

The Governance of the Grass Roots under the Guidance of the Party Building at the Grassroots Level

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Abstract: the Party Building At the Grass-Roots Level is the Premise and Foundation to Ensure the Implementation of the Party's Line, Principles and Policies, Which is Closely Related to the Governance At the Grass-Roots Level. in Recent Years, Although Many Places Have Actively Explored the Innovation of Grass-Roots Governance and Gradually Formed a Scientific and Effective Grass-Roots Governance Model, Grass-Roots Governance Still Faces Many Problems to Be Solved. Based on This, on the Basis of Expounding the Importance of Grass-Roots Party Construction Leading Grass-Roots Governance, This Paper Systematically Analyzes the Difficulties Faced by Grass-Roots Governance from the Aspects of the Relationship between Cadres and the Masses, Serving the Masses and Community Governance, and Puts Forward a Series of Optimization Paths in Order to Provide Some Reference for Improving the Level of Grass-Roots Governance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

Wang Junning pointed out that there are still problems in the governance of the grassroots level, such as the lagging governance mode, the weak service capacity of the cadres and the increase of interest disputes. It is urgent to start from the aspects of strengthening the grassroots governance, strengthening the comprehensive quality education and resolving the grassroots contradictions and disputes, and innovating the rural social governance model. (Wang, 2016). Chen Donghui believes that the current leadership of Party Construction in social governance is still constrained by many aspects such as system, ability and concept, and needs to constantly learn from the practical experience of grass-roots exploration, always adhere to the party construction as the core, problem-oriented, and mass centered, and run the party's mass line through the whole process (Chen, 2019). Luo Zhongsheng pointed out that the problems such as uneven public services, grass-roots struggle for power and profit, and disputes over interest distribution restrict the modernization process of grass-roots governance. The Party committee of Foshan City, Guangdong Province continuously promotes grass-roots party building to lead grass-roots governance through integrating "resources" and restructuring "structure", and provides useful enlightenment for other regions (Luo, 2019). Dai Yuqi and Liu Yan pointed out that in the process of exploring party building leading grassroots governance in Zhejiang Province, the grassroots social governance model featuring "Internet sharing" has gradually formed (Dai and Liu, 2017). Zhang Ya believes that although Hubei Province has achieved good results in leading grassroots governance by Party building, it still faces many difficulties. It is necessary to further promote the party building to lead the grass-roots governance work from the aspects of enhancing the self innovation of grass-roots party organizations and giving play to the core role of leadership (Zhang, 2019). Yang Yan and Wang Jiangwei discussed the current difficulties faced by the grass-roots party building and urban community governance, and pointed out that the grass-roots party building needs to effectively lead the urban community governance from the aspects of reshaping the authority of community governance and strengthening community governance services (Yang and Wang, 2019).

1.2 Purpose of Research

At present, the grass-roots party building leading the grass-roots governance is an inevitable trend to meet the requirements of the times. Whether the grass-roots party building can effectively lead the grass-roots governance is not only related to the effectiveness of grass-roots governance, but also related to the ruling foundation of the party at the grass-roots level. Therefore, strengthening the path of grassroots party building to lead the grassroots governance has extremely important practical significance for promoting the continuous innovation of grassroots party building and grassroots governance. In view of this, this paper attempts to analyze the practical difficulties in the process of grass-roots party building leading grass-roots governance, and then put forward relevant solutions, hoping to provide reference and suggestions for promoting the continuous integration of grass-roots party building and grass-roots governance.

2. The Importance of Grass Roots Party Construction Leading Grass Roots Governance

At present, the situation of grass-roots governance in China has undergone profound changes and faces great challenges. It is urgent to play the leading role of grass-roots party building. First of all, the diversification of economic forms and social organizations requires the leadership of the party building at the grassroots level. The organizational form of the people has changed from the former “unit person” to the present “social person”, and the focus of governance has gradually shifted to the grass-roots level. A large number of new groups and new classes have emerged, and new business forms are interwoven with traditional fields. There are great differences in different forms of governance. The “unitary” governance is prone to “governance blind area” and “party building vacuum”, which is difficult to meet the actual needs. Therefore, we need to give full play to the leading role of the party, integrate and pool various forces, and further promote joint governance. Secondly, at present, China's economic society is in the transition period, and the pattern of contradictions, disputes and interests presents a diversified trend. For example, there are many contradictions and disputes in the aspects of environmental improvement, enterprise labor and capital, land acquisition and demolition, and the unstable factors and potential risks are gradually increasing. We need to give full play to the coordinating role of grass-roots party construction in order to coordinate the interests of all parties and resolve conflicts and disputes. Thirdly, the people's demand for medical care, employment, pension and education is growing day by day, and they are more seeking personalized, refined and quality services. The way of appeal and value demand are diversified. The trend of people reflecting problems through the network is more and more obvious, the channels of feedback are more diversified, and the speed of public opinion dissemination is faster. Although the people's awareness of rights protection has been further improved, it still needs to be strengthened in terms of rational rights protection and awareness of the rule of law. Therefore, it is necessary to give full play to the guiding role of grassroots party building, so as to continuously meet the diversified value needs of the masses and promote the construction of social civilization and the rule of law.

