

Thoughts on Rural Governance in China

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Abstract

The Party Central Committee has always attached great importance to the issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". Through combing the transition from rural development to rural governance, this article believes that the construction of rural grassroots party organizations is the core of improving rural governance capabilities.

Keywords

Rural Governance Thought; Rural Governance Capabilities; Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers.

1. Introduction

After the socialism with Chinese characteristics enters the new era, how to achieve common prosperity and how to increase farmers' income has become our party's top priority in formulating agricultural and rural development. Governance, especially the political function of basic party organizations, is a key part of rural revitalization.

2. The Transition from Rural Development to Rural Governance

The term governance was proposed at the national level in our country, originating from the proposal of the modernization of national governance at the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Party. The theory of governance originated in the West. The most famous theoretical expert in the West, James Rossina, pointed out that the activities organized by formal power and the power of the police are called state governance; most of the activities that are attracted by the common goal are governance. In my country, scholar Yu Keping believes that in order to fight for the public interest to a greater extent, the government should give full play to its political advantages and coordinate with organizations at all levels to use rights and resources to guide, regulate and control citizens' activities; the best embodiment and the best cooperation between the two is good governance. ; China is on a road of incremental democracy and good governance, which is the most important development of Chinese politics after the reform and opening up. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, in different periods, in response to the main problems in rural areas, the leadership of the Communist Party of China has always been the guide for action, and the principle of government organization, respect for farmers and rural groups has been the principle. The party and the state have adopted a series of Socialist rural governance measures with Chinese characteristics.

Governance is "rule and management", a collaborative public management process of multiple subjects. The rural governance structure refers to the behavioral patterns of the rural governance entities (township party committees, governments, village-level party organizations, villagers' self-government organizations, villagers' meetings or villagers' representative meetings, etc.) based on their respective powers and responsibilities and their relationships with each other. . At present, my country's rural governance structure is composed of the party's grassroots organizations in towns and villages, township governments and villagers' autonomous organizations, and farmers' new economic and social service

organizations. The basic status quo is: to play the role of the party's core leadership. The rural policies formulated by the party lead the direction of rural governance.

In the early days of the founding of New China, land reform was carried out under the leadership of the party. For example, the Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China was promulgated (referred to as the Land Reform Law). Subsequently, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the peasant masses carried out a full-fledged land reform movement. Through the land reform movement, farmers without land or with less land obtained some means of production, and at the same time began to implement the farmers' land ownership system. To a certain extent, the farmers rejoiced in obtaining land, strengthened the farmers' sense of gain, and strengthened the party. Group relations have adjusted the relations among groups, organizations and rural social strata in rural areas, and stabilized rural social order. In 1953, the "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Mutual Aid and Cooperation in Agricultural Production" was promulgated to carry out socialist transformation of agriculture and adapt it to the requirements of industrial modernization. In 1958, in the "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Issue of Establishing People's Communes in Rural Areas", the upsurge of establishing people's communes was rapidly set off in rural areas, and the movement of people's communes was in full swing. This governance has caused a contradiction in the dual structure of urban and rural areas, and the peasants have a difficult life. In order to solve the problems of the peasant masses, it is necessary to develop the rural productivity, adjust the rural production relations, and mobilize the farmers' enthusiasm for production. Based on this, the exploration and practice of villager autonomy have been implemented.

In 1983, the No. 1 Central Document "Several Issues in Current Rural Economic Policies" further pointed out that "the system of people's communes should be reformed from two aspects: the separation of government offices and households' joint production contracting. The problems left over from history also have to face problems such as low agricultural production efficiency, low ability to adapt to the market, weak party organizations, the influx of young migrant workers into the cities, agricultural taxes and fees, the large gap between urban and rural areas, and the emergence of rural governance. Significant changes. In 2006, the No. 1 Central Committee document "Several Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Promoting the Construction of a New Socialist Countryside" stated: "It is necessary to coordinate urban and rural economic and social development and steadily promote the construction of a new socialist countryside. The issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has become the core governance issue. Under the strong leadership of the party, the harmonious development of the economy, politics, and party organization construction in rural society, autonomy and the rule of law go hand in hand, but during this period, facing the critical period of the countdown to the realization of a well-off society in all respects, targeted poverty alleviation was implemented. In 2018, the No. 1 Central Document "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Implementing the Strategy for Rural Revitalization" and the "Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)" laid out the strategy for rural revitalization, explained the significance of implementing the strategy for rural revitalization, and pointed out The guiding ideology, objectives, tasks and basic principles of implementing the rural revitalization strategy are the transformation and upgrading of rural governance on the basis of new rural construction, which means that rural governance has entered a new era.

Rural governance requires collaboration and cooperation between grassroots government organizations and grassroots party organizations. The government is the main executor and promoter of rural governance. During the land reform movement, a land reform committee was established. The government handles various matters related to land reform through the land reform committee. Then entered the period of cooperation, farmers engaged in agricultural

production and other related sideline businesses, and the government was responsible for guiding farmers to cooperate in production and labor production based on the principle of voluntary mutual benefit and mutual benefit. The ultimate goal of grassroots party organizations' political functions in rural governance is to improve people's livelihood issues and reduce the burden on hundreds of millions of farmers. Especially after the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, in response to the actual problems of "absence" and "dislocation" of some governments, measures of "replacement" and "return" were adopted to fully supervise government functions and improve the government's implementation methods., Realized the change from an administrative government to a service-oriented government, and gradually established the rule of law, the rule of morality, and the autonomy of the three governance methods, which greatly improved the problems of rural governance and strengthened the government's sense of responsibility.

3. The Key to Improving Rural Governance Capabilities is the Construction of Rural Grassroots Party Organizations

The greatest value of grassroots party organizations in rural governance is to fully respect and protect the mainstay status of farmers. Historical materialism believes that the masses of people are the creators of history. The leaders of the Communist Party of China have always valued the people. From the mass line-people-oriented-people-centered, the dominant position of the masses has become more and more obvious. Therefore, rural governance still needs to rely on the broad masses of farmers, give full play to the tremendous power of the peasants, and allow the broad masses of peasants, society and rural organizations to actively participate in the governance of the countryside, forming a strong synergy of rural governance. In the land reform movement, the oppressed and exploited farmers obtained the means of production-land, and the enthusiasm of farmers was unprecedentedly high. Under the leadership of the party, some rural organizations such as farmers associations were established. These rural organizations played an extremely important role in the land reform movement. . During the period of agricultural cooperation and people's communalization, the peasant masses unhesitatingly responded to the call of the party and the state, actively participated in socialist construction, overcame difficulties, faced difficulties, and always insisted on listening to the party and following the party. During the period of reform and opening up, farmers in Xiaogang Village, Anhui took the lead in implementing the household contract system. After paying the national food, they could still eat enough. This reversed the impression of begging villages and became a national model. With the development of the family contract system and rural autonomy, farmers rely on their diligent hands to create their own happy lives, various economic organizations organized by farmers have appeared in rural areas, and village committees have become more standardized and ruled by law. In 2005, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China passed the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan Outline and Proposals," and proposed the goal of building a new socialist countryside. The core task of building a new socialist countryside is to develop agriculture and build rural areas. It emphasizes that the government should increase capital investment and infrastructure construction in rural areas, vigorously improve the road environment in rural areas, establish a production cooperative medical system covering rural areas, and improve the nine-year rural system. The ultimate goal of compulsory education is to achieve the construction of a new socialist countryside with "production development, affluent life, civilized rural customs, clean village appearance, and democratic management". During this period, the state further abolished agricultural taxes, reducing the burden on rural areas and farmers. The economic benefits of rural areas have gradually improved, the appearance of rural

areas has improved significantly, and agriculture as a whole has developed in the direction of mechanized and intensive structure.

In the new era of rural construction from 2017 to the present, rural revitalization and rural development have reached a new level and reached a new level of development. In the "Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)", the Party Central Committee with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core proposed to innovate the rural management system and industrial system, revitalize the rural economic development model and land transfer system, and vigorously develop the rural industrial economy. Increase the income of farmers; rely on scientific and technological progress, strengthen and attach importance to scientific and technological progress in agriculture, take the development path of connotative agricultural modernization, and cultivate new professional farmers; continue to promote urban-rural integration, promote agriculture with industry, and improve urban and rural areas. Factor configuration to ensure basic urban public services.

4. Conclusion

With the continuous improvement of material life, the development of the spiritual life of farmers is relatively lagging behind. The party actively promotes the core socialist values in the countryside, enriches the spiritual life of farmers, and improves the cultural literacy and public awareness of farmers, which is important for the construction and stabilization of rural areas. The order of life has a huge positive effect. The Chinese Communist Party's thoughts on rural governance were not created out of thin air, but based on the rural governance practices of decades since the founding of the People's Republic of China. China's rural governance practices and the great achievements in rural construction show that all rural affairs cannot be separated from the leadership of the party. Only by effectively exerting the political functions of the party's grassroots organizations in the rural areas can we achieve "good governance" in rural areas.

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