



The Party Building Leads the Innovative Exploration of Grassroots Governance in Rural Pastoral Areas under the Concept of Co-governance

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Abstract: With the rapid development of society and economy, grassroots organizations in rural pastoral areas are an important part of party building, shouldering the mission of implementing party policies, and playing an important role in leading herdsmen to fight poverty and realize basic modernization in rural areas. The mission and responsibilities of grassroots party organizations in rural and pastoral areas are undergoing profound changes. Strengthening the construction of grassroots party organizations in rural and pastoral areas will help promote the relationship between the party and the masses, cadres and the masses in rural and pastoral areas, and promote the establishment of party organizations in rural and pastoral areas. At present, grassroots party building in rural pastoral areas is facing new challenges, such as insufficient party organization building, and unclear power boundaries between party organizations and villagers' autonomous organizations. Only by accelerating the construction of infrastructure and public services in rural pastoral areas and doing a good job in the construction of rural grassroots party organizations can improve the level of party building in rural pastoral areas and promote the basic modernization of rural areas.

Keywords: The idea of co-governance; Party building; Rural pastoral areas; Grassroots governance

Publication date: November 2021; **Online publication:** November 5, 2021

1. Introduction

Party-building in the new era is compatible with grassroots governance in rural and pastoral areas and is the organizational guarantee for social governance. The modernization of social governance conforms to the vital interests of the people, and the leadership of grassroots social governance with party building can stabilize social development and realize the redistribution of social resources. In fact, the reform and opening-up have led to changes in the country's urban and rural structure, the social structure has changed from closed to open, the mobility of social factors has increased, and the development of social autonomy has been promoted. The main body, methods, and mechanisms of grassroots governance have also changed. In the past, the management model that combined the state and society did not adapt to the changes in the governance structure of modern society. The social governance model needs to be continuously improved, and grassroots party building drives grassroots social governance, thereby changing the traditional governance dilemma and optimizing governance effects.

2. An overview of party building leading the grassroots governance of rural pastoral areas under the concept of coordinated co-governance

In the practice of advancing the reform of rural pastoral areas, it is necessary to adjust the structure of grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas and strengthen the ideological construction of grassroots party organizations based on the characteristics of the development of rural modernization. For example, we should strengthen the education of party members in rural pastoral areas, develop grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas, and maintain a closer relationship with the masses in rural pastoral areas. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. It is necessary to innovate the theory of grassroots party building in rural pastoral areas, improve the level of party building in rural pastoral areas, and at the same time realize the institutionalized development of party organizations in rural pastoral areas in conjunction with party building laws and regulations. With the economic and social development in the new era, the work of party building in rural pastoral areas is becoming more and more urgent, which is an inevitable requirement for the realization of the rural revitalization strategy. The party's line needs to take root in the grassroots people, adhere to the party's leadership of the grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas, and deepen the construction of rural grassroots party organizations, to promote the construction of grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas, and realize the economic and social development of rural pastoral areas ^[1]. Of course, the construction of rural pastoral areas also needs to consolidate the party's ruling position, give full play to the exemplary role of grassroots party members, and at the same time focus on the party's political line, give play to the cohesion of the party organizations in rural pastoral areas, unite the broad masses of peasants, and achieve classification construction and effective guidance. With the development of the concept of coordinated co-governance, new requirements have been put forward for party building in rural pastoral areas. It is necessary to build a healthy operating mechanism based on the development of rural pastoral areas, comprehensively promote the strategic layout of party building in rural pastoral areas, and enhance the social governance capabilities of rural grassroots party organizations. The rural society is harmonious and stable ^[2]. The construction and development of social organizations require the orderly participation of citizens. Party-building in rural pastoral areas is an important direction for social governance. It helps to stimulate emerging social organizations and give full play to the role of mass organizations. It is a grassroots governance that realizes co-construction and co-governance.

