

The Communist Party of China Leads the Four - Dimensional Characteristics of Rural Revitalization

Guoan Jiang

The College of Marxism, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, China

Abstract: The comprehensive implementation of rural revitalization strategy promotes the development of socialist social productive forces and the development process of comprehensively building a great modern socialist country, which is a necessary stage for the free and comprehensive development of human beings in the future communist society. At the theoretical level, the Marxist urban-rural concept provides scientific guidance for the Communist Party of China (CPC) to lead rural revitalization; The excellent tradition and practical experience of the CPC in leading the cause of the three rural areas in the context of the "two major situations" have explored a Chinese solution that can stand the test of practice and be used as a reference for international reference for the real realization of the Chinese dream; At the practical level, The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the driving engine of rural revitalization in the new era. And the grassroots organizations of the Communist Party of China play the role of the overall situation in rural revitalization. We should promote new urbanization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas with people at the core, contribute the effective connection between rural revitalization and common prosperity and lay a solid foundation for the realization of the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation and the second centenary goal.

Keywords: Rural revitalization, Marxist urban-rural view, Leadership of the Communist Party of China.

1. Introduction

The Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) clearly states that "the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable requirement for solving the major social contradictions in China in the new era and achieving the 'two hundred years' goal and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation" [1].

2. Theory Dimension: Adhere to The Marxist View of Urban and Rural Areas as The Theoretical Cornerstone for Rural Revitalization

2.1. Marxist Thought of Comprehensive Human Development Guides People-centered Rural Revitalization

The doctrine of comprehensive human development is the fundamental value of Marxist thought and the most humane ideological crystallization. Marx and Engels' thought on the all-round development of man is rich in content and is the state of comprehensive development of man. It contains not only the cultivation and development of moral, intellectual and physical aspects, but also the non-discriminatory "full play" of human brain and physical work. In short, it is the value goal of the future communist stage of free development of the individual that human beings can truly exert all their energy. Some scholars summarize it as follows: "The comprehensive development of human beings, as Marx Engels said, mainly refers to the comprehensive improvement of individual abilities, the full development of human personality, the constant satisfaction of human needs, the enrichment of human social relations, and the harmony of human relations with nature." [2] Precisely because of its human-centered value attributes, some scholars believe that "the doctrine of comprehensive human development is the

highest proposition and fundamental value of Marxism" [3].

The blueprint of the future communist society depicted by Marxism profoundly reveals the law of development of human civilization. The ideal of human society established by Marx and Engels' doctrine of the all-round development of man guides the great journey of the new era. It represents the future development trend and ideal state of human society, and reflects the leap of human social development from the Kingdom of Necessity to the Kingdom of Freedom. Marx and Engels further pointed out that the future society is "a higher form of society in which the comprehensive and free development of each individual is the basic principle" [4], that is, "the community of free men". And the socialist society is the necessary stage for the realization of communism. In a communist society, individuals will have the means to fully develop their talents and consciously create their own history. The question of relationship between urban and rural areas is indeed an important issue in the development stage of socialist society with underdeveloped productive forces. In today's society, cities are growing and villages are declining. And it is the right time to implement the people-centered rural revitalization strategy. The key factor of rural revitalization lies in whether to stimulate the initiative and creativity of farmers. In order to truly revitalize the countryside, China need to improve the level of socialist social productivity.

2.2. Marxist Urban and Rural Views Lead to A New Type of People-centered Urbanization

Cities are the products of human society and represent the development and progress of human civilization. The relationship between urban and rural areas is a historical issue that cannot be avoided by human civilization. The modern city is a new type of city developed with the machine industry. Urbanization has become the main material carrier form of human civilization evolution. According to the relevant data, the world urbanization has gone through the

initial stage of urbanization from 1760 to 1850, the local development stage of urbanization from 1851 to 1950, and the popularization stage of urbanization from 1951 to 2000. The relationship between urban and rural areas is no longer separated in a purely geographical sense, but presents a comprehensive functional differentiation and even tends to be antagonistic. In particular, the industrial civilization driven by the industrial revolution in the West has intensified the differentiation. The essence is the differentiation and even antagonism of people. For this social phenomenon, Marx differing from Western scholars in analyzing it from the perspective of geographic space and economic structure revealed the deeper inner causal logic: the product of the contradictory movement of productive forces and relations of production.

