

Study on the Connecting Path of Strengthening the Relationship between Rural Grassroots Party Organizations and Farmers

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Abstract

The survey shows that the administrative connection between the grassroots Party organizations and farmers in many villages is too strong, but the social connection is weak. In order to close the relationship between rural Grass-roots party organizations and farmers, it is necessary to innovate the connection path between rural Grass-roots party organizations and farmers, and strengthen the social connection. The party construction leads the construction of village fund cooperatives, the party construction leads the implementation of village rules and regulations, and the implementation of the Party construction + three list system are all social connection path innovation to strengthen the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers.

Keywords

Rural Grass-roots Party Organizations and Farmers; Strengthening Relationships; Coupling Paths.

1. Research Background

Strengthening the contact between the party and the masses has always been the fine tradition of the COMMUNIST Party of China, which is the basis for its survival and development. Successive Party leaders have attached great importance to strengthening the relationship between the Party and the people. MAO Zedong first compared the relationship between the party and the masses to "the relationship between fish and water", and proposed that the close relationship between the party and the masses should be effectively benefited by the peasantry, rather than focusing on the sense of sacrifice and idealism. Deng Xiaoping emphasized the ruling thought that "the interests of the people are above everything", and believed that the close relationship between the party and the masses is of vital importance to the survival of the Party. Comrade Jiang Ze-min in MAO Ze-dong and Deng Xiao-ping about the relationship between the theory on the basis of further development, the "sex relationship" for the further development of "flesh and blood contact," refined "quickens, ruling for the people" the innovation idea, the relationship between the party and the masses is associated with the national rise and fall, further illustrates the relationship between the importance of strong coupling. Since the 16th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Jintao has put forward the concept of "power for the people, affection for the people, and interests for the people", and repeatedly called on the Party to maintain close ties with the people. Since the 18th NATIONAL Congress of the CPC, Comrade Xi Jinping has attached great importance to the education and practice of the Party's mass line, constantly calling for the people to always be the most important thing in our hearts, and promoting new leaps in the theory and practice of the Party's mass line. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the rapid construction of socialism have proved the

importance of a strong connection between the Party and the people. Liu Jia-gui [1], Xu De-rong and Xiang Dong-mei [2], Wang Jian-jun [3], Jing Yue-jin [4] and other scholars have discussed that close party-mass relationship is crucial to political party governance, national development and social progress. But what kinds of connection types exist between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers? How to aggrandize rural Grass-roots party organization and farmer relation? These questions are not well answered in the existing literature. This paper attempts to study the relationship between rural grassroots party organizations and farmers on the basis of existing literature, and puts forward a preliminary path to strengthen the relationship between the two, hoping to provide new ideas for promoting the benign development of the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers.

2. Type of Connection between Rural Grassroots Party Organizations and Farmers Section Headings

The relationship between the party and the peasants is directly reflected in the relationship between the rural Grass-roots party organizations and the peasants. The rural Grass-roots party organization is the core of the rural work, which is directly rooted in the peasant masses and has the most extensive contact with the peasant masses. The relationship between the rural Grass-roots Party organization and the peasant masses directly affects the agricultural development and rural construction. [5] in the macro state management is under the condition of pressure type system, the current rural grassroots party organizations and farmers relationship of the connection types is mainly administrative benefit package type, party organizations at the Grass-roots level mainly busy to undertake any other tasks from superior, lack of independent thinking and dig farmers demand time and effort, the enthusiasm of peasants to participate in the construction is not high. Therefore, rural Grass-roots party organizations should establish and perfect another type of interest connection -- social participation interest connection, to ensure that rural Grass-roots party organizations have reasonable autonomy under the leadership of the Party, and villages dominated by farmers have the right of autonomy according to law. We should form a community of interests between rural primary-level Party organizations and farmers, stimulate their willingness to participate voluntarily in rural revitalization, and shorten the distance between them and rural primary-level Party organizations to strengthen ties.

2.1. Administrative Contract Type Interest Connection

Administrative interest connection refers to that the party organization and the Grass-roots government unilaterally give the villagers benefits, and the villagers seldom participate in the process of obtaining benefits. This kind of unilateral administrative granting of benefits may have short-term effects, which can highlight governance priorities, improve the efficiency of agricultural development and rural construction, and facilitate the management of the Party and the government. However, in the long run, it will inevitably cause the following impacts: First, easy to lead to grassroots party and government cadres "five plus two white plus black" overload work, resulting in complaints and soft resistance, but also easy to lead to many villagers "to rely on" lazy behavior. Second, it is easy to form the utility of governance. As "rational economic men", local officials will be driven by interests and political achievements to make rural revitalization construction task-oriented. They don't spend a lot of time researching local resources or listening to the concerns of local farmers. Instead, they focus on the construction of projects with low investment, quick results and high results, which may not be needed by local farmers, but can help local officials get promoted quickly. Third, it is easy to form a closed governance. It is easy to pass on administrative orders because policy makers at higher levels do not fully understand the real situation in each rural area, resulting in policies

that cannot be implemented locally. Rural governance should be open and should fully absorb the opinions and suggestions of farmers. However, this connection by administrative connection or administration-led market connection has separated the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers, and it is impossible for farmers to play a master role in the construction of rural revitalization, so they cannot fundamentally stimulate the initiative of farmers to participate in rural construction.

2.2. Social Participatory Interest Connection

Participatory society benefit refers to give full play to the social service function of rural grassroots party organizations, real practice of the mass line, through the material benefit and spiritual benefit two aspects to organize farmers effectively, make farmers participate in organized community of interests between the rural grassroots party organizations and farmers build, under the leadership of the Grass-roots party organizations, The interests of farmers are gained through their participation. Rural Grass-roots party organizations can make full use of social participatory interest connection, mobilize party members to lead the establishment of mutual fund cooperatives, abide by village rules and regulations, set up examples to enhance farmers' confidence in connection; Carry out rural construction information meeting, etc., increase farmers' understanding and trust of the work of rural Grass-roots Party organizations, and actively guide farmers and rural Grass-roots party organizations to communicate and cooperate with each other; Hold democratic consultative meetings, discuss and formulate village rules and regulations, implement the virtue bank points system, restrain villagers who deliberately do not participate in or even destroy the rural construction, and give fair and just incentives and commendations to those farmers who actively cooperate and participate in the work of grassroots Party organizations. The establishment and successful practice of social participatory interest connection can effectively drive farmers to participate in rural construction and change the problem that some farmers are "inactive and wait to rely on" in rural construction.

2.3. Summary

Administrative interest connection and social participation interest connection cannot simply comment on which one is better or worse. They both play an irreplaceable role in promoting the formation of close relations between rural Grass-roots Party organizations and farmers. Simply giving up any kind of connection is not beneficial to shorten the distance between rural Grass-roots Party organizations and farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the combination of two kinds of interest connection, namely, administrative arrangement and social participation. The administrative interest connection can give full play to the administrative function of rural Grass-roots party organizations and promote the interest connection between Grass-roots party organizations and farmers with the help of the administrative power of rural Grass-roots party organizations. For example, rural Grass-roots party organizations in rural areas to promote the rural toilet, garbage, sewage special rectification, so that the rural environment can be improved, the living environment has been renovated, so that farmers feel the interests of the rural Grass-roots Party organizations have a good impression, virtually enhance the connection between the two. The social participatory interest connection directly emphasizes the peasants' participation in rural construction, and the ways of formulating village rules and regulations, establishing built-in financial cooperatives, and building interest communities with rural Grass-roots party organizations urge the peasants to consciously establish a strong connection with Grass-roots party organizations. The combination of the two kinds of connections promotes the possibility of communication and interaction between rural grassroots Party organizations and the masses of farmers.

3. The Link Path of Strengthening the Relationship between Rural Grassroots Party Organizations and Farmers

3.1. Strengthen Collective Economy and Promote the Construction of Party-built Village Cooperatives and Fund Cooperatives

From the viewpoint of historical materialism that "economic base determines superstructure", we can regard the connection state of the two as superstructure, and the village productivity and village collective economy as the economic base that determines the superstructure. Without the improvement of village productivity, the development of village collective economy and the connection state of strengthening the relationship between rural grassroots party organizations and farmers through innovative connection are just fabricated and meaningless. How to increase farmer wealth, expand collective economy? The key is to endow rural Grass-roots Party organizations with reasonable rights. Rural Grass-roots party organizations deeply rooted with the vast masses of farmers between the most able to understand what farmers think, can directly obtain the most real first-hand information. However, under the administrative pressure system, the rural grassroots party organizations cannot communicate deeply with the peasants and solve the urgent problems in the countryside because of the contradiction between the few grassroots staff and the many compulsory policies arranged by the superior. Therefore, in addition to the principle policies, other rural policies should not be compulsory, and should be mainly guided policies, and the existing policies may not be consistent with all rural areas, local farmers should be given the right to choose.

In the first seven years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, China gradually embarked on the track of planned economic system. Under the planned economy system, the rural grassroots party organizations directly on behalf of the party and the government controls the village production data, the broad masses of peasants to get production data for production must obey the orders of the basic-level party organization and arrangement, this command --obey type mode of production that farmers' autonomy is not high, the village productivity certainly didn't help. At this time, the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers is passive and forced. The two seem to have a strong connection, but in fact they are very fragile in nature. This kind of rural reform appeared "one size fits all", deviating from the will of most farmers, leading to suppression of farmers' enthusiasm for production, and a number of economically strong villages before the reform appeared retrogression. After the reform and opening up, as the household contract responsibility system continues to blossom in China's vast rural land, the governance mode of rural grassroots Party organizations based on control orders is obviously not in line with the requirements of The Times. The main feature of the household contract responsibility system is to "hand over enough to the state, retain enough to the collective, and keep the rest for oneself". This mode of production implements the CPC Central Committee's policy of streamlining administration and delegating management power to rural primary-level Party organizations, so that rural primary-level Party organizations have equal rights and obligations. We attach great importance to the relationship between people, change the state in which the peasant masses are led and managed, make their obligations equal to their freedom, free them from the shackles of the government, and improve their enthusiasm. However, the household self-governing collective ownership system of household contract responsibility system will also cause the gradual shrinkage of village collective economy and the gradual decrease of farmers' interest in participating in rural affairs. In the new era, the rural economic structure and farmers' ideology have undergone great changes, resulting in the weak collective economy of villages, the marginalized status of grassroots Party organizations, and the weak collective consciousness of villagers, posing challenges to rural revitalization.

In order to solve the above problems, we should adhere to the guidance of party construction, give full play to the political advantages of rural grassroots party organizations, mobilize all party members and farmers to closely link up, and establish Party-built village cooperatives and mutual funds cooperatives. Mutual fund cooperatives can use the income for village development, such as dividends, pension, village loans and land circulation, etc., through social connection, the village collective economic income and farmers' personal interests are deeply integrated, so as to form the interest connection between rural Grass-roots Party organizations and farmers to achieve common prosperity. Its essence is that the cooperative raises mutual aid funds from the members of the village, provides loans to the villagers registered in the village, the members of the society and the enterprises of the village and obtains interest income, fully endows the rural party organization with the leadership, and further arouses the enthusiasm of the peasants. Different from external finance, Party-built village mutual fund cooperatives can overcome the small scale and high cost of external finance loans. There is information asymmetry with farmers; The fragmentation of rural resources in underdeveloped areas leads to difficulties in the effective management of external finance. At the beginning of its establishment, the Party-built village mutual aid fund cooperative combined with the current situation of "hollowing out" in rural areas and designed the system with the elderly as the fulcrum, which has natural advantages. Relying on acquaintances in rural areas, solving information asymmetry and implicit mortgage problems, avoiding the risks of Mafia forces, can rapidly expand collective economy. The establishment of mutual funds cooperatives can solve the rural Grass-roots party organization in the early due to financial constraints, local disposal of funds, not in the village to carry out the concrete construction, lack of power for the people service ease rural grassroots party organizations and farmers of the sharp conflict between, close contact between the party and the masses, change both the weak coupling and even the state of the virtual connection. After the establishment of mutual fund cooperatives, rural Grass-roots Party organizations integrated land resources and technological resources according to the unique resources and industries of villages, built processing plants, extended low-end planting industry to high value-added agricultural products, and transformed villagers' individual labor into small-scale industrialization. Through contradiction resolution and innovation, the thorny problems such as land acquisition encountered in the process of rural reform will be solved. After the rural economic development, the use of industrial economy to nurture agriculture to promote the dualism of agricultural industrial economic structure, improve rural productivity, vigorously develop new collective economy to increase village collective income, increase farmers' income, so that farmers can see the hope of common prosperity with the Party.