3. The current predicament of grassroots social governance in rural and pastoral areas

3.1. Insufficient conditions for building a social governance community

Social organization is an important force for grassroots social governance in rural pastoral areas, grassroots party building is the political guarantee for grassroots governance, and an efficient management mechanism is an important guarantee for the party's grassroots construction. With the development of the social economy, grassroots social management plays an important role, but there are still some problems, such as the uncoordinated operation of social organizations in rural pastoral areas, insufficient personnel strength, and low level of development, which are not conducive to the development of social governance. Grassroots governance is the focus of grassroots party building work, and can effectively solve the problems of incomplete responsibilities and low efficiency in grassroots party organizations. At present, some party-building organizations in rural pastoral areas have a profound lack of grassroots governance. They are still at the level of performing higher-level tasks and lack targeted thinking, which is not conducive to promoting the development of the social governance system. Wrong ideological understanding is not conducive to determining the relationship between governance subjects and easily reduces the quality of grassroots social governance. At present, the governance of grassroots party building leadership is still in the exploratory stage, and there are still some institutional obstacles, such as the unclear position of the party organization's

responsibilities, lack of restriction and control overpower, and the working mechanism of party building needs to be optimized and perfected ^[3]. There is a certain gap between grassroots party building work and other social organizations. Work coordination is a practical issue that needs to be addressed in grassroots party building. Party organizations need to coordinate the functions of administrative organizations to ensure that policies are in place. At the same time, they coordinate the grassroots mass autonomy system and pay attention to the distinction between management and autonomy. Thereby improving the awareness of grassroots governance. The grassroots party organizations lack an in-depth understanding of governance in rural pastoral areas and their practical capabilities are weak. In practice, they have failed to achieve a deep integration of the two and lack initiative, which is not conducive to the promotion of comprehensive social management.

3.2. There is insufficient consensus on the concept of social governance community

With the acceleration of the construction of the new countryside, the chaotic financial management of party building in rural pastoral areas, opaque procedures, and lack of supervision mechanisms have caused party members and cadres to use their powers to corrupt and corrupt the interests of herders and arouse dissatisfaction among the masses of herders. With the development of society and the economy, the production role of herdsmen has changed. Some herdsmen engaged in traditional agriculture and animal husbandry have entered cities to engage in private operations, such as contracting projects and engineering construction. Herdsmen have changed from traditional full-time farmers to half-agricultural and half-workers. Due to the widening income gap, herdsmen's dependence on the party organization has decreased, which is likely to cause difficulties for the party organization to manage party members and reduce the cohesion of the party organization. Rural grassroots party organizations are faced with various conflicts of interest. How to meet the most urgent needs of herdsmen and improve the satisfaction of farmers and herdsmen has become an important task for party organization building. Issues such as the disposal of collective assets, religious conflicts, economic interests, and competition for natural tourism resources affect grassroots governance in rural pastoral areas. For this reason, it is necessary to develop innovative thinking capabilities in grassroots social governance and resolve local conflicts in grassroots governance. Among them, the guidance and support of talents is an important guarantee for promoting rural social governance. The introduction of talents can solve local management problems, help improve ideological awareness and promote party building to effectively lead the process of rural social governance ^[3].

3.3. Insufficient participation of grassroots governance forces in rural pastoral areas makes it difficult for everyone to be responsible

The rapid development of urbanization has prompted herdsmen to go out to work, leading to prominent problems such as the marginalization of agriculture and the aging of farmers, which is not conducive to reserve talents for grassroots party organizations and promote the development of grassroots social governance. Among them, there are fewer outstanding young party members with high education levels, and the talent structure is unbalanced, especially the low level of education of party members and cadres in rural pastoral areas, backward concepts, and lack of business management experience, which are not conducive to the development of the collective economy. Rural pastoral areas usually develop the pastoral economy by renting, holding shares, etc., which are likely to increase capital risks and it is difficult to take advantage of the collective economy. For this reason, it is necessary to explore and practice, promote social management in rural pastoral areas, solve the problem of imperfect social management construction, and achieve joint construction and governance. Governance model. In addition, the grassroots party-building leadership role in social governance in rural pastoral areas is weak, and it is difficult to use organizational strength to realize social modern governance. At the same time, herdsmen have low education and strong

dependence on the government, which is not conducive to the implementation of rural social governance.