The development of the countryside is the basis for urban development. Agriculture has a fundamental role. Marx and Engels considered agricultural labor to be the basis for the existence and development of all other labor. Urban-rural relations are an important element in sustaining social relations. Marx wrote in *The Poverty of Philosophy*: "As soon as urban-rural relations change, the whole society changes with them" [5]. It is the inadequacy of the productive forces that have to be concentrated in one area to meet human needs, but at the same time this stage does not mean that the relationship between the two is necessarily antagonistic. The "rough stage" of this antagonistic relationship is also limited in time, with the new productive forces and modes of production, a communist system adapted to the future society is constantly called for. The road of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics is the necessary development stage and process leading to the future society (communism) under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The world urban development experience reveals that "when the urbanization rate of a country exceeds 50%, capital, technology, management and other factors will shift to the agricultural sector" [6]. The urban-rural relationship will eventually move to the road of benign interaction, by which time the urban-rural relationship will be a new natural optimization way of "combining the advantages of urban and rural lifestyle while avoiding the biases and disadvantages of both" [7].

3. Reality Dimension: The Excellent Tradition and Practical Experience of the Cpc in Leading the Cause of the Three Rural Areas Laying a Realistic Foundation for Rural Revitalization

3.1. The Communist Party of China Has A Rich Historical Tradition and Practical Experience In Leading Rural Revitalization with Chinese Characteristics

The people are food-oriented, and the country is prosperous with agriculture. China's urbanization process has been accelerating since the reform and opening up. By 2010, the urbanization rate was close to 50%, and by the end of 2016, it had reached 57.6%. In 2003, when the "three rural issues" were first included in the Government Work Report, it was

emphasized that the issues of agriculture, rural areas and farmers are related to the overall situation of China's reform, opening up and modernization. It must be realized that the strategy of rural revitalization is neither a negation of urbanization nor a confrontation between urban and rural areas, but a scientific development strategy explored from the national conditions of China.

3.2. Comprehensive Rural Revitalization Is the Key to Building A New Development Pattern In the New Development Stage.

Constructing a new development model for the countryside is based on the new development stage. The revitalization of the countryside as a historical proposition in the evolution of human civilization is not new. Looking at human history, the transition from agricultural to industrial civilization means that the center of gravity of human development has shifted from the countryside to the cities. Western countries took the lead in entering the era of industrial civilization and built a capitalist system. Along with the increasing rise of cities, villages tend to decline and practice a "capitalist" model of rural revitalization. Exploring the socialist direction of rural revitalization and building a socialist rural revitalization road with Chinese characteristics have become an important proposition for China's development and transformation in the new era. In recent years, profound changes in the domestic and international environment have brought a series of new opportunities and challenges. China is constantly exploring the rural development model, and build a socialist rural revitalization road with Chinese characteristics.

Guide rural revitalization with the new development concept. Traditional agriculture has problems such as single structure, small scale and weak ability to resist risks, making it difficult to form a benign upstream and downstream industrial chain to meet the diversified demands of the market. This results in conditions such as slow growth or even stagnation of farmers' income. Therefore, we should promote the transformation of agricultural production methods. And we must implement it into the whole process and all fields of agricultural development practice.

At the early stage of reform and opening up, China relied on abundant labor to achieve rapid growth of export-oriented strategic economy. However, this model is destined to be unsustainable due to the lack of core technology and complete industrial chain support. At present, China is deepening the supply-side structural reform and building a new development pattern of domestic and international double cycles. This is a strategic decision made to meet the challenges and opportunities in the current stage of development. China's rural consumption market has great potential. Stimulating this potential and revitalizing rural labor, land and other advantageous resource elements have become an important grip for the Party Central Committee to promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas and realize the comprehensive rural revitalization strategy. The new development pattern strategy takes the domestic economic cycle as the main body, which does not mean closed and no foreign trade. And "from a geospatial perspective, China as an independent economy in the development of the two major geospatial markets, domestic and foreign, should choose different geospatial as the main driving force of development in different periods of historical development". [8]

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy

guarantees the role of the main body of the large domestic cycle. We need to stimulate the vitality of rural consumption, constantly expand the domestic market, and help build a new development pattern. It is conducive to the transformation of agricultural structure and the optimal allocation of agricultural elements. In the market, we hold tightly to the strategic base point of expanding domestic demand. And through the comprehensive implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, we will take all-round and multiple measures to improve farmers' income, safeguard agricultural production, promote rural revitalization, and especially stimulate the unlimited demand potential of the countryside.

