

Party Building Leads the Economic Research of Rural Development

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Abstract: The rural revitalization strategy is a major strategy put forward by the Party based on the realization of the "two centenary" realistic goals. In order for rural areas to develop, the economy will inevitably need to prosper, and the construction of high-quality grassroots party organizations plays an important role in rural economic construction. In the form of field research, we can further understand the self-construction and working methods of grassroots party organizations, and we can have a clearer understanding of the role of party organizations in rural economic development Efforts made. On this basis, the questionnaire was developed to further increase the understanding of the ways of high-quality party building to promote rural economic development, the optimization measures to lead rural revitalization, and the optimization path of grassroots party organizations to help rural economic development through descriptive statistical analysis of the questionnaire results. Based on the achievements of existing theories and adhering to the principle of theory guiding practice, this paper takes the eight market villages in Bengbu City, Anhui Province as an example, and discovers its development dilemma and reasons through the study of the development status of the village's economy, culture, ecology and other aspects under the leadership of the current party building, and discusses the way out for the party building to lead the development of rural economy.

Keywords: Party Building; Rural Revitalization; Economic Development.

1. Introduction

The communiqué of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held that the most difficult and arduous task for the whole people to build socialist modernization in our country is still in agriculture, and it is necessary to adhere to the clear direction of building a large foundation and do a good job in party building to promote the prosperity of the rural areas. The realization of the goal of rural revitalization is inseparable from the leadership of the party, and it is necessary to deeply understand the important practical significance of the goal of rural review. We must deeply understand the great practical significance of the rural revitalization strategy, and insist on taking the leadership of party building as the "red engine" to promote rural revitalization. In 2018, the "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on the Implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy" pointed out that "solidly promote the building of the party to promote rural revitalization, highlight political ability, enhance organizational strength, grasp the township and promote the village, and build the rural grassroots party organizations into a strong fighting fortress", which clarified the ideas and provided direction for the rural grassroots party building to lead the rural economic development. In 2022, the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized "adhering to the clear orientation of focusing on the grassroots and promoting rural revitalization through party building". The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Comprehensively Promoting the Key Work of Rural Revitalization in 2023" pointed out that "improve the rural governance system led by party organizations". This is the concrete embodiment of the "embedded integration model" formed by the integration of political parties into society.

At the theoretical level, the relationship between the construction of grassroots party organizations and rural development has aroused extensive discussions in the academic circles, and previous studies have mainly been carried out from the aspects of theoretical basis and governance system. From the two theoretical perspectives of state-society relationship and party-society relationship, scholars have studied the participation of grassroots party building in rural governance and the promotion of rural economic development. Within the theoretical framework of the relationship between the state and society, Song Daolei believes that the grassroots governance led by party building is embodied in a symbiotic state-society relationship. Within the theoretical framework of the relationship between political parties and society, the participation of party building in grassroots governance is a kind of integrated governance of the society by the political party, and it is the necessary integration of the society at the level of interests, values and organizations on the basis of adhering to the core leadership of the party, so as to realize the cooperation and co-governance between the party and the society. Dong Wenbing pointed out that "rural grassroots party organizations occupy the leading core position of the rural governance system", and it is necessary to promote the improvement of the rural governance mechanism with party building and improve the level of rural governance with the party's leadership as the core. Cai Wencheng believes that "rural grassroots party organizations are the fundamental guarantee for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. Grassroots party organizations must establish advanced governance concepts, optimize governance systems, improve governance capabilities, innovate governance methods, create a governance environment, and continuously promote the modernization of rural governance. Although there are many theoretical research results on rural grassroots party building,

there are relatively few empirical studies, especially the theoretical research on rural grassroots party building leading rural economic development, and there is no systematic and comprehensive academic research result. Based on this, this paper draws on the achievements of existing theories, adheres to the principle of theory guiding practice, takes Bada Ji Village in Bengbu City, Anhui Province as an example, and discovers the dilemma and reasons for its leading rural revitalization through the study of the current situation of rural grassroots party building in the village, and discusses the way out for rural grassroots party building to lead rural revitalization.

2. Current Situation of Grassroots Party Building Leading Rural Economic Development in the Eight Major Villages

2.1. Party Organizations to Promote the Development of the Rural Economy "Six Key Points"

According to the practical interviews with the eight market villages, the focus of the grassroots party organizations in the eight market villages to promote rural construction mainly includes the following six aspects: (1) Strengthen the leadership of grassroots party building, and strengthen the leadership team of the village branch. Regularly carry out the vitality factory of party members, conduct star evaluation activities for party members, and evaluate their work results. (2) Strengthen top-level design and planning guidance, invite experts and scholars to systematically plan and evaluate rural revitalization projects, and formulate scientific and reasonable development goals and paths. (3) Strengthen policy support and capital investment, strive for the support and participation of higher-level departments and social capital, implement various policies and measures to benefit the people, and ensure the financial needs of rural revitalization. (4) Strengthen industrial cultivation and innovation-driven, revitalize idle resources, innovate business models, develop characteristic and advantageous industries, and increase farmers' incomes and village collective economy. (5) Strengthen ecological protection and environmental governance, adhere to the concept of green development, create ecological wetlands and flower landscapes, promote the construction of beautiful villages, and optimize the rural environment. (6) Strengthen cultural inheritance and innovative development, excavate and protect historical and cultural relics and folk tales and legends, build cultural facilities and cultural brands, carry out festivals and cultural activities, and cultivate local customs and nostalgia.

2.2. Economic and Industrial Development

In terms of industry, the eight major villages have formed a characteristic planting industry based on lotus root and orchards, a characteristic service industry based on high-end health care and leisure tourism, and a characteristic cultural industry based on cultural creativity and folk customs experience. These measures have effectively promoted the industrial and economic development of the eight major market villages. In 2022, the per capita net income of farmers in the village reached 25,000 yuan, which was a major success.

2.3. Ecological and Economic Development

In terms of ecology, Bada Village adheres to the construction of ecological environment and economic development as the core, follows the principles of ecology and economic laws, strengthens water environment governance, builds ecological wetland parks, creates four-season flower landscapes, promotes garbage classification and treatment, implements the construction of beautiful villages, makes full use of natural resources in the region, improves the village style and living environment and enhances economic benefits. In 2022, the green coverage rate of the whole village will reach 60%, and the ecological environment and living environment of the eight major villages will be greatly optimized, and at the same time, the development of tourism will be driven, the income will be increased, and the rural construction will achieve remarkable results.

2.4. Status Quo of Cultural Industry Construction

In terms of culture, the Bada Village pays attention to cultural inheritance and innovation, excavates and protects historical and cultural relics and folk tales and legends, builds cultural facilities such as Hui cultural walls, local culture centers, and folk experience halls, carries out various forms of cultural activities and festivals, and cultivates local customs and nostalgia. These measures not only effectively inherit the cultural heritage of the eight market villages, but also promote the construction of rural customs and civilization, promote the development of cultural industries, and carry forward the excellent local customs of the eight market villages.

3. Problems and Constraints of the Party Building Leading the Rural Economic Development in the Eight Major Villages

3.1. Summary of Problems

3.1.1. The Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations is Insufficient

Rural grassroots party organizations need to play a leading role in rural revitalization. The head goose in the "leading geese" with strong ability and literacy, awareness of the overall situation and development resources can become an important force for the party organization to promote the development of the rural economy. The ideological and political literacy, work and service ability of some party members in the eight major villages need to be improved, and the advanced and exemplary nature of party members is not prominent enough. At the same time, due to the high difficulty in the selection of leaders of grass-roots party organizations and the imperfection of the training system of grass-roots party organization leaders, it is easy to lead to the lack of real "backbone" of the rural party organization team, and cannot effectively play the role of the "leading goose" of the rural party organization team. The lack of outstanding talents in the party organization provides a thrust for further promoting the development of the rural economy.

3.1.2. The Grassroots Working Mechanism Needs to be Innovated Urgently

An efficient operation mechanism for rural grassroots work is of great significance for promoting the effective completion

of rural party building work, and can promote the smooth development of various village affairs. At this stage, there is a lack of long-term and effective operational mechanisms for rural party building, and the specific problems are as follows:

The activities of grass-roots party organizations lack standardization and the organizational process is not smooth, resulting in low participation of party members and low organizational efficiency; the organizational management methods of grass-roots party organizations are relatively rigid, and lack flexibility and adaptability; the training and education of grass-roots party organizations for party members is not comprehensive enough, and they fail to fully give full play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and the exemplary and advanced nature of party organizations needs to be strengthened.

3.1.3. Lack of Pillar Industries

At present, although the villages have many industries with economic creation capacity, they are relatively weak, subject to great constraints, lack of decisive pillar industries, low income from planting, tourism is greatly affected by the climate, and the collective economy is weak, which cannot have a significant effect on the improvement of farmers' quality of life.

3.1.4. Lack of Human Resources

There is a lack of corresponding human resources in the development of the village collective economy, and the management mechanism introduced from the outside cannot effectively develop the existing human resources. In the process of introducing agricultural technology, there is a lack of effective training and educational resources for corresponding professional talents, and there is a lack of corresponding technical guidance in the process of utilization and development of existing resources, which makes the development of rural collective economy have serious shortcomings.

3.2. Analysis of the Constraints Affecting the Role of Party Building in Leading Economic Development

3.2.1. Based on Principal Component Analysis, the Factors Influencing the Role of Party Members and Party Organizations

Table 1. Evaluation of the factors restricting the role of grassroots Party organizations

Variable	Question content	Scoring principles
X ₁	The self-building of village party organizations is insufficient	Score according to the two choices of "agree" and "disagree", agree with "1", disagree with "0"
X ₂	The implementation of the responsibility system for party building work is not in place	
X ₃	The guidance of higher-level party organizations is insufficient	
X ₄	The work of the superiors is heavy, and the grassroots are tired of coping	
X ₅	The incentive mechanism is not enough, and the action is poor	

(1) Quantification of questionnaire questions on factors restricting the role of grassroots Party organizations. After fully understanding the problems existing in the party building of the eight major villages, we put forward the following five problems on "restricting the role of grassroots

party organizations" according to the current situation of grassroots development and party building. In order to follow up the clustering and analysis of the problem, we have carried out a more reasonable quantitative treatment for the problem, and the following is the specific content:

This paper takes the quantification of each question as the standard of the dichotomous system, and investigates the topics of the masses in the form of multiple choices on the factors that restrict the role of grassroots party organizations, because all the questions contain two choices: "agree" and "disagree", so the evaluation participation is 0 points or 1 point, that is, "disagree" is 0 points, and "agree" is 1 point.

(2) KMP and Bartlett Sphericity test. In order to verify whether the index data used can be used using principal component analysis, we performed a KMO test on it, and when its value is greater than or equal to 0.6, the original index data is suitable for principal component analysis. In the sample data statistics table, the KMO result is 0.628, indicating that the sampling data can be sampled by principal component analysis.

At the same time, the significance value of the Bartlett Sphericity test was less than 0.05, indicating that the sample data had strong statistical significance and could be used for principal component analysis.

(3) Principal component factor analysis. The questions set in this questionnaire can reflect the views of the masses on the factors restricting the role of grassroots party organizations, but because the dimension of the problem index system involved is too high, it is necessary to use principal component analysis to reduce its dimensionality. After the original collected data were preliminarily sorted, the covariance matrix of five types of evaluation problems was solved by principal component analysis operation of SPSS software, and then the cumulative contribution rate was obtained by calculating the corresponding eigenvalues and eigenvectors of each question, and finally the linear combination of evaluation variables was used to evaluate the survey objects of the questionnaire. Based on the above five quantified evaluation indexes of survey intention, SPSS was used to analyze the principal component factors of the data, and the contribution rate of each principal component, the rotated component matrix and the eigenvector matrix were obtained, and the selection of principal components was displayed in the form of gravel diagram, as shown in the following figure.

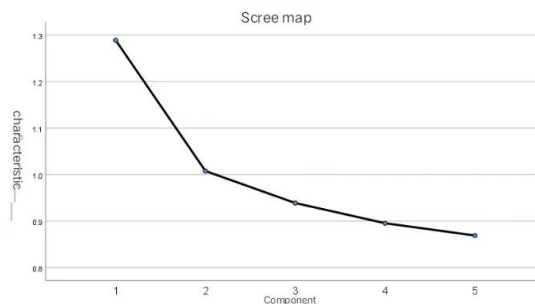


Figure 1. Characteristic root result plot of principal component factor analysis

As shown in the above figure, according to the characteristic value greater than 1, two principal components were selected by principal component factor analysis, and the cumulative contribution rate of the two principal components was 62.269%, that is, the two principal components covered More than 52.269% of the 10 residents' willingness

evaluation indicators were informed. After the factor rotation, the factor loading matrix is obtained, as shown in the table.

Table 2. Rotation component matrix table of evaluation indicators

Variable	Ingredients	
	1	2
X ₁	.404	-.506
X ₂	.616	-.001
X ₃	.587	.219
X ₄	.560	-.283
X ₅	.298	.789

Table 3. Evaluation system of influencing factors restricting the role of grassroots party organizations

An evaluation system that restricts the role of grassroots party organizations and plays an influencing role				
Institution-building factors				Internal development factors
Village party organizations Self-construction insufficient	The implementation of the responsibility system for party building work is not in place	Higher-level party organizations Lack of guidance	The work of the superiors is heavy, and the grassroots are tired of coping	The incentive mechanism is not enough, and the action is poor

(4) Comprehensive analysis of influencing factors. In this paper, the influencing factors, objective environmental factors and recycling methods of waste agricultural film recycling are set up as Y₁ and Y₂, and the variables X₁ - X₁₀ are standardized, and the following expressions are obtained:

$$Y_1 = 0.356X_1 + 0.542X_2 + 0.517X_3 + 0.493X_4 + 0.262X_5$$

$$Y_2 = -0.503 X_1 - 0.001X_2 + 0.218X_3 - 0.218X_4 + 0.786X_5$$

After using the quantized variable values to calculate the above two principal components, the variance contribution rate of each principal component was used as the weight, and the comprehensive evaluation index of farmers' cognition of the influencing factors of waste agricultural film recycling was obtained:

$$Y = 0.25Y_1 + 0.2Y_2$$

Through the evaluation of the collected sample data, the comprehensive evaluation score of the influencing factors restricting the role of grassroots party organizations was calculated, and the data statistics were carried out by using SPSS, and the distribution map shown below was obtained:

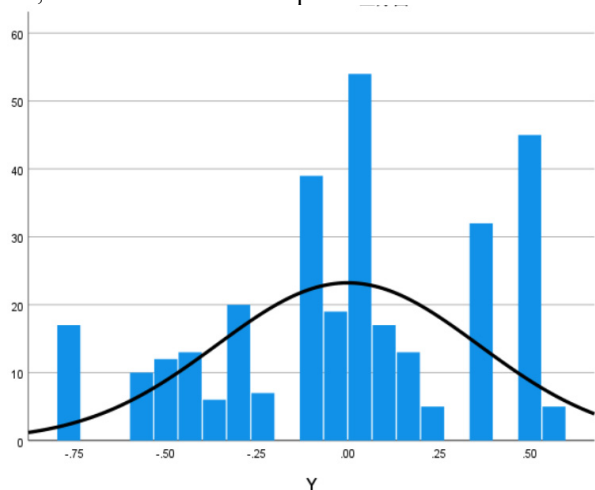


Figure 2. Evaluation Distribution

As shown in the figure above, we can see that the public's cognition of the influencing factors restricting the role of

According to the comparison of the size of the eigenvector matrix, we summarize the variables X₂, X₂, X₃, and X₄ as the first principal component factors, including the insufficient self-construction of the village party organization, the incomplete implementation of the responsibility system for party building work, the insufficient guidance of the higher-level party organization, the heavy work tasks of the higher-level and the difficulty of coping with the grass-roots level, and the variable X₅ is classified as the internal development factor of the second principal component.

We summarize the above two principal components and the influencing factors of acceptance intention in each dimension, and obtain the following multi-level evaluation system that restricts the role of grassroots party organizations, as shown in the table.

grassroots party organizations shows a normal distribution trend, and in general, farmers believe that the questions set by the questionnaire have a certain impact on the role of grassroots party organizations, and most of them are willing to be within -0.5 to 0.5, and there are fewer farmers with values lower than -0.5 or higher than 0.5.

4. Optimization Path for the Eight Major Villages to Play a Role in Leading Economic Development through Party Building

4.1. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Promoting Development with High-Quality Party Building

4.1.1. Improve Rural Infrastructure

To achieve rural revitalization, it is necessary to give full play to the leading role of party building to the greatest extent. In particular, the construction of rural infrastructure is one of the most intuitive ways for villagers to feel the changes in rural development. Grass-roots party organizations should fully take into account the opinions of residents in improving rural infrastructure, and at the same time adapt measures to local conditions, implement them by category, and the facts are. Improve the satisfaction and happiness of the villagers.

4.1.2. Protect the Rural Ecological Environment

A good living environment is the deep expectation of villagers, a valuable wealth of rural development, and an important sustenance of nostalgia and nostalgia. In order to give full play to the role of basic party building, it is necessary to speed up the ecological, livable and beautiful countryside and win the hearts of the people with actual achievements.

4.1.3. Develop Rural Characteristic Industries

The revitalization and development of rural areas is inseparable from the support of rural industries, and it is necessary to give full play to the leading role of party building in infrastructure, ecological and cultural construction, and industrial construction. In order to increase the income of

villagers, improve the quality of life, raise living standards, and realize rural revitalization, it is necessary to create industries with rural characteristics. Rural industries play an important role in attracting capital inflow, increasing jobs, retaining labor, and revitalizing idle land resources.

4.1.4. Increase the Introduction of Resources

At this stage, rural areas generally encounter the problem of resource shortage in the process of development, and the follow-up power of rural development is insufficient due to the shortage of capital, technology, talent and other resources. In terms of funds, grass-roots party organizations should be conducive to the national policy at the same time, conducive to land entrustment and other ways to increase the income of village collectives; in terms of technology and talent introduction, we should open up a wide range of roads, enhance the exogenous power at the same time, and also pay attention to cultivating endogenous power, do excellent talent services, and retain people with guarantee and emotion.

4.2. Research on the Working Methods of Grassroots Party Building in the Context of Rural Revitalization

4.2.1. Focus on "Organizational Revitalization" and Highlight the Leadership of Party Building

Having an excellent and united party organization team can better achieve the goals of the plan. The selection of members of the organization can be based on the following four aspects. First, it is necessary to have firm ideals and beliefs and political stance, be loyal to the party's cause, firmly implement the party's line, principles and policies, and continue to enhance political consciousness and political ability. Second, we must have a strong sense of responsibility and mission, have the courage to take responsibility, take the initiative to serve the masses, actively solve problems, and constantly improve work efficiency and quality. Third, we must have excellent ability, broad vision and open thinking, learn from advanced experience, innovate work methods, and constantly improve work innovation and leadership ability. Fourth, it is necessary to have good moral character and personality charm, abide by party discipline and state law, be honest and self-disciplined, be close to the people and love the people, and constantly improve personal quality and image. Establish a contingent of high-quality and capable cadres

4.2.2. Innovate Governance Functions

In order to solve and negotiate various problems in the village, it is necessary to pay attention to starting from the mechanism to cohesion, empowerment, burden reduction, and efficiency increase for grassroots governance. Further optimize the organizational structure, improve the governance mechanism, so that all grassroots cadres have the same rights and responsibilities, abide by their responsibilities, and go into battle lightly, so as to promote the quality and efficiency of grassroots governance.

4.2.3. Focus on Enhancing the Sense of Participation of the Masses

To realize the leading role of high-quality party building in rural revitalization, we should pay attention to the role of the masses and improve the sense of participation of the masses. Improve village rules and regulations, implement the "three affairs" public, promote democratic decision-making, excavate regional characteristic resources and rural customs and folk customs, highlight the local taste, pay attention to cultivating nostalgia and nostalgia, form a harmonious neighborhood relationship, and promote the people's customs to be true, good, and beautiful. Consideration can be given to adopting the method of party members + village sages, insisting on creating a good social trend of advocating virtue and goodness, honesty and fraternity, and constantly improving the rural governance system that combines autonomy, rule of law, and rule by virtue, and initially forming a rural order of co-construction, co-governance and sharing.

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