.1. Three Governance Theoretical Model and Grassroots Governance System Architecture
1.1.1. Three Governance Theory Model
The so-called "three rule" is the abbreviation of autonomy, rule of law, and moral rule. Since ancient times, there have been "three governance" in China's grass-roots governance, which are self-governance of the village, rule of law by the government and moral governance guided by patriarchal ethics, and as time goes on, "three governance" has a new meaning today by traditional culture. In the 19th National Congress, the Party put forward the important proposition of "improving the rural governance system combining autonomy, rule of law and moral governance". The theoretical model of the three governance systems elaborated in this paper refers to the theoretical model of grassroots governance in which the structures and
functions of autonomy, rule of law and moral governance are organically coordinated. Self-governance, rule of law and moral governance are the general framework of the "integration of the three governance systems", and the three are closely related to each other. In the new era, the social governance model based on the "integration of the three governance" requires the cooperation of various types of governance models, complementary functional advantages, and mutual promotion of governance environment. In the overall structure of the whole grassroots social governance system model, any one model has an internal logic independent of the whole social system, and each model must cooperate and coordinate with other models. Moreover, the unfolding operation of any one model is closely related to the actual conduct of the other two models, and the three are interconnected.

![Diagram of Three-Governance Theory Model](image)

**Figure 1.** The author's self-drawn three-governance theory model

Today's rural residents' perceptions and attitudes about their role in political, economic, and social life are not comprehensive enough. As subjects and direct participants of grassroots self-governance, rural residents' awareness and ability of self-governance are directly related to its actual effectiveness. As far as we can see, the quality of our villagers varies, most of them are not highly educated, and the few who have a high level of education are absorbed by the big cities that are in a position to do so. From the past experience of villagers' self-governance, many villagers still feel that "self-governance" is a matter for village committees and village cadres, and the grassroots organs do not have the right publicity for relevant laws and policies, and the bad habits of grassroots acquaintance society and "human relations" still exist.
addition, a small number of village committees and cadres are arbitrary, indifferent and violate the interests of the public, which leads to the villagers’ ignorance of autonomy and their inability to try. Weak villagers’ awareness of autonomy can make some specific policies fail to gain villagers’ support in a short period of time, thus affecting the smooth implementation of the work. At the same time, the villagers’ weak sense of autonomy will also encourage the barbaric acts of some unqualified village cadres.

To strengthen the construction work of grassroots organizations, it is necessary to clarify their rights, responsibilities and other issues. At the same time, grassroots organizations should be mobilized to allow the people to fully participate in grassroots social governance, so that they can better play their role. Raising the awareness of self-management, self-education and self-services of the masses, raising the awareness of the masses on grassroots governance and expanding the ways of people’s participation are of great significance to the eventual formation of a new model of grassroots governance.

The "integration of the three types of governance" based on self-governance can continuously strengthen the construction of grassroots power, especially the construction of grassroots party organizations. Improving and developing grassroots self-governance organizations is a crucial measure to promote the construction of grassroots democracy today. With the rule of law as a guarantee for the development of grassroots society, its connotation mainly includes three levels. First, it is necessary to strengthen the awareness of the rule of law among grassroots cadres so that they can solve practical problems with a rule of law way of thinking, properly deal with social conflicts and maintain the harmony and stability of grassroots society. Second, the legal system of government agencies and grassroots organizations should be strengthened to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of citizens are not infringed by the power of the state. Thirdly, by regulating the behavior of the grassroots, we can promote the harmonious development of society from the root. In order to improve the grassroots governance model with "moral governance" as its content, it is necessary to gradually build an ethical evaluation system composed of villagers. For example, by making ethical points a condition for receiving honorary awards, daily necessities, and public goods, not only can rural residents gain corresponding value-added income and improve their quality of life, but also help establish an incentive mechanism for villagers to participate in rural public welfare.

In the grassroots governance system of "three governance fusion", there are three different modes of grassroots governance: autonomy, rule of law and moral governance, each of which has its own unique circulation mechanism and its own merits, but there are also many problems. Therefore, a single mode of governance cannot adapt to the current requirements of grassroots governance, and the "three governance" must be deeply integrated in order to adapt to the current practical needs of grassroots governance.

2. Structure of Grassroots Governance System

2.1. Current Goals and Problems of Grassroots Governance

Rural areas are important positions of grass-roots social governance, and are important areas for strengthening the modernization of rural social management system and governance capacity. In the process of shifting from "poverty alleviation" to "comprehensive revitalization", it is necessary to accelerate the transformation and effective connection of rural grass-roots governance structure, not only to adapt to the needs of normalized rural society It should not only meet the needs of poverty reduction mechanism, but also consolidate the cornerstone of grass-roots governance for the comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization. The rural grassroots is an important element in promoting rural industrial development, habitat construction, care services for the left-behind population and primary medical and health services. To achieve diversified and sustainable development of rural grass-roots governance,
it is necessary to reconstruct the institutional mechanism of rural grass-roots governance, mobilize internal governance resources, coordinate social forces, promote the benign interaction between grass-roots government, social regulation and residents' autonomy, break the dilemma of "fragmentation" currently faced by the grass-roots level, and realize overall governance.

2.2. The Path to Increase the Willingness of Grassroots Governance Subjects to Participate

Based on the existing organizational forms and organizational elements, rural resources can be effectively mobilized through innovations in rural governance. The key to governance system reform lies in how to enhance the willingness of relevant governance subjects to participate and stimulate their participation behavior to form a lasting governance pattern, especially in grassroots governance practices, where diversified governance needs and complex governance environment force continuous innovation at the grassroots level to cope with changes in governance situation. For example, the point system is a typical innovation of grassroots practice. From the perspectives of habitat improvement and mutual help for the elderly, key issues are quantified into scoring indicators, and the performance of the public is scored through a democratic way and rewarded accordingly. This kind of scoring system is an attempt to reform the grassroots management system, which transforms the villagers' internal willingness to participate into external participation by means of points and point exchange, thus promoting villagers' participation to some extent, thus promoting the reorganization of village and community power to some extent, and thus establishing a reputation incentive mechanism in the villagers' social relationship network. The important value is that the "point bank", a more efficient point system in the community, is an important vehicle that undertakes part of the work within the village community under the constraints of existing organizational resources, thus forming a governance mechanism that is practical, useful and replicable in line with the state and development stage of the village social network. It promotes the reconstruction of the public nature of the village community and the exercise of villagers' autonomy.

It extends government information construction to the grassroots level and improves the degree of centralization of rural grassroots administration. The "smart" governance is not to reconstruct a system, but to systematically sort out the organization and network of rural grassroots social governance, provide systematic technical support for rural grassroots governance, and reconstruct the process of rural grassroots social governance in an intelligent way, so as to improve the actual effectiveness of rural community governance. Relying on the "digital government" platform, we extend the government's work to the grassroots and poverty alleviation, build and improve a digital platform for grassroots governance that suits the actual needs of rural areas, promote the openness and transparency of government information, convey the opinions of the public, grasp the problems in rural governance in a timely manner, and solve the problems of the people precisely and effectively.

3. Digital Platform Construction and Point Banking Theory

Since the 18th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has attached great importance to digital transformation, proposed the implementation of the national big data strategy, accelerated the construction of digital China, and taken the lead in exploring the path of digital transformation in the world. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee clearly proposed to "improve the social governance system led by the party committee, responsible by the government, democratic consultation, social coordination, public participation, rule of law, and supported by science and technology". In the digital era, we should focus on improving the digital governance capacity of the grassroots,
make full use of digital technology to empower grassroots governance, and continuously strengthen the foundation of grassroots social governance.

3.1. Basic Concepts of Digital Grassroots Governance

Digital governance has long been integrated into the framework of the modern government governance system, digital government processing is efficient, convenient and transparent, and the people are facilitated by it; the epidemic era Wanshitong (Anhui), with the application (Shanghai) APP and other small programs have played a major role in social governance, which shows the good effect of digital empowerment of governance. Digital platform governance is inseparable from the platform construction through data-based means, but also deeply avoid empty forms flowing on the surface of the data-based platform. Online applets and apps are indeed on the ground, but if information disclosure is still not transparent, the operation page verification and other steps are complicated, the main problem of grassroots self-governance of the people, the main contradiction still cannot be reflected and solved in the digital platform, but is "gold and jade outside, but the failure of the wool". Digitalization is only a means to achieve the goal of governance, and must serve the essence of governance.

Therefore, the digital platform construction to empower grassroots self-governance focus on combining the characteristics of the local people, to meet the needs of the people's social life as the original design and operation, the corresponding use of cloud computing, big data and other digital means to mobilize the endogenous power of self-governance.

3.2. Digital Points Bank Empowers Grassroots Governance

Combined with the essence of digital services in governance this concept, not only is the use of digital platform governance system of the basic requirements, but also put forward the requirements of innovative digital platform governance. Convenient government, information disclosure and other digital benefits with the central government to promote digital governance system into a digital platform basic requirements, according to the Party Central Committee since the 18th National Congress put forward accurate, intelligent digital grassroots governance requirements, digital empowerment of grassroots governance should be combined with grassroots governance "three governance" theory, accurate solution to the grassroots governance. The main contradictions of grassroots governance should be solved precisely. Under this requirement, the digital point bank is an innovative governance mechanism that aims to increase the participation willingness, participation behavior and long-term participation of relevant subjects to meet the main contradictions of grassroots governance of self-governance and moral governance.

The digital point bank takes the social things that the residents can participate in as the starting point, such as the habitat environment, respect for the elderly and mutual assistance, etc. The participation matters are quantified into point indicators, and the democratic evaluation criteria are formulated and publicized based on the characteristics of the moral customs of the grassroots autonomous region, and the reward mechanism is given to the point results accordingly. The design of the mechanism is in line with the basic principle of moral governance in the "three governance", which enhances the moral self-contract of the residents and combines the psychological mechanism of role model, which not only meets the urgent need of "moral governance" at the grassroots level, but also it is also very conducive to the digital platform to give full play to its greatest advantages of convenience and transparency.
4. Digital Lotus Pond Case Study

4.1. Point System

The point system is a typical mechanism based on grassroots practice innovation, and advocated through the Central Agricultural Office, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and other departments, to the national rural governance popularization of a typical mechanism. Especially since the fight against poverty, many places have made the point system a priority, starting from public affairs that involve people's immediate interests and urgently need the people's universal participation, including the improvement of the habitat and improvement of respect for the elderly and mutual assistance, quantifying major issues into the point index and forming evaluation methods through democratic means. These practices are not only conducive to promoting the process of rule of law in rural social governance, but also can effectively enhance the villagers' ability to self-govern and enhance the endogenous dynamics of the village. The system evaluates the behavior of the public and gives points, and rewards them accordingly based on the results of the points. This innovation of grassroots governance mechanism, the point system, stimulates the public's willingness to participate by externalizing it into intrinsic willingness to participate by means of points and point exchange, thus re-integrating the village community's power to a certain extent and creating a reputation incentive mechanism for the village social relationship network. Its important value is to use the highly effective "behavior bank" of the point system as an important medium to carry the governance affairs within the village community under the constraints of the established organizational resources. The point system is a practical and adaptable governance mechanism that facilitates the reconstruction of the public nature of the village community and the development of the autonomy of the village community members.

The two village committees of Liantang Village in Lianyun Township have followed the trend of digital management - adopting a point system to stimulate villagers' enthusiasm and the endogenous momentum of Liantang Village's development. Lianyun Township actively promotes various forms of volunteer services, and rewards villagers who participate in volunteer services, both spiritually and materially, by giving them starred farmers, accumulating corresponding points through volunteer activities, and launching a points bank. The points can be exchanged for cooking oil, laundry detergent and other daily necessities in the farmhouse. At the same time, villagers in Liantang Village are encouraged to actively participate in various public welfare undertakings such as culture and sports, science and technology education, health and environmental protection, etc. to provide support for local economic and social development. Through a variety of volunteer activities to make villagers willing to participate in them, so that the villagers' ideology and morality, the quality of civilization, as well as the degree of civilization of the village community to further improve.

The village-level comprehensive cultural service center in Liantang Village provides a stage to help rural governance. With the deepening of rural reform and rapid social and economic development, the transformation and upgrading of traditional agriculture to modern agriculture has put forward higher requirements for rural grassroots management. How to use modern information technology to promote the construction of grass-roots democracy and enhance the organization of farmers is an issue that has been explored by the two village committees. In order to speed up the socialization of rural governance, Liantang Village of Lianyun Township has innovated the rural governance model and taken the lead in the county to carry out a pilot project of digital rural governance. The "Digital Liantang" applet application system was successfully developed in 2020. Villagers just need to search for "Digital Liantang" through the cell phone WeChat app, and click on it to view the village profile, party construction, Liantang dynamics, digital farmhouse, rural revitalization, civilization practice, volunteer services, points bank, family points list, etc., so that people can learn about the village and the
world without having to run It is possible to do things that are in compliance without running "one kilometer".
The "Digital Liantang" app also includes a message board, which allows villagers to provide timely feedback on information and opinions, effectively helping to create a more efficient and exciting Liantang village. The two committees of the village take the point system as a grip to implement the accumulation of virtue, trust, diligence, thrift, beauty and star, to realize the party building to lead the credit village construction, solve the difficult, painful and blockage problems in rural governance, and make up the short board of rural governance.  

4.2. Information Disclosure
The information disclosure of Liantang Village refers to the disclosure of Liantang Village's government affairs and related village affairs. Through the disclosure of government affairs, Liantang Village Committee establishes communication channels with the public, gains the understanding and trust of the public, implements the villagers' right to know and thus realizes their legitimate interests, thus strengthening the connection between the villagers and the grassroots government, improving the villagers' sense of participation and identity in the organization, enhancing the villagers' cohesion. It also helps to improve the credibility of Liantang Village, ultimately promoting the construction of a grassroots service-oriented government and accelerating the construction of a new pattern of grassroots villagers' self-governance.

The information disclosure in Liantang Village is unique and innovative, different from the traditional government affairs disclosure, not limited to the use of traditional media such as bulletin boards, radio to publish government affairs information and the villagers use traditional means such as mailboxes to transmit information to the government, follow the trend of the times, the combination of Internet technology and government affairs disclosure, through the village council level of government affairs disclosure, build digital platform, create digital Liantang applet, create and The small program has four modules: Home, Digital Grid, Service and My. It mainly provides functions such as grass-roots party construction, rural revitalization, policy propaganda, sunshine village affairs, beautiful home, civilized countryside, office work and rural services, etc. It implements the functions of party construction leadership, rural development, government affairs disclosure, environment construction, countryside construction, office services, etc. The program covers a wide range of information disclosure, including The information disclosure of the small program covers a wide range of information, not only involving "major events" closely related to the villagers, but also showing the village's daily trivial matters, including agricultural policies, low-income households, village decisions and results, agricultural funds and other information disclosure, which allows villagers to know these major events related to their own information at all times. To ensure the democratic rights and interests of villagers, so that villagers enjoy the right to know, villagers can timely defend their legitimate interests, which is conducive to ensuring the fairness and impartiality of the village's major affairs, the village's minor matters mainly include some villagers' ideas, the villagers' reporting records, volunteer services, employment recruitment and other information disclosure, these are the minor matters of life, mainly some of the things that take the lead in demonstrating what villagers do, but also some of the daily development of the villagers, these The most important thing is the information of the civilization points list, through which the villagers compare their civilization points list, and through the points incentive mechanism, the villagers are guided to be good, and are inspired to participate in voluntary activities, forming a "villagers are good people, everyone does good things, and everyone steals The villagers can compare their own civilization points list, through the points incentive mechanism, to guide the villagers to be good, to stimulate the villagers to participate
in voluntary activities, to form a “villagers are good people, everyone do good, everyone rush to do good”.

Information disclosure can also promote supervision within the village, so that villagers can effectively monitor the behavior of village cadres and implement power constraints to ensure that the village cadres and village committee power is really used for the people, so that village cadres establish the consciousness of serving the people and being responsible to the people, and actively seek benefits for the villagers of Liantang Village, while villagers will also spontaneously participate in the management of village affairs, cooperate with and help village cadres to govern the village, forming a good relationship of mutual trust. The villagers will also spontaneously participate in the management of village affairs, cooperate and help the village cadres to manage the village, forming a good cadre relationship of mutual trust and mutual help, and jointly promoting the development of Liantang Village.

Through innovative information disclosure, the development of "Internet + government affairs" WeChat small program platform, so that villagers can move their fingers to understand the village affairs, effectively realize the party affairs, government affairs, village affairs, civilization practice and other information online services, so that the villagers of Liantang share the results of the big data platform information disclosure, to achieve effective democratic supervision, to maintain Liantang It also enables villagers to share the results of information disclosure on the big data platform, realize effective democratic supervision, maintain a fair and just social environment in Liantang Village, effectively improve villagers' participation, realize villagers' self-management, self-education and self-governance, and enhance the modern governance of Liantang Village.

4.3. Hard Power to Lay the Foundation for the Three Governance

With the rapid urbanization, a large number of rural people have moved out of the countryside, and the problem of "hollowing out" of the countryside is becoming more and more prominent, thus the fundamental circle of traditional culture is showing signs of fracture. In traditional rural societies, village culture can be divided into village rules, moral codes and behavioral norms, which help to achieve mutual assistance in the neighborhood and family harmony. Village culture is a culture internalized in village values, which provides moral and ethical norms for the behavior of villagers and brings them into the sphere of village order. With the development of rural modernization, the traditional village culture has declined, traditional values have been severely impacted, and the demise of good customs and traditions has undermined the harmony and stability of rural society, leading to an increase in rural family conflicts. With the development of market economy, the development mode of farmers' self-sufficiency has also changed. In the process of pursuing interests, some villagers have abandoned their simple ethical values due to the influence of money values, which has led to the moral fragmentation of rural society. For example, villagers' selfishness and utilitarianism have gradually expanded, and the phenomenon of showing off wealth is very common in rural areas.

Patnam sees social capital as a characteristic of social organization, let's say trust, rules and relational networks. At present, the two most important social capitals in villages are the village sages and village rules, whose full use helps to bring together the quicksand-like farmers. At a time when traditional village order has been disrupted and traditional social relations are nearly broken, sages still play an important role in rural areas. Villagers understand both tradition and contemporary times; they are rooted in the countryside and are familiar with rural customs; they also have new knowledge, new vision, and understand the knowledge and values of contemporary society. Therefore, they become a bridge between tradition and modernity. The village sages have a high status in the village, and most of the villagers will follow their advice. They can use their accepted ways to spread the new bells of the times, so
that the modern legal knowledge and spirit can be combined with the traditional values and moral concepts, thus rebuilding the village moral code in the new era. Meanwhile, the idea of ruling by virtue is a valuable historical legacy left to us by ancient Chinese governance theories and practices. In the new era of promoting the modernization of governance system and governance capacity and building a social community where everyone is responsible, accountable and shared, it is necessary to creatively tap into the excellent traditional culture of ruling by virtue and make it an indispensable and important part of the grassroots social governance system. In China's vast rural areas, many fine traditional cultural and moral "genes" have been inherited, and many of them can be directly applied to the construction of the current local "village rules and regulations".

In the social moral code, we should pay attention to both the richness of the content and the plurality of forms, especially in a way that is acceptable to the public, to promote it comprehensively, so that the masses accept it from the bottom of their hearts and thus produce the enthusiasm and consciousness of maintaining social morality. To achieve this, it is necessary to conduct extensive publicity and propaganda among the broad masses of the rural grassroots, and to put forward the requirements of ideological and moral education, moral construction, and improvement of ideological and moral standards to the grassroots government officials. In addition, efforts should be made to form and actively maintain a good social and moral atmosphere, to make grassroots residents truly participate in maintaining the moral construction of rural society, and to create a grassroots social governance environment in which everyone is responsible, accountable, and shared by all, and which is truly co-constructed and shared by all.

5. Future Outlook - Risks and Opportunities Coexist

5.1. Alert to Psychological Marginal Effects and Innovative Reward Mechanisms

The psychological marginal effect (also known as marginal contribution) is sometimes expressed as a gradual decrease in the unit utility generated when consumers increase one unit of consumer goods at a time (although the total utility generated is still increasing). In other words, while the point system seems to be effective for the time being, as time goes on and the total utility reaches its maximum, the local villagers will find it difficult to generate enthusiasm for the daily necessities as time goes on.

The incentive effect will weaken accordingly, and the good habits of volunteering, good deeds, and new customs will be difficult to continue. It is possible that the villagers' motivation will decline and the village "two committees" will no longer pay attention to the maintenance and construction of the "digital lotus pond". The construction of "Digital Liantang" is not a one-time, static process, but a dynamic, long-term one, and as "Digital Liantang" continues to operate, changes in the external social environment may cause villagers' needs to fluctuate. At this time, it is necessary to understand the reasonable needs of the villagers and meet them in a timely manner.

5.2. Information Disclosure Implementation Still Needs to be Improved

Although villagers have access to information related to government and village affairs, the elderly currently dominate in each village, are not highly educated and weak in receiving information from the outside world, which makes their mastery of analytical competence in government and village affairs far from adequate to make reasonable judgments, and they can only rely on village committees, volunteers or educated explanations at home, so that information disclosure is not fully implemented, mainly because the public's The people's ability to analyze and process information is not yet sufficient or the public information is not
very readable. "They make reports for us to read, and we can only read them, where we can understand them." (Zhang, a villager). Villagers with insufficient information also have an impact on their enthusiasm for Digital Liantang, and many of them are concerned that the construction of Digital Liantang has not yet reached a careful acceptance. In the future, we should form a one-way service and information communication to interactive, so that "Digital Liantang" can promote the openness and transparency of village affairs, party affairs and financial information, receive regular and timely feedback on villagers' petitions, enhance the convenience of the public, provide a convenient channel for the public to pay attention to and participate in the governance of rural public affairs, and safeguard the villagers' rights to information, participation and supervision. Convenient channel.

5.3. Digitalization Helps Rural Revitalization

Once networking, informatization and digitalization are integrated into all aspects of the village, the spatio-temporal relationship of the village is profoundly changed, and the physical spatio-temporality of the village is expressed as network spatio-temporality, the traditional village information barrier is broken, and the disadvantageous situation such as remote location is alleviated. In the context of the continuous development of Internet technology, the social and economic structure of rural areas has also changed. This spatio-temporal relationship change has positive significance both for the deconstruction and integration of urban-rural relationship and for the better manifestation and realization of rural natural and human ecological values.

He Bin, Secretary of the Party Working Committee of Yuexi County Economic Development Zone and Party Secretary of Lianyun Township, said that the digital application of the point system in Liantang Village is a useful exploration of rural data construction, and the next step is to combine rural governance with key tasks such as developing rural industries, carrying out habitat improvement, promoting infrastructure construction, protecting the ecological environment, shaping civilized countryside, and helping the poor and the needy, to build a governance pattern of common construction and shared governance and promote comprehensive rural revitalization.

Numbers in the digital era are no longer just symbols or units of measurement, but have become a new element of production, and once that element is matched with other elements such as land, labor, capital, technology and institutions, it will cause changes in the structure of the combination of elements, thus generating digital productivity. At the same time, with the rapid popularization and application of information and communication networks and information technology, the degree of rural informatization has deepened, and the digital economy has become an important force in promoting agricultural modernization, rural industrialization and citizenship of farmers. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to promote the construction of digital countryside. In this sense, the accelerated development of digital countryside means optimizing the combination of all elements of the countryside through the digitalization process, enabling digitalization to empower other elements, leading capital flow, technology flow, talent flow and material flow with information flow, revitalizing all elements of the countryside, and improving the quality and efficiency of rural economic and social operation.

References


