

Research on the Path of Party Construction Leading Rural Social Governance

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Abstract: With the in-depth development of industrialization, new urbanization, informatization, and marketization, the grass-roots economy and social conditions of rural society have undergone historical changes. However, in the practice of rural grassroots governance, there have been varying degrees of grassroots party organizations being marginalized and weakening the situation, making it fail to play its due core leadership role in the process of rural governance. Only strengthening the construction of rural grassroots party organizations can form effective rural governance. This article proposes an effective way for the construction of rural party organizations, improves the system and mechanism of party construction leading rural social governance, and proposes a practical path for party construction leading rural social governance.

1. Introduction

Modern China has integrated the “dispersed sand” rural society into a highly organized political society, benefiting from the extension and penetration of political parties into the countryside. It is in the process of “political parties going to the countryside” that scattered farmers are organized and become members of the political party organization network; non-political farmers have political awareness and mobilized to the party's goals. As a result, a traditional squire society was transformed into a political society under the leadership and organization of a modern political party. For rural governance in the construction of modern China, the integration of political parties plays a role that the integration of political power cannot. With the in-depth development of industrialization, new urbanization, informatization, and marketization, the grass-roots economy and social conditions of rural society have undergone historical changes. However, in the practice of rural grassroots governance, there have been varying degrees of grassroots party organizations being marginalized. The weakening situation makes it fail to play the core leading role in the process of rural governance, which leads to many problems in the governance power, governance function and governance model of rural society. Acquaintance society is used by village hegemony, party organizations are controlled by clan forces, and the spread of vulgar culture in rural areas is a difficult problem in current rural social governance. Only by strengthening the construction of rural grassroots party organizations can effective rural governance be formed. Behind the problem of rural governance is the current lack of rural social value. Strengthen the construction of rural grassroots party organizations, the construction of ideology and culture should be the first, and the noble pursuit of public good leads the reshaping of rural spiritual culture, so that the village can retain “nostalgia” and the village can keep up with the process of social modernization. This is the main issue of current research.

Most of the studies on rural social governance are included in the research on grassroots governance and grassroots social governance. Case studies on grassroots governance have also achieved fruitful results. These theoretical and practical studies on grassroots governance are of great significance for promoting the improvement of grassroots governance systems and mechanisms and improving governance capabilities. However, there are not many systematic research results leading to rural governance led by party building, especially in the field of cultural remodeling research to be explored. Based on this, this sub-topic mainly explores how party building leads the model of rural social governance. Taking the construction of the rural party

organization as a starting point for research, while rationalizing the overall governance structure, we should carry out education and cultivation of party members and cadres, guide the lawful and orderly implementation of villager autonomy at the grassroots level, and strengthen the coverage of the rural people's livelihood system. While addressing governance issues, the advanced culture of the party organization is combined with the cultural and creative forms that villages love to hear, to build the public awareness of villagers, absorb the traditional Chinese virtue factors, combine with the excellent traditional culture of the village, and explore the new era of rural cultural innovation.

2. Research on the Construction of Rural Party Organizations

Rural grass-roots party organizations are part of the party's entire organizational system and are the relationship between the whole and the part. Therefore, the main contents of the construction of rural grassroots party organizations are generally similar to the construction contents of the entire party organization. The rural grassroots party organizations, because of their own status and their impact on the rural grassroots society, are the battle fortresses that implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and complete the party's political tasks. They are the basis of all the party's work and combat effectiveness in the countryside. The party and the masses act as a bridge and link. Its ruling ability and effectiveness of the ruling level directly affect the recognition of the entire party at the grassroots level in rural areas. The micro content of the construction of rural party organizations is not the same as the macro content of the construction of the entire party organization. More prominent in the specific construction. The specific contents in terms of ideology, organization, style, anti-corruption and probity, and system are as follows:

Thought building. The essence of the party's ideological construction is to arm the entire party with Marx, Liuningism and Mao Zedong Thought, and to reform and overcome the non-proletarian ideology within the party with communist ideology. Its fundamental purpose is to make the majority of party members firm in their political positions and ideals and beliefs. The ideological construction of rural grass-roots party organizations first of all is to strengthen the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's ideological theory, and to improve the party spirit awareness of ideological construction by reading classics, teaching lectures, and concentrated study and discussion. In addition, we must accurately understand and learn the policies, guidelines, and routes of the Party Central Committee, grasp the spirit of the Party Central Committee through methods such as propaganda and explanation of policies, implementation and practice of policies, and effects and summaries of policies to promote the implementation of policies.

