

Research on the importance of improving the level of rural governance under the rural revitalization strategy -- taking X community as an example

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Abstract: In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the strategy of rural revitalization was clearly put forward, and it was clearly stated that the problem of agricultural and rural peasants was the fundamental problem of the national economy and People's livelihood, we must always take solving the "Three rural issues" as the top priority of the whole party's work. Therefore, the implementation of rural revitalization strategy is the inevitable trend of historical development, but also the inevitable solution to the new era of our social contradictions. ^[1] in order to promote the high-quality development of agricultural and rural areas, it is necessary to carry out the rural revitalization strategy. This paper takes the X community, Henan province as an example, focus on the rural revitalization strategy under the promotion of rural governance level, the impact of high-quality rural development.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; Rural Governance Level; Party Building Lead

The necessity of rural governance

The modernization of rural governance is an important way to solve the current problems of rural governance in China, and it is also the basic requirement to realize the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. To solve the main contradictions in our society, especially in the countryside, and realize the peasants' yearning for a better life, the modernization of rural governance is an inevitable requirement. Therefore, exploring the effective path to realize the modernization of rural governance and breaking through the bottleneck of rural governance has become an important guarantee for achieving high-quality rural development in the new era.

1. Analysis of factors affecting the level of rural governance

1.1 Building of grassroots Party organizations

In China, no matter how rural society changes and how individual demands change, the Party and the government are still the most trusted objects for farmers to solve problems and express demands, and they are also the characteristics of rural governance in New China. Rural grass-roots party organizations should effectively improve their own construction, enhance the ability of party members and leading cadres to control rural governance, let rural party members and cadres become the "backbone" of leading rural social development, go deep into the masses, take the mass line, drive the masses to actively participate in modern social governance, and realize the organic unity of the Party's leadership in the modernization of rural governance.

1.2. Talent team

The key and core issue of the modernization of rural governance is the modernization of people and the modernization of farmers. Therefore, the core of the modernization of rural governance is to cultivate a group of rural talent teams that adapt to the revitalization of rural areas and improve the ability and level of modern rural governance. Therefore, it is necessary to actively and efficiently cultivate local talents, excavate local outstanding young talents, and encourage them to join the Party organization, become the new force of the grass-roots party members, and optimize the structure of the grass-roots party members. Second, the government is encouraged to introduce policies to attract young college students, urban promising youth and entrepreneurs, as well as professional and technical personnel to the grassroots, and actively develop the quantity and quality of resource factors to provide the soil for creating wealth for innovative awareness.

1.3. Integration of the three governance systems

In rural governance, we should build a modern rural governance system that combines autonomy, rule by law and rule by virtue. First, it is necessary to improve and innovate the system and mechanism of villagers' self-governance, unswervingly rely on various forms of villagers' representative meetings, villagers' committees and villagers' councils to form a villager's own decision-making mechanism of civil non-governmental, civil civil management and civil civil decision, and cultivate the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses to participate in rural social development affairs by guiding various rural organizations and villagers to participate in rural social development affairs in an orderly manner. We will improve farmers' ability to manage and serve themselves. Second, it is necessary to enhance the rule of law level of rural governance, strengthen the authoritative status of law in agricultural support and protection, rural infrastructure construction, agricultural ecological protection, protection of farmers and farmers' rights and interests, and maintenance of rural market order, guide villagers to effectively improve their legal awareness and law-abiding quality, and promote the construction of safe villages. The third is to strengthen the construction of moral governance, China's history has paid attention to "moral education", through example demonstration and typical guidance, constantly strengthen the construction of villagers' moral norms, create a good environment for rural moral governance, solve the problem of rule of law and autonomy, achieve an effective balance of autonomy, rule of law and moral governance, and lay a solid foundation for the modernization of rural governance.

2. X Community development overview

The necessity of rural governance

X community is south of the county economic development zone, north of Beijing-Guangzhou railway, permanent population of more than 2000 people, household population of 1600 people, more than 700 acres of farmland, 60 party members, 25 villagers representatives. Since 2010, it has lasted 4 years to build 120 households in a single courtyard, 6 small high-rise buildings with 11 floors, which can accommodate 572 villagers, complete supporting projects, public service facilities, clean energy penetration rate of 100%, and green area of more than 50% of the beautiful village. It has won the national forest village, the national comprehensive disaster reduction demonstration community, and the provincial advanced grass-roots Party organization.

Run through the "one red line" and strengthen the governance pattern. The Party branch of X community regards strengthening party organization construction as a red line running through grassroots governance, forming a "1+N" working model of party building. First, create an atmosphere around party building. Through the "village road naming", "Party building corridor" and other forms, to create a strong atmosphere of party building inside and outside the village. The second is to sharpen the party spirit. Party members wear the party emblem "bright identity", and implement the joint household system of party members. Third, we need to establish a mechanism to ensure concrete results. Establish a long-term mechanism for the management of party organizations. Quantification of the work, the implementation of the percentage system assessment, the formulation of qualified party member standards and party member points management mechanism.

Create "three teams" and unite for the people. Learn from the "Fengqiao experience", based on the actual situation of the village, and innovate the establishment of the Party and mass service center + grid + information comprehensive management carrier. The Party and mass service center will be built into a "gathering place" for government affairs, law, spearhead, social, cultural and sports resources that serve the people; Establish a "1+1+N" governance grid. "1" is the party branch, "1 village cadre and village police", "N" is the party member and village representative.

Strengthen the "five mechanisms" and establish a governance system. X community explored "five mechanisms" and built a closed-loop governance system. Democratic decision-making mechanism. Promote the "democratic consultation" decision-making mechanism, and promote the work through six steps: proposal, consultation, decision-making, implementation, supervision and feedback. Village representatives visit the contracted farmers every month, report the problems collected, the party branch sorts out the information, simple problems, the village two committees discuss and deal with, the proposal of major issues, and start the "four discussions and two public". Comprehensive governance mechanism. Build a "dual network" comprehensive governance mechanism of "grid + network" to achieve a "two-way road" of "online and offline" smooth governance. There is a "three-level grid" below the line to serve the masses "face to face"; In the face of different

contradictions and demands of the masses, give full play to the advantages of civil mediators, village cadres, and village police (political and legal village heads). Service mechanism for the people. Giving priority to serving the people, we will establish service centers for the convenience of the people, stations for the practice of civilization in the new era, and cultural service stations. Cultural construction mechanism. Build a mechanism for co-education, co-construction and shared culture construction, forming a “1+6+N” model, “1” is the party organization to play a leading role, “6” is the formation of six cultural societies in the village, “N” is the organization to participate in a number of cultural exchanges and interaction activities inside and outside the village. Effective monitoring mechanism. Village affairs supervision committees have been set up to supervise the whole process of village affairs. Establish a village-level “small and micro power” operation mechanism, through the meeting, publicity bar, smart platform “three open”, upload the village accounts and other open content on the smart platform, so that villagers can view the village affairs, finance and other open content through the Internet and TV in real time.

3. Countermeasures and suggestions to improve the level of grass-roots governance

3.1. Select a strong village (community) “two committees” team

Solving the problem of weak and lax party organizations at the village level and building a strong and powerful village-level leadership can promote the comprehensive progress of grass-roots party organizations, and gather the wisdom and strength of the majority of Party members and cadres into the vivid practice of promoting rural revitalization. First, it is necessary to strictly control the “entrance”, boldly use outstanding talents, whether the party members can lead the masses to get rich as an important yardstick for selecting the village Party branch secretary, and elect those party members with high quality, strong ability and mass support as “leading geese” to improve the mass recognition and collective quality of the village Party branch secretary. The second is to dredging the “exit”, properly deal with some village cadres who are not at ease with their own work and the masses are not satisfied, enhance the crisis awareness of village cadres, and break the illusion that “village cadres have no one to do except me”.

3.2. In-depth implementation of the “villager representative proposal system”

Adhere to the village party branch as the core, in-depth excavation of the “double household” role of villagers’ representatives and party members, the “double household” system to form a harmonious “link” between cadres and masses, and improve the governance ability of the “good strategy”. Give full play to the role of the “monthly meeting” village level discussion platform, constantly standardize the meeting process, strengthen daily supervision, sum up advanced experience, and constantly improve the efficiency of rural governance.

3.3. Firmly establish the work orientation of focusing on the grassroots and the foundation

Give full play to the mechanism advantages of “Party members +” and rural points management, actively carry out the creation of “five good” township Party committees (good leadership, good party members and cadres, good operating mechanism, good work performance, and good feedback from the masses), continue to carry out the “five star branch” evaluation, and make good use of “five in one batch” (from the existing “two committee” members to raise a batch, We will recruit a number of people from migrant workers and businessmen, a number of retired cadres and teachers, a number of veterans, and a number of Party members and cadres from government organs), and strengthen and adjust the team of excellent Party branch secretaries.

3.4. We will explore new models of governance

Actively explore the “135-5” work method in Chaoyang community, standardize grassroots small and micro power, standardize village collective economic contracts, and explore the “1+5” rural governance model with “villager representative proposal system” as the main line. “1” is to hold a “monthly meeting”. Presided over by the village Party organization secretary, fixed 1 day a month, held a “monthly regular meeting”, township village cadres, village cadres, “two committees” cadres, all party members, representatives of the villagers to participate. Mainly around the villager representatives submitted and party branch proposals, village cadres report the implementation of the work, the disclosure of financial revenues and expenditures in the month, on-site face-to-face comments and suggestions, learning superior documents

or party lessons and other content. “5” means “five-step working method”. It is mainly composed of “proposal, consultation, decision-making, implementation and supervision” of proposals. Through the special promotion action of “villager representative proposal system”, 178 administrative villages in the county have been fully implemented, and remarkable results have been achieved.

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