4. Paths to resolve the plight of grassroots social governance in rural and pastoral areas

4.1. Speed up the construction of infrastructure and public services in rural and pastoral areas

Promoting grassroots governance in rural pastoral areas and advancing “Internet + Party building” will help improve the level of rural modernization governance. The rural grassroots party organizations are the core of social governance and an important part of rural governance. Grassroots party organizations in farming and pastoral areas have organized a wealth of party organization activities through the development of online activities to build an Internet party building management platform. Therefore, to promote the construction of rural grassroots party organizations, it is necessary to combine grassroots party-building methods with the traditional Internet, vigorously promote “Internet + party building,” and make the Internet a bridge for grassroots party organizations and party members to exchange information. Grassroots party members and cadres in rural pastoral areas must have a deep understanding of the role of Internet information technology in promoting the construction of grassroots party building platforms in rural pastoral areas, and establish an Internet mindset. In fact, the establishment of grassroots party organizations in pastoral areas requires skilled use of network information technology, expands the cohesion of party organizations on the Internet, and improves the work efficiency of grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas. Second, actively explore the rules of online party building, establish an Internet mindset, and promote the development of grassroots party organizations in rural and pastoral areas. At the same time, actively change traditional working methods and thinking habits, give full play to the advantages of Internet information technology, and breakthrough the time and space constraints of grassroots party-building work. Party organizations in rural pastoral areas should understand the preferences of party members through the Internet, push relevant learning content, change the traditional learning model, integrate fragmented time, and increase the enthusiasm of party members for learning ^[4].

In addition, the establishment of online information feedback and public opinion guidance mechanisms will help promote the process of grassroots social governance in rural pastoral areas. By improving the level of social governance of grassroots party building in pastoral areas, the advantages of party building will be transformed into the results of social governance, to effectively solve the problems of the immediate interests of herdsmen. Grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas must always pay attention to online public opinion and occupy a dominant position, to improve the backward grassroots party building system. In addition, Internet information technology can be used to promote the continuous improvement of the information feedback mechanism and to respond promptly to issues involving the interests of herdsmen in hot issues on the Internet. At the same time, through building an Internet party-building platform in rural and pastoral areas, uploading grassroots party affairs and activities to the Internet, organizing event experience sharing, creating an online learning base, and consolidating the construction of offline party-building bases, using the party member activity room in rural and pastoral areas to carry out offline activities Standardize party day activities and study and exchange activities. Grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas should attach great importance to party building information security, and regularly check information security, to properly manage party-building data, improve the rural party-building information system, and prevent data leakage. Rural party members and cadres must change their notion of not paying attention to network information security and strengthen their understanding of the importance of the Internet. In the new era, grassroots party members and cadres in rural pastoral areas should actively learn and understand the Internet, strengthen mass connections and services, and improve the efficiency of grassroots party building. Of course, it is possible to organize party members and cadres to participate in professional technical training and practical operations, improve the network application ability of party members and cadres, and cultivate a team with profound basic knowledge of political theory,

to fully understand the demands of the herdsmen and improve the satisfaction of the farmers and herdsmen with the party organization.

4.2. Leading the grassroots social governance in rural and pastoral areas with new development concepts

To develop grassroots social governance in rural pastoral areas, the government needs to improve the efficiency of capital use, adhere to the principle of openness and transparency, regulate the distribution of the collective economy, strengthen support for capital management, and promote the management of public resource allocation in rural pastoral areas. The party-building grassroots social governance also needs to strengthen the supervision and management of project funds to ensure the special use of support funds, while establishing a sound financial management system, improving the transparency of collective economic revenue and expenditure, and standardizing the management of collective economic income distribution ^[5]. When developing the collective economy, the party organization should uphold the interests of the masses, encourage herders to actively participate in the construction of the collective economy, and give full play to the main role of the herdsmen to ensure the welfare of farmers and herdsmen. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the management of support funds, give play to the role of special funds for the collective economy, and ensure the standardized development of economic operations. In fact, to serve the grassroots party organization construction in pastoral areas, it is necessary to improve service awareness, strengthen the theoretical cultivation of party members and cadres, and improve the theoretical quality of party members and cadres through various means, such as regularly organizing to study in the Red Revolution base and holding special meetings to learn Xi Jinping's spirit, thereby continuously improving the theoretical cultivation of party members and cadres. At the same time, it is also necessary to improve the political quality of party members and cadres, strengthen correct ideals and beliefs, and avoid the phenomenon of spiritual slack. For this reason, it is necessary to implement ideal and belief learning activities and practical operations to strengthen the ideals and beliefs of party members and cadres, thereby improving the political quality party members and cadres. In addition, party members and cadres must firmly adhere to the party's line, strengthen the "four self-confidence," realize the "two safeguards," and regard serving the people as the starting point of all work and safeguard the interests of herdsmen. Party members and cadres must serve the herdsmen, strengthen the relationship between the party and the masses, resolutely oppose formalism, respect the status of agro-pastoral democracy, and accept the supervision of the masses. Of course, each party branch can also carry out party member assessment, improve the incentive mechanism, assess the collective economic income accounting for relevant rewards, ensure the collective economic work, and mobilize the enthusiasm of party members and cadres to participate in the collective economy.