3.2. Promote Party Building and Guide the Formulation and Implementation of Village Rules and Regulations

In order to better promote the close relationship between the party and the masses, in addition to the economic basis, but also need to improve the party to guide the village rules and regulations, the establishment of rewards and punishments for the villagers. The formulation and implementation of village rules and regulations under the guidance of Party construction is an important way for villagers to participate in the management of rural affairs, which is conducive to closely linking the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers. Village rules and regulations are a set of legal and binding codes of conduct made under the leadership of the Grass-roots party organizations in rural areas, with the support of the Grass-roots government, and with the extensive participation of all villagers and social civil organizations. They can reflect the wishes and requirements of the majority of villagers and promote the moral quality of farmers. Village rules and regulations make up for the deficiency of government policy loopholes, extend government functions to a certain extent, reduce

government governance costs and improve rural management efficiency, and promote social harmony.

In the formulation and implementation of village rules and regulations, rural grassroots Party organizations should bear in mind that the peasant masses are the main body, and the interests of the peasant masses are above everything else. They should pay special attention to two aspects: first, legally formulate village rules and regulations and regulations, and recognize that the villagers are the main body of formulating village rules and regulations. The draft will be submitted to the two village committees and the villagers' congress for repeated modification. Then the villagers will vote on the revised village rules and regulations and the villagers' congress for approval. For the regulations that are not approved by the vote, the drafting group shall solicit villagers' opinions again. This is the most critical steps in the process of making village rules and regulations, which all reflect that the villagers are the main body of making village rules and regulations, and the villagers' opinions should be solicited to safeguard the interests of the villagers. However, according to daily research, we learned that in order to save time, some villages made village rules and regulations and people directly skipped over the villagers, which were directly formulated by the two village committees and released directly. The village rules and regulations made out in this way will not only hurt the feelings of farmers, but most importantly, have no legal effect. Second, the implementation of village rules and regulations according to the characteristics of "well-practiced governance" in rural areas. Dig out the moral code of conduct of "good people in villages", and guide other farmers to form basic moral codes of respecting the old and caring for the young, protecting the environment, loving the country and obeying the law, encouraging the reduction of bride price and so on. To the villagers who actively participate in village meetings, actively reflect problems to Grass-roots cadres, objectively and fairly evaluate the effectiveness of Grass-roots party organizations and Grass-roots cadres, the end of the year on the red list of the village, give the village collective economic dividends; For the villagers who do not abide by the rules and regulations of the village, they will mainly be criticized and educated, supplemented by a small amount of fines. The situation is serious on the village black list, at the end of the village collective economy does not share out dividends, in the family children to join the party, take an examination of civil servants, into the cause, join the army of the political review link, will be truthfully up to reflect. The effective implementation of village rules and regulations under the guidance of party construction is conducive to realizing farmers' self-management, self-education and self-restraint, improving their status as masters and enhancing their initiative in rural construction. Also can make rural Grass-roots party organizations bear in mind the purpose of serving the people, so that farmers feel the masters of the country, improve the enthusiasm with Grass-roots party organizations to participate in rural construction, is conducive to the realization of rural Grass-roots party organizations and farmers of the strong connection.

3.3. Strengthen Institutional Innovation of "Party Building + Three Lists"

As the representatives of the Party in rural areas, rural primary-level Party organizations have the function and mission of improving farmers' lives and realizing rural revitalization. They should keep close contact with the masses and speed up the realization of the close connection between rural primary-level Party organizations and farmers. But we can see that the reality of the connection between the two is not ideal, rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers gradually present a "dissociation" state, grassroots party organizations have no close contact with the masses. Deng Xiaoping believed that the close connection between the party and the masses was vital to the survival of the Party, and the existence of such "gap" not only caused the slow process of rural reform, but also went against the stability of the party's ruling position. There may be subjective and objective factors in this situation. First, the subjective factors are mainly reflected in the rural Grass-roots party organizations themselves do not pay attention

to strengthen the connection with the masses, rural Grass-roots party organizations slow transformation, inaccurate function positioning, insufficient leadership and other problems. History shows that our Party pays more attention to maintaining close ties with the masses in times of war than in times of peace. This is because of the special tense environment in wartime, failure to unite the masses will cause huge losses, while in peacetime relations may not reach the critical value of tight, the disadvantages will not appear. When the COMMUNIST Party of China changed from revolutionaries to rulers, some party members may not value the relationship with the masses due to their changing roles. As a result, when superiors give orders and have to do things, they often carry out "vase" activities, with form rather than substance. These measures will undoubtedly hurt the image of the Party in the hearts of farmers, will also make the relationship between rural Grass-roots party organizations and farmers increasingly alienated, blurred, more conducive to the future work of Grass-roots party organizations. Second, the objective factors mainly after the reform and opening-up policy in our country, rural production by the binding of rural grassroots party organizations gradually become smaller, different from the original people's communes, now the broad masses of peasants can be directly involved in the socialist market economy, as the main body of market economy, without being in the rural Grass-roots party organization of production command and control, autonomous step by step. [6]

Strengthening the system innovation is conducive to rural Grass-roots Party organizations to overcome subjective and objective factors, close contact with the peasantry, every time after a period of time to carry forward the fine tradition of close contact with the masses into the party cadres should abide by the system provisions, Through the institutional innovation of "Party building + three lists", the relationship between rural grassroots Party organizations and farmers will be normalized, institutionalized and accountable. "Party building + three lists" refers to a rural governance method in which multiple governance bodies form a "three lists" through democratic consultation under the leadership of rural grassroots Party organizations, and then push projects to be implemented through leading cadres of rural grassroots Party organizations. Three lists, namely, the problem list, the resource list, the project list. The list of problems and demands refers to that in rural governance, rural grassroots Party organizations should regularly inquire farmers' demands and investigate rural development needs. By holding village Party congress, village Party group meeting, village Party branch meeting, villagers' representative meeting, village Community Work Consultative Committee meeting, and village two committees meeting, Consultation democracy means to find out what farmers really want, such as setting up opinion collection boxes and telephone lines for reporting opinions. The resource list refers to the resources that can be used in the village community and the rural organizations that can be incubated in the village community to provide quality services for farmers. The project list refers to the work that the countryside cannot or is difficult to complete by itself, or even if completed, it is difficult to be profitable, and needs to be supported by the Grass-roots government. Some good facilities and services for people's convenience need to be implemented one by one under the guidance of rural grassroots Party organizations and the participation and supervision of farmers. Under the background of the new era, the political orientation of rural grassroots Party organizations has changed from control command to coordination service, and gradually abandoned the original working concept of "leading farmers" to "serving farmers". At the same time, combined with the system of "Party building + three lists", new requirements for organizational functions have been put forward. The construction of service-oriented grassroots party organizations must first know what the people think, establish and improve the communication between grassroots party organizations and farmers, grassroots cadres regularly sink, listen to public opinion, the people's feelings. Understand the contradiction in time, solve the problem at the Grass-roots level. Secondly, we should do what the people want. The key to building a service-oriented Party

organization is to serve the people. Where there are difficulties, there are party organizations. We will ensure that Party members and officials are responsible for providing assistance to farmers on a regular basis, and ensure that service-oriented Party organizations are fully implemented through one-to-one assistance to poor farmers, subsidies for public welfare posts, and distribution of grants. Finally, we should listen to the comments of the people and establish the evaluation of the grassroots Party organizations by the peasantry. As the direct participants of the implementation of policies and activities of the grassroots party organizations in rural areas, farmers have the right to speak in evaluation. The effect of any activities carried out by the Grass-roots party organizations in rural areas should be based on whether the peasantry are satisfied with them. "Party + three list" system innovation has been clear about the rural grassroots party organizations to accelerate transformation of the mode of work and the construction of functional, service-oriented party organization, adhere to the "serve the people", "responsible to the people", "accept the oversight of the people" the work idea, take the mass line, rather than the task demand oriented, taking the cadre line.

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