Organization building. The Party's organization construction generally includes system construction, cadre team building, and party member team building. The rural grassroots party organizations, as the frontline organizations of the party at the grassroots level, are responsible for absorbing the backbone of the grassroots party organizations, so that grassroots party organizations can have fresh power injected. Therefore, in the process of deepening the reform of the construction of rural party members, cadre teams, and system construction, it is important to give play to the role of party cadres' leading geese, party member vanguard models, and party branch battle fortresses, and to continuously improve organizational and leadership capabilities. The core content of grassroots party organization construction.

Style construction. Party style refers to the consistent attitudes and behaviors of the party and party members in politics, ideology, organization, learning, work, life and other aspects. In the work style construction of rural grassroots party organizations, first of all, we must give play to the leading role of party branch secretaries and set an example in correcting party style. Secondly, by strengthening the principle of party spirit, forming a party style that is right and wrong within the branch, abandoning all unhealthy styles and evil styles and illegal styles. Finally, consciously accept supervision from inside and outside the party, and form a specific system for supervision.

Anti-corruption and clean construction. Particularly refers to the construction of related investigation and punishment measures that resolutely oppose corruption, extravagance, and depravity in the party. Ideologically, strengthen the anti-corruption awareness of party members and party members and adhere to the purpose of serving the people, and strengthen the ideals and

beliefs of party members. In practice, implementing and implementing the anti-corruption construction of the Party Central Committee, establishing and perfecting the red line of corruption punishment and the supervision reward and punishment mechanism have become an insurmountable “warning line” for every party member.

System Construction. The system is the rules and regulations, which refers to the binding application of the corresponding subject within a certain range. The essence of party system construction is to strengthen the rule of law thinking and rule of law to govern the party. The system construction of rural grassroots party organizations is reflected in all aspects of the rural grassroots party organizations' thinking, organization, style, anti-corruption and advocacy.

3. Problems Existing in Party Construction Leading Rural Social Governance

With the deepening of the reform, the rural social structure, interest pattern, ideology, and governance system have undergone tremendous changes. The complexity of the rural social governance environment has become the current challenge to advance the goal of “orderly governance” of rural grassroots social governance. One is the impact of interest values on traditional governance ideas under the market economy. The reason why rural China can continue to develop in the long course of history depends on the influence of traditional culture as a carrier to bind the function of value. Traditional villages often have their own unique morals about the right and wrong standards under the traditional culture. This code of conduct that constrains villagers, the traditional rural social governance is embodied in moral constraints and conscious maintenance of traits, and achieve good autonomous governance. Under the impact of the market economy, the benefit-oriented values have gradually become the value standard of rural social governance. Everyone is a “rational economic man”, and the relationship between people changes from traditional acquaintance relationship to money relationship. The village style of the people in the village has ceased to exist, replaced by “moneyism” and “consumerism”, showing great enthusiasm for participation in related matters. In the context of the country's massive export of rural resources in the new period, the control of village power has become the object of elite competition in the village. Village governance has therefore fallen into two levels of conflict between elite enthusiasm and indifference from ordinary villagers. Governance design is decoupled, and governance is mostly formal. The second is the challenge of population loss to the main body of rural governance. The direct impact of urbanization on rural areas is the direction of rural population mobility. More and more rural people (young and middle-aged, college students, rural elites) flow to cities and towns, while the rest of the rural areas are old, weak, sick, Disabled and young. On the one hand, with the outflow of personnel, the rural grassroots party organizations encountered the dilemma of lack of organizational backup power, and the ageing of the party organization team, the weak and scattered are becoming increasingly prominent, and its battle fortress role is difficult to play. On the other hand, the lack of practical challenges in the governance of rural grassroots society has caused rural society to fall into the “disorder of governance” situation. Based on the situation of “disorder of governance”, rural power controllers cannot consolidate power and integrate resources to promote the development of public affairs. Villagers the sense of identity and belonging to the village community weakens, exacerbating the decline of the village. The third is the “administrative” trend that constrains the development of governance. The rural grassroots party organization as the party and the country's grassroots political power organization is unmatched by other governance subjects. It is the leading core of rural society. It leads the development of rural society through political power and forms a unique country under the Chinese context. - Features of the social management paradigm. From the current level of rural grassroots social governance, it can be seen that the strength of rural grassroots party organizations and other villagers 'self-government organizations is unbalanced. The grassroots party organizations continue to use the traditional concept of” administrative “leadership and are too strong in the governance process. The role of villagers 'self-government is limited; rural party organizations have absolute leadership and decision-making power in all aspects of village development. Villager self-government organizations are attached to village party organizations and have limited autonomy.

4. Research on the Path of Party Building Leading Rural Social Governance

4.1 Strengthen the Construction of Safety and Improve the Legal Service Function of Rural Party Organizations

The party's grassroots organizations actively carry out various activities through the party group vanguard under its influence, coupling the channels and mechanisms of various party members and leading cadres under the ruling party system to closely contact the masses and rebuild the rural political order. The grassroots party organizations listen to and collect the wishes and demands of the villagers, guide the villagers to solve various problems encountered in the lives of farmers under the framework of governing villages according to law, and help farmers maximize their reasonable interests. The object of the game in the process of rural governance is the government and the villagers. In this interaction of governance, the core variable of the party organization is added. If the party interacts closely with the villagers around the actions of the government, the relationship between the government and the people will be more tense. If the party can stand on the side of the villagers and check and balance the actions of the government, the three parties can maintain a certain balance because of the existing political system. Strong country-weak society. The functions of political parties need to be separated from the governance structure of the government, and cannot be captured by the administrative power of the government. The ruling party should be a force that listens to the people's voice, absorbs public opinion, supports the people, and promotes people's democracy through intra-party democracy, and the two-way interaction between the party's democracy and the people's democracy promotes the ruling party to become the core force that leads the countryside towards governance modernization. The ruling party connects the public power on one hand and controls the public power of the state through government administration; on the other hand, it connects the society and forms a social force that cooperates with the government to promote development while restricting the government and using power according to law.

4.2 Strengthen the Supply of Public Services in Rural Communities and Improve the Public Service Functions of Party Organizations

The grassroots party organization is a first-level organization that the party closely links with the grassroots villagers. It has a service function that serves the masses and meets the demands of the masses. This service function can be a mutual help and mutual help between the trivial neighborhoods in the village community. Government services such as education, medical care, and elderly care meet the needs of higher-level communities. The grassroots party organizations jointly provide a platform to create organizations and intermediaries that trust village residents to trust each other, share information about the residents who can provide services and need help, whether there is communication, adjustments, and integration of community resources to solve the "last Km" problem.

4.3 Develop Rural Community Culture and Improve the Cultural Service Function of Rural Party Organizations.

Under the guidance of the party organization, all village residents will use their expertise to entertain themselves while enlivening community life and prospering community culture. Party organizations promote mutual understanding and communication between neighbors and deepen their feelings by carrying out activities such as mutual help and assistance in the community. This is an important aspect of promoting harmonious and good governance in the community. While addressing governance issues, the advanced culture of the party organization is combined with the cultural and creative forms that villages love to hear, to build the public awareness of villagers, absorb the traditional Chinese virtue factors, combine with the excellent traditional culture of the village, and explore the new era of rural cultural innovation.

4.4 Promote Villagers' Self-Government, and Improve the Guiding Service Function of Village Party Organizations.

The report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to improve the rural governance system that combines autonomy, rule of law, and morality. Autonomy stimulates the democratic vitality of rural governance, which is the foundation of rural social governance. In the governance of rural society, the party's focus on leading the governance body is to deal well with the relationship between the party organization and the villager self-government organizations, and to solve the problems of party organization leadership and villager self-government. For a long time, in the vast rural areas, the relationship between the village party branch committee and the villager committee was not smooth, and the contradiction between the "two committees" prevailed. In the context of the "one shoulder pick" of the secretary and director, there is also the risk of sliding to "cadre autonomy" or individual dictatorship. To this end, it is necessary to continue to study and explore effective measures for strengthening the construction of the "two committees" such as the cross-serving of the "two committees", and at the same time, it is also necessary to study and explore how to improve the participation of villagers in democratic elections, democratic decision-making, and democracy under the guidance of the party organization. Effective ways and methods of management and democratic supervision solve the problems of conflict between the two committees, cadre autonomy, and even individual dictatorship.

5. Conclusion

With the continuous deepening of rural reforms, structural changes have taken place in Chinese society. Grass-roots party organizations, as the "leaders" of grass-roots governance, are the most basic, direct, and critical forces on which to strengthen and innovate social governance. Grassroots party organizations must always adhere to the party's core position in grassroots social governance. This article proposes an effective way for the construction of rural party organizations, improves the system and mechanism of party construction leading rural social governance, and proposes a practical path for party construction leading rural social governance. It is hoped that on the basis of this research, we will improve the party building and lead the rural social governance model and enhance the effectiveness of rural social governance.

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