4. The Times Dimension: The Chinese Program of the Party Leading the Nation to Realize the Chinese Dream in The Context of A Large Historical Perspective

4.1. World Pulse: Changes In the World, Changes In the Times, and Changes In History Highlight China's Response to the Big Changes

In 2020, The sudden global outbreak of COVID-19 has acted as a "monitor" of the world's major changes in a century. The world pandemic of pneumonia is diminishing the "magic" of economic globalization. The center of the world economy is gradually shifting from both sides of the Atlantic to both sides of the Pacific. The world political landscape is quietly changing. The new wave of science and technology is changing the level of power competition between countries. China is in the best development period since modern times, and it is entering a new era in the midst of the world's great changes. The task of comprehensive rural revitalization in the new era is arduous and we face many problems and challenges, such as the adjustment of agricultural and rural industrial structure and rural environmental improvement. We should learn to turn crises into opportunities, turn problems into opportunities, and accurately grasp our historical and contemporary orientation.

4.2. China's Governance : China's Solution Based on the World's Unprecedented Changes and the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation

In 2017, on October 18, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China reported that the issue of agriculture and rural farmers is the relationship National Livelihood of fundamental issues, and we must always make solving the the three rural areas issue as the top priority of the whole Party's work and implement the rural revitalization strategy. The strategy of rural revitalization is based on a solid reality: "According to international experience, the basic conditions for promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas are in place when the per capita GDP exceeds US\$2,000, the share of agriculture in GDP drops to 15%, and the level of urbanization reaches 50% (Song Hongyuan, 2004). accounted for less than 9% of GDP, and the urbanization level reached 58.52%." [9] Today, the word "comprehensive" is added in front of it, which has profound implications. It comprehensively indicates that the previous rural revitalization has a focus and grasps the main

contradictions, and has already achieved phased results. The main goal is to achieve an effective connection between poverty eradication and rural revitalization.

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable requirement for solving the major social contradiction between the growing needs of our people for a better life and the unbalanced and insufficient development. The road of rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics reflects Chinese wisdom, provides Chinese solutions to the world's agricultural development problems, sets up a Chinese model for the world's agricultural development, and manifests the governance of China.

5. Practical Dimension: Important Aspects of Promoting Rural Revitalization in China

5.1. One Core: to Play the Leading Role of the Grassroots Organizations of the Communist Party of China in Rural Revitalization

Adhering to the leadership of the Communist Party of China is the fundamental guarantee for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. Grass-root party organizations need to give full play to their role in rural revitalization, innovate rural governance, and promote new progress in rural revitalization.

The level of rural infrastructure construction and public services are an important guarantee for the successful implementation of rural construction actions. Take the county unit as the basic entry point for urban-rural integration, and we will improve the comprehensive service capacity of public services. We must reduce unnecessary administrative intervention and improve the service capacity and level of county and township governments. In order to Give full play to the decisive role of the market, promote complementary advantages and advance the flow of talents, technology, capital, organizations and other advantageous factors to the countryside, We need to promote agricultural modernization, new-type industrialization and new-type urbanization, and accelerate the formation of a new type of industrial-agricultural-urban-rural relationship with mutual promotion, urban-rural complementarity, coordinated development and common prosperity.

5.2. A Pair of Relationships: New Urbanization and Rural Modernization with People at the Core of the Synergistic Development

"Urbanization is the historical link that drives the transformation of human beings into modern social forms, and social change in rural areas is an inherent part of urbanization" [10]. Rural revitalization has already passed the "window period" and "fumbling period" (urbanization, industrialization, etc.). It is an inevitable requirement to achieve common prosperity to drive the integrated development of urban and rural areas with rural revitalization and develop urban and rural areas together. Urbanization is a natural result of socio-economic development. While "urbanization can promote economic growth by exerting the factor accumulation effect, economy of scale effect, division of labor and specialization effect, and innovation intermediary effect." [11] As Marx and Engels pointed out, "by combining the advantages of urban and rural lifestyles",

"through the integration of urban and rural areas, all members of society can be fully developed". [12] Deng Xiaoping pointed out in June 1984 that "no matter how beautiful the city is, it cannot be done without the stable foundation of the countryside", and that "agriculture and industry, the countryside and the city, are thus mutually influencing and promoting each other" [13]. It is necessary to take the road of urban-rural integration and development, promote two-way interaction of talents, land and capital between urban and rural areas, and inject more new vitality into rural development. The low-standard, Chinese-style and underdeveloped modernization of agriculture and rural areas will be pushed forward to a higher level and higher stage. And an optimal relationship of mutual matching and high correlation will be built among agricultural and rural modernization, urban modernