

Research on the Current Situation and Role of the "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studios in Promoting Modernization of Rural Governance

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ABSTRACT

The "pomegranate seed" mediation studios are a beneficial exploration of combining ethnic minority customs and laws and regulations to resolve conflicts and disputes, and are an extension of the "Fengqiao experience" in ethnic minority areas. The establishment of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in ethnic minority areas is to implement the people-centered development concept, achieve comprehensive urban-rural integration, rural revitalization, and common prosperity for all people. The collaborative participation of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios can make up for the problems of uneven distribution of rights and responsibilities and rigid operating mechanisms in the government's single resolution of various rural disputes, promote the resolution of rural social conflicts from external behavior to endogenous problems, and gradually form a rural social governance model with the collaborative participation of multiple subjects.

Keywords: "Pomegranate seed" mediation studios, Urban-rural integration, Modernization of rural governance.

1. INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive improvement of national governance transformation capacity has three main impacts on grassroots organizations: the first is an increase in governance tasks; the second is the standardization of the governance process; the third is the increase of the intensity of assessment and supervision. It can be seen that the new situation and tasks faced by grassroots governance have had a significant impact on the behavior of township governments, among which social organizations play an important role in promoting urban-rural integration and advancing the modernization of rural governance. The central government requires that rural governance in China should improve village autonomy, and widely implement self-management, self-service, self-education, and self-monitoring of the masses in grassroots public affairs and public welfare undertakings.¹

The "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in ethnic minority areas, as social organizations, are increasingly becoming an important way to resolve rural social conflicts in promoting urban-rural integration and modernizing rural governance systems. The collaborative participation of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios can make up for the problems of uneven distribution of rights and responsibilities and rigid operating mechanisms in the government's single resolution of various rural disputes, promote the resolution of rural social conflicts from external behavior to endogenous problems, and gradually form a rural social governance model with the collaborative participation of multiple subjects. At present, China is in a transitional period of social governance mode, focusing on guiding multiple forces to carry out rural social governance from the perspective of governance subjects. The government, enterprises, the public, and social organizations jointly share the responsibility of rural social governance, that is, multi-party collaborative participation in social governance, to achieve modernization of rural social governance.

1. Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Strengthening the Modernization of Grassroots Governance System and Governance Capacity, People's Daily, July 12, 2021.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The establishment of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in ethnic minority areas is to implement the people-centered development concept, achieve comprehensive urban-rural integration, rural revitalization, and common prosperity for all people. The specific research methods are as follows:

2.1 Combination of Literature Analysis Method and Theoretical Model Construction

By reviewing and analyzing relevant literature, the researchers can clarify the connotations of grassroots social governance policies, collaborative governance, and diversified governance, and draw on the insights of Chinese and foreign scholars. Then they study on the Horn-Mitte Model, especially the basic elements of the Horn-Mitte System Model. American public policy experts Van

Horn and Van Mitte proposed the "top-down" Horn-Mitte policy implementation model in their 1975 book "Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Structure". By studying mature theoretical models, the researchers can construct a theoretical model suitable for this topic, and seek strong theoretical support for this topic.

2.2 Policy Analysis Method

The "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues Concerning Adhering to and Improving the System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, Promoting the Modernization of the National Governance System and Governance Capacity", adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has set the strategic goal of "building a new pattern of grassroots social governance". By sorting out the rural social governance policies in the past five years, the researchers can break them down from multiple perspectives, and use frequency analysis to identify policy trends.

Table 1. Statistics of multiple subject functions in social governance policies by the State Council and the Ministry of Civil Affairs (2015-2023)

Issued No.	Title	Government	Enterprise	Citizen	Social organization
Guobanfa [2015] No. 28	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the "2015 Legislative Work Plan of the State Council"	√			
Guobanfa [2015] No. 89	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the "Development Plan for National Standardization System Construction (2016-2020)"	√	√		√
Guobanfa [2016] No. 16	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the "2016 Legislative Work Plan of the State Council"	√			
Guofa [2016] No. 64	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation"	√	√		√
Guobanfa [2016] No. 79	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Promoting the Development of Ethnic Regions and Ethnic Groups with Small Populations"	√	√	√	√
Guofa [2016] No. 87	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the "National Population Development Plan (2016-2030)"		√	√	√

Guofa [2017] No. 9	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for Promoting Equalization of Basic Public Services"	√		√	
Guobanfa [2021] No. 21	Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Issuing the "2021 Legislative Work Plan of the State Council"	√			
Guofa [2021] No. 25	Notice of the State Council on Issuing the "14th Five-Year Plan for Promoting Agricultural and Rural Modernization"	√	√	√	√

a Source: State Council Policy Information Disclosure, Ministry of Civil Affairs Policy and Regulation Information Disclosure.

The development trend of rural social governance can be summarized as from initial reform to gradual improvement, and then to optimization and enhancement. In this process, the government has always adhered to a people-centered approach to improve the sense of gain, happiness, and security of grassroots people.

2.3 *Combination of Field Research Method and Comparative Research Method*

The level of rural social governance varies greatly due to economic, political, and other factors. This study analyzes the implementation of existing social governance policies in China by using the Horn-Mitte model, and draws on the practices of social organizations in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan to leverage the role of social organizations in grassroots social governance in China. Starting from the actual state of rural governance, the focus is on examining the specific environment and operational status of township administration. The researchers construct a "context behavior" framework to analyze the intrinsic mechanisms by which social organizations play a role in promoting urban-rural integration and advancing modernization of rural governance, and formulate the final project report through on-site research and summarizing typical cases.

3. THE PROBLEMS IN RURAL SOCIAL GOVERNANCE IN ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out: it is necessary to improve the social governance system, establish a social governance system of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing, enhance the efficiency of social governance, smooth and

regulate the channels for expressing public demands, coordinating interests, and safeguarding rights and interests, and build a social governance community where everyone is responsible, accountable, and enjoying.

The modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity has profoundly influenced grassroots governance. The operation of rural township governments is a concrete form of national governance and an inevitable link in the relationship between the state and society. In the new era, their governance methods and logic have undergone significant changes. This article focuses on the current situation and role of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in promoting urban-rural integration and modernization of rural governance, including the bottlenecks, bottlenecks, pain points, and vulnerabilities. The "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, as influential social organizations, play an irreplaceable role in promoting the modernization of rural governance. Their existence is necessary for rural social governance: the first is to strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation and promote the need for all ethnic groups to "embrace each other tightly like pomegranate seeds". The second is to build a harmonious countryside. The third is to accelerate the process of legalizing social governance. The fourth is the need for modernization of rural social governance. At present, due to special reasons such as geography, history, ethnicity, and religion, ethnic groups in ethnic areas blend and live together. Social conflicts and disputes differ from those in mainland China in terms of patterns, types, and characteristics, and are complex and diverse. It is necessary to build a diversified dispute resolution system that is suitable for them. The establishment of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in ethnic areas is conducive to enhancing the sense of

gain, happiness, and security of grassroots people. At present, there are the following problems in social governance in ethnic minority areas:

First, ethnic minority areas have complex geographical environments, and factors such as altitude, climate, and transportation exacerbate the inherent costs of grassroots social governance.

Due to the geographical, historical, ethnic, religious and other special reasons, the Tibetan-related areas in Sichuan are characterized by the integration and coexistence of various ethnic groups. The patterns, types, and characteristics of conflicts and disputes are different from those in the mainland and other ethnic minority areas and involve multiple aspects such as ethnicity, religion, and politics, being complex and diverse. As a specific field, ethnic minority areas are influenced by relatively independent spatial barriers, forming distinctive action logics. Based on this, ethnic minority areas should not only follow the universal laws of social governance in grassroots social governance practice, but also adapt and innovate according to the unique attributes and dynamic evolution of the field.

The development environment in ethnic minority areas generally has particularities, and factors such as natural conditions, geographical features, economic types, historical culture, and political influence have multiple impacts on local social governance, increasing the difficulty of social governance. Local governments prioritize law enforcement and policy implementation, while neglecting the subtle attention to "down-to-earth" matters.²

Second, the interweaving of ethnic and religious issues has increased the complexity of grassroots governance. Taking Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture as an example, according to data released by the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Commission of Ganzi Prefecture, there are currently over 1.102 million people from more than 20 ethnic groups including Tibetan, Han, Hui, Yi, Qiang, and Naxi living in Ganzi Prefecture, showing a characteristic of multi-ethnic settlement. Folk mediation is widely used in Ganzi Prefecture, whether it is general neighborhood disputes, marriage and family disputes, contract disputes, grass mountain and land boundary disputes, or even criminal offenses such as intentional homicide and

2. Lv Zhaohui, Research on the Modernization of China's Land Border Governance System and Governance Capacity. People's Publishing House, 2020 edition, p153.

intentional injury. People are willing to seek folk mediation. According to data from the filing court of Xinlong County in Ganzi, the county received 13 cases in 2019, 20 cases in 2021, and 29 cases in 2023. It is imperative to use "Pomegranate Seed" mediation work to regulate folk mediation. The role of the "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio in grassroots social governance is significant.

4. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE "POMEGRANATE SEED" MEDIATION STUDIOS

Regarding the "pomegranate seed" mediation, Comrade Wang Shujiang, Secretary of the Party Group and President of the Sichuan Provincial High Court, believes that the "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio is a beneficial exploration of combining ethnic minority customs and laws and regulations to resolve conflicts and disputes, an expansion and application of the "Fengqiao experience" in ethnic minority areas, and a vivid practice of closely linking ethnic unity and progress with judicial work.³ Comrade Zhang Neng, Vice President of the Sichuan Provincial High Court, believes that as an important carrier for diversified dispute resolution in ethnic areas, the "Pomegranate Seed" mediation is an innovative move by Sichuan courts to implement the "Fengqiao experience" and deepen the governance of litigation sources in ethnic minority areas throughout the province. It is a measure for the people to solve their difficulties and alleviate their concerns.⁴ Comrade Fu Bao, the President of the Intermediate People's Court of Ganzi Prefecture, also believes that integrating the dispatch of courts, circuit trial points, and "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studios into the grassroots grid governance system can effectively solve the problems of litigation difficulties and burdens for farmers and herdsmen due to long distances, highlight the judicial function and extend the function of legal publicity, and solidly promote the governance of litigation sources.

3. Wang Shujiang, Secretary of the Party Group and President of Sichuan High Court, visited Pingwu Court for research and guidance <https://scfy.chinacourt.gov.cn/article/detail/2022/07/id/6772808.shtml> Date of visit: August 20, 2023

4. The Sichuan High Court, together with the Provincial Ethnic and Religious Affairs Commission and the Department of Justice, held a press conference on "Deepening Diversified Dispute Resolution in Ethnic Regions and Promoting the Mediation of Pomegranate Seeds" <https://cbgc.scol.com.cn/news/2637046> Date of visit: August 20, 2023

For the current situation of the "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio, the author takes Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture as an example. In December 2020, Ganzi Prefecture established the first "pomegranate seed" mediation studio in Sichuan Tibet related areas, with "Horseback Judge" Luo Jiangyi serving as the mediator. In March 2021, the "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio of Wu Wenhua in Danba County was established. The studio changed the previous form of court led and judge mediated mediation, integrating various mediation methods such as

people's mediation, administrative mediation, judicial mediation, mediation by the five elders (old party members, old cadres, old representatives, old soldiers, old teachers), and lawyer mediation, innovating the mediation work mechanism, and successfully solving many urgent and difficult cases that the people are looking forward to. As of now, Ganzi Prefecture has established 19 "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, with a total of 100 mediators, resolving more than 1,400 conflicts and disputes (see "Table 2").

Table 2. List of 19 "diversified dispute resolution mechanisms" mediation studios in Ganzi Prefecture