3. Difficulties Faced by Grassroots Governance under the Guidance of Grassroots Party Building

3.1 The Relationship between Cadres and Masses and Serving the Masses

In terms of cadre relations, at present, the “two-committee” cadres of village branches in a few grass-roots areas are appointed by higher-level governments, or the election of grass-roots cadres is only a matter of passing through, and even some people are elected village cadres through the relationship. Some grassroots cadres still have some problems, such as not following the rules and regulations in management, not paying attention to policies in handling affairs and being more random in work. The villagers don't trust the cadres at the grass-roots level, so they have great opinions. This not only reflects the low working ability of a small number of grassroots cadres, but also reflects their working attitude is not correct to some extent. The low ability and negative

attitude of the grassroots cadres also greatly affect the normal operation of the grassroots Party branch and damage the image of the grassroots party organization in the people's mind. In urban communities, a small number of functional departments of the government and the Party committee at a higher level take the community as their own photo organization and assign tasks at will. Many aspects of land acquisition, key project construction and family planning were assessed by the community, and related indicators were assigned. The community was “responsible” but “less power”. In addition, with the continuous progress of urbanization, the scale of urban areas continues to expand, and Party members gradually gather in urban areas, the connotation of urban grass-roots party building has changed. The community party construction leaders are faced with heavy daily affairs, especially administrative tasks, and the community grass-roots party construction often neglects the form and is difficult to innovate.

3.2 Working Mechanism

On the one hand, with the rapid development of market economy, the attention of farmers to their democratic rights has gradually increased, and the need to participate in management, decision-making and supervision of grass-roots affairs has become increasingly strong. However, there are some problems in some rural areas, such as the government affairs are not open and the decision-making of major issues is not known, which greatly affects the prestige and trust of village cadres. For example, when some rural areas carry out independent investment promotion, the project funds are only “material review” and “document supervision”, which does not really put the financial disclosure into practice. Moreover, there are still many situations of use and misappropriation in the course of use. The finance is not open and transparent, and there is a lack of effective communication between the village cadres and the villagers, which leads to the farmers' resistance to the village cadres. On the other hand, the party building work in some urban communities has the problem that the overall function is not strong and the overall promotion is insufficient. Although the Chinese urban community has undergone 20 years of construction and development, the urban community party building still needs to be innovated in terms of methods, means and carriers. The integration of party members into urban community services needs to be strengthened. At the same time, there are many departments involved in the construction and management of urban communities, including political, legal, united front, propaganda and civil affairs, and there are problems of overlapping functions and lack of coordination.

3.3 Community Governance

In the community governance, the enthusiasm of some village cadres is low, and there are some problems such as “petition is difficult to settle, environment is difficult to govern and work is difficult to communicate”. This is reflected in the following three aspects: some village cadres lack of long-term planning and short-term work arrangements for the development of the village, only positioning the grass-roots governance work to ensure the stability and normal operation of the grass-roots. Some village cadres lack the ability to lead the masses to become rich and are tired of dealing with daily work. In addition, some village cadres are not good at grasping the direction of key work, and it is difficult to effectively mobilize the farmers. In urban community governance, social resources are mainly integrated by administrative forces, which is difficult to attract community residents to participate in community governance. Community people generally have a “spectator mentality”, which leads to the emergence of “hitchhiking” collective action dilemma.

4. Analysis on the Optimization Path of Grassroots Governance under the Guidance of Grassroots Party Construction

4.1 Strengthen the Construction of Grassroots Organizations and Expand the Service Carrier

Grassroots party organizations should constantly strengthen their service functions, and must carry out related service activities based on the needs of the masses. First, create a new pattern of grassroots regionalization of party building. We will improve and perfect the grassroots

co-construction system and the party and government joint conference system, and vigorously promote the new regional party building model. Relying on the party building platform of the regionalized community, organize various types of community service activities, such as using the form of “micro-willingness” to carry out volunteer services, and organizing the majority of party members to carry out condolence activities for the masses. Second, improve the grass-roots community service organizations. Relevant government departments should introduce preferential policies, further increase support, and vigorously support community service organizations of special groups such as women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Third, cultivate self-help organizations in grass-roots communities. According to the working principle of “close to life and the masses”, the grass-roots party organizations should guide the community people to learn and be happy in the community by cultivating the sports team and carrying out sports activities. So as to improve people's participation, enhance the sense of community belonging, and lay a solid foundation for grass-roots governance.

4.2 Taking the Party Branch as the Core, Establish the Brand and Project of the Party Construction Leading the Grass-Roots Governance

At present, in the work of grass-roots party construction everywhere, whether it is the Party member's activity room and the theme cultural square of Party construction, or the construction of the Party Construction Alliance and the party construction complex, it is highlighting that grass-roots party construction leads the grass-roots governance. In urban communities, improving the construction of Party organizations has become an entry point for innovative urban grass-roots governance. In rural communities, taking the village Party branch as the core to plan the results of village governance as a whole, it needs to combine the distribution and total amount of social capital in various communities. In view of the common phenomenon of “hollow village”, the village cadres should lead the villagers to become rich through the development of appropriate agricultural industry and industrial integration in Party construction. In the aspect of village governance, village cadres should take the initiative to find out the problems, then deal with them quickly, and face the conflicts and disputes bravely. In the process of urban-rural integration and development, the villagers' integrated community should be gradually transformed from the joint construction and management of the village Party organization and the village Party organization to the community party organization, that is to say, the management structure, the organizational structure and the governance object should be changed completely.

4.3 Using “Internet + Grassroots Party Building” to Create a New Situation of Grassroots Governance

Party building at the grass-roots level cannot be separated from social development. Nowadays, the rapid development of the Internet is becoming an indispensable force to promote social development. Grassroots party organizations need to strengthen grassroots party construction and grassroots governance through the Internet, build an integrated platform of “big data” grassroots party construction leading grassroots governance business and evaluation, and form a management and service process integrating “task acceptance, analysis and judgment, dispatch and command”. The grass-roots party organizations should further integrate the advantages of Internet convenience, efficiency and intelligence into the grass-roots party building, and properly apply the Internet to the grass-roots governance work, and also encourage and guide the people to learn and understand the network knowledge, and vigorously improve the ability and level of autonomy.

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