4.3. Build a collaborative governance structure and incentive mechanism

Adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and establish a sound rural social management system. To this end, it is necessary to adhere to the moral governance model, cultivate the core socialist values, and adhere to the rule of law as the governance guarantee model. The rule of law is the fundamental guarantee for rural social governance. Grassroots party-building needs to clarify the responsibilities and power relationships of various organizations in rural pastoral areas, strengthen the popularization of laws, eliminate blind spots in law enforcement, and ensure that the governance of rural social order can be effectively carried out. Grassroots party-building needs to form a governance model centered on autonomy in rural pastoral areas. Democratic autonomy is the core content of rural social governance, which can protect the interests of herdsmen to the greatest extent and develop a new type of rural social governance. As a guarantee of the rule of law, villager autonomy is the basic structure of the rural social governance

system. To this end, it is necessary to focus on enriching the “party-building + economic organization” model, exploring social organizations such as “companies + associations + farmers,” and enhancing the role of education and guidance, thereby enriching the culture of the masses. Life, enrich the “party-building + autonomous organization” model [6]. Of course, you can also explore the establishment of social organizations under the leadership of the party to gather people who care about rural development, and at the same time enrich the “party-building + ecological organization” model, improve the living conditions of rural pastoral areas, promote rural waste management, and comprehensively improve rural living conditions. At the same time, it can also give full play to the role of grassroots party organizations in poverty alleviation work, explore the establishment of poverty alleviation social organizations, and form a good interaction mechanism between external and internal poverty alleviation [7]. In addition, it is also possible to build a social governance pattern of co-construction and sharing, enhance the advanced nature of rural party members, promote the construction of professional teams, and form community consultation and common governance structures through the autonomous organization of the party to enhance the sense of public responsibility. Of course, it is possible to build a public legal service system, strengthen social security prevention and control, deepen moral governance, vigorously promote local excellent culture, and promote the extension of high-quality cultural resources to the grassroots, thereby increasing the spiritual and cultural needs of rural pastoral areas.

Ensure grassroots democracy and strengthen the effective participation of herders. The participation of herders is a mere formality and fails to give full play to the role of democracy. For this reason, it is necessary to protect grassroots democracy, enhance the villagers’ awareness of the rule of law, and ensure the legitimacy of the subject. At the same time, party-building organizations also need to collect the opinions of herdsmen, popularize legal knowledge and common sense, and help the common governance of rural society. At the same time, establish and improve the implementation mechanism, scientific guidance, establish and improve the supervision mechanism and review mechanism, promote the common governance of rural society, and timely clean up the unreasonable parts of the rules and regulations. With the people as the center, the social community needs to encourage rural pastoral areas to perform their duties, participate in social construction, and shift from economic needs to social and political needs, to establish an incentive mechanism for everyone. The construction of social governance needs to attract public attention and encourage the public to actively participate in social construction. Through the innovative system and mechanism of social governance, provide sufficient incentives for herders’ participation and jointly build rules to cultivate the social identity of herdsmen and establish relevant social governance. System to encourage herders to participate in social governance.

5. Conclusion

Grassroots party organizations in rural pastoral areas are the leadership content for realizing the party’s major strategic tasks in rural pastoral areas, and it is also the basis for consolidating the party’s ruling position in rural pastoral areas. Doing a good job in building grassroots party organizations in rural and pastoral areas is a prerequisite for promoting the development of various undertakings in rural and pastoral areas. There are certain problems with the party’s organization building in the grassroots management of rural pastoral areas, such as the inadequate party organization building, the need to improve the capacity of cadres, and the imperfect grassroots systems and mechanisms in rural pastoral areas. To this end, it is necessary to improve the service mechanism of grassroots party organizations and optimize rural grassroots party organizations to ensure rural economic and social development. Improving the service mechanism, establishing a feedback mechanism for farmers and herdsmen, and establishing a one-stop service platform will help strengthen the relationship between party members and herders, help party-building organizations to better collect herdsmen’s opinions, and continuously improve the quality of services and promote the

development of rural pastoral areas. steady development.

Disclosure statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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