Name of the mediation studio	Unit for the establishment	Number and composition of mediators	Number of mediation cases
Luo Jiangyi "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Shiqu Court	7 people (6 judges + 1 specially invited mediator)	278
Wu Wenhua "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Dunbar Court	26 people (3 judges + 2 lawyers + 5 senior mediators + 16 specially invited mediators)	281
Huang Xuemei "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Kangding Court	1 person (1 judge)	101
Zhu Fulong "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Luding Court	3 people (3 judges)	94
Bole "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Sertar Court	5 people (5 judges)	134
Sezhang "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Xiangcheng Court	1 person (1 judge)	13
Longjia "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Xinlong Court	3 people (3 judges)	19
Chen Wei "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Yajiang Court	2 people (2 judges)	110
Lv Qixiong "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Luhuo Court	2 people (2 judges)	11
Yu Ling "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Litang Court	4 people (3 judges + 1 juror)	23
Zhao Chunyan "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio Luozhong Yueta "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Jiulong Court	5 people (3 judges + 2 mediators)	45
Yixi Quzhen "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Ganzi Court	3 people (3 judges)	117
Yixi Dengzhen "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Dege Court	2 people (1 judges + 1 mediator)	95
Cimu "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Derong Court	4 people (4 judges)	7
Liu Xin "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Daocheng Court	2 people (2 judges)	36
Li Xiaohong "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Daofu Court	5 people (5 judges)	40
Liu Xiaojun "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Baiyu Court	2 people (2 judges)	80
Lurong Zeren "Pomegranate Seed" Mediation Studio	Batang Court	2 people (2 judges)	127

a Note: The above data is sourced from the litigation service centers of various courts.

The "pomegranate seed" mediation studios have added fresh blood to the diversified dispute resolution system in Ganzi Prefecture and made positive contributions to effectively resolving conflicts and disputes.

5. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE "POMEGRANATE SEED" MEDIATION STUDIOS IN PROMOTING URBAN-RURAL INTEGRATION AND MODERNIZATION OF RURAL GOVERNANCE

It is necessary to leverage the advantages of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in mobilizing social forces, connecting resources from all parties, and providing professional services. Through comprehensive governance in four aspects of linkage with administrative mediation and judicial mediation, it is aimed to build a diversified dispute resolution system that is in line with grassroots realities.

The first is to address the complex governance needs in ethnic regions, in order to achieve the goal of resolving rural social conflicts and spreading a culture of rule of law

There will be a must to utilize the advantages of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios in mobilizing social forces, connecting resources from all parties, and providing professional services, so as to ultimately achieve the governance goal of combining the "three governance" of autonomy, rule of law, and moral governance, establish a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation in ethnic areas, and promote all ethnic groups to "embrace each other tightly like pomegranate seeds".

The second is to optimize the diversified resolution system of grassroots disputes, and build a modern rural social governance through comprehensive governance.

Comprehensive rural governance can be approached from four aspects: the first is to deepen the promotion of "one-stop service"; the second is to promote aging friendly and bilingual government services; the third is to fully leverage the role of the People's Mediation Association; The fourth is to improve the comprehensive management of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, administrative mediation, and judicial mediation linkage work system, and build a diversified dispute resolution system that is in line with grassroots reality, as shown in "Figure 1".

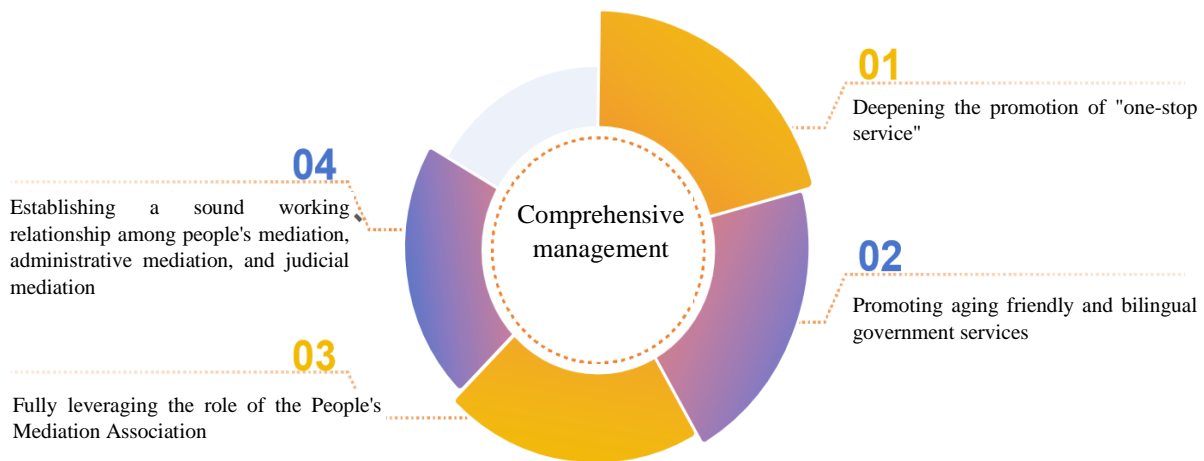


Figure 1 Optimizing the diversified resolution system of grassroots disputes and building a modern rural social governance.

The third is the diversified trend of rural social governance in ethnic minority areas of China.

It can be divided into three stages: firstly, it is the single rural social governance model with the government as the governing body, in which the government is the sole subject of rural social

governance, and carries out social governance in rural areas through administrative instructions, regulations, policies, and other measures; Secondly, there is a dual social governance model in rural areas that combines the government with social organizations such as the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, which is governed through the

guidance of social organizations and administrative means; Finally, there is a diverse collaborative social governance model that involves the participation of government, enterprises, the public, and social organizations. The existence of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios is necessary and reasonable.

The fourth is the role of social organizations in promoting urban-rural integration and modernization of rural governance. Through analysis, it ultimately forms a multi-subject participation model of social organizations in rural social governance and a dynamic implementation path of multi-collaboration in rural social governance.

6. THE ROLE OF THE "POMEGRANATE SEED" MEDIATION STUDIOS IN PROMOTING MODERNIZATION OF RURAL GOVERNANCE

The author will elaborate on the role of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studio in promoting urban-rural integration and modernizing rural governance from five aspects such as flexible mediation methods, addressing diversity in grassroots governance, etc.

Firstly, the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios have diverse teams of mediators, with nearby mediators and flexible mediation methods to address the inherent high cost of grassroots social governance in ethnic minority areas.

During the mediation period, local well-known figures such as CPPCC members, professionals such as lawyers, and other grassroots social organization personnel such as community workers can be selected as mediators. A psychologist can also be chosen. During the mediation period, a third party can also be invited to investigate, evaluate, and audit the dispute. The "pomegranate seed" mediation studios have diverse teams of mediators, with nearby mediators and flexible mediation methods to address the inherent high cost of grassroots social governance in ethnic minority areas.

Secondly, the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios have established professional mediation committees to solve the problem of diversity in grassroots governance.

There are professional "pomegranate seed" mediation committees, such as the People's

Mediation Committee for Marriage and Family Disputes, the People's Mediation Committee of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the People's Mediation Committee for Labor and Personnel Disputes, the People's Mediation Committee for Road Traffic Accident Compensation, and the Medical Dispute Mediation Committee, People's Mediation Committee, and Criminal Reconciliation People's Mediation Committee, to address the complex and diverse challenges of grassroots governance.

Thirdly, the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios effectively connect with grassroots governments and solve the complex problems of grassroots governance.

Party building guidance is a strong guarantee for the healthy development of rural social work, and the integration and development of social work and grassroots party building objectively enhances the organizational strength of grassroots party organizations. Organizational power is the most concentrated manifestation of consolidating the people's hearts, and organizational power comes from service power. The precision and refinement of social work services effectively promote the high-quality development of grassroots party building.⁵ For disputes between parties and state organs and their staff, village (neighborhood) committees and their members, disputes involving multiple personnel and wide impact, disputes that may lead to public security cases, criminal cases or mass incidents, they should be reported to grassroots people's governments or public security organs, and industry regulatory departments in a timely manner, and cooperate to do a good job in guiding and resolving them.

Fourthly, the clear division of responsibilities between the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios and the diversified resolution subjects of grassroots social disputes aims to solve the problem of insufficient human resources in the construction of rule of law in grassroots social governance.

Grassroots social work is specialized, professionalized, and localized, but it is difficult to completely separate them. Instead, it is intertwined and mutually constrained.⁶ Therefore, it is

5. Wang Jingqian, Experience and Insights on Development of Rural Social Work in Xizang Autonomous Region: Taking Construction of Social Work Station in Motuo County as a Case. *Ethno-National Studies*, 2023(5).

6. Li Yingsheng, Party Leadership and High Quality Development of Social Work in the New Era. *Research on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics*, Issue 5, 2021.

necessary to establish regulations on the leadership responsibilities of diversified dispute resolution work, clarify that the institutions responsible for guiding diversified dispute resolution work undertake the responsibilities of constructing, organizing, coordinating, supervising, inspecting, and evaluating diversified dispute resolution mechanisms, and at the same time, connect the responsibilities of judicial and administrative organs in diversified dispute resolution.

As the main parties involved in dispute resolution, the roles and responsibilities of the people's courts, procuratorates, public security organs, judicial administrative organs, "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, and law firms in the dispute resolution process are stated in "Table 3".

Table 3. Multiple dispute resolution subjects and duties

Subject	Duty
People's Court	Establish a litigation and non-litigation docking platform, carry out dispute resolution guidance, mediation, and judicial confirmation in accordance with the law, and provide business guidance for people's mediation, administrative mediation, and other mediation.
People's Procuratorate	Improve the mechanism for participating in dispute resolution work and carry out relevant dispute resolution work in accordance with the law.
Police	Promote public security mediation, improve dispute resolution mechanisms such as compensation for traffic accident damages, and participate in dispute resolution work in townships (streets) and villages (communities) in accordance with the law.
Judicial administrative organs	Strengthen the construction of public legal service entity platforms, guide and manage people's mediation, administrative mediation, and industry-specific and professional mediation work; Be responsible for the comprehensive coordination and guidance of administrative rulings, working together with relevant departments to standardize work mechanisms such as administrative rulings and administrative reconsideration, and promoting the resolution of administrative disputes and civil disputes related to administrative management activities within the scope of administrative authority.
"Pomegranate seed" mediation studios	Promote the front-end governance of disputes, clarify the dispute resolution responsibilities of township governments, street offices, and village (neighborhood) committees. Integrate various grassroots forces such as townships (streets) and villages (communities) to carry out dispute resolution, and guide social forces to participate in dispute resolution. Promote the improvement of people's mediation organizations in townships (streets), enterprises and institutions, grassroots autonomous organizations, and other social organizations; In areas where disputes are prone to occur, establish industry-specific and professional people's mediation organizations to mediate major, difficult, and complex disputes.
Law firms	Establish a sound mechanism for lawyers to participate in resolving and representing legal and litigation related petition cases.

As of May 2023, Ganzi Prefecture has established 309 "pomegranate seed" mediation studios, achieving full coverage of the "three levels" of the prefecture, county, and township. There are 3430 "pomegranate seed" mediation studios at all levels and types, with 10600 people's mediators, and a 100% coverage rate of township (town) and village people's mediation committees, strengthening the 'resolution system'.

Fifthly, it is to improve the linkage system of "pomegranate seed" mediation, administrative mediation, and judicial mediation, and solve the problem of non-standard folk mediation.

For cross-regional, cross-departmental, cross-industry, or major difficult and complex disputes, the organization responsible for guiding the diversified resolution of disputes or the higher-level competent authority can be requested to coordinate and resolve them. The purpose is to gradually mediate disputes.

7. CONCLUSION

General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that, "if more than 400 million rural people are left behind in the process of modernization, and in the end, 'one side is prosperous cities, and the other

side is dilapidated rural areas', this does not conform to the governing purpose of our party, nor does it conform to the essential requirements of socialism."⁷ It is necessary to give priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas, adhere to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, and vigorously and effectively promote the overall revitalization of rural areas, so as to accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas and better promote the construction of Chinese path to modernization. The establishment of the "pomegranate seed" mediation studios can promote the modernization of rural governance and build a diversified governance work pattern in ethnic minority areas. There is a must to highlight the working mechanism of "one-stop" and "multi-party governance", and closely rely on the leadership of the Party committee and government, administrative departments such as united front work, procuratorate, public security, judicial administration, letters and visits, natural resources, agriculture and rural areas, forestry and grassland industry, etc. to carry out front-end resolution of conflicts and disputes within their respective functional areas; Each township conducts pre litigation mediation for conflicts and disputes within its jurisdiction, ultimately completing the diversified dispute resolution at the rural grassroots level, and completing the modernization of rural social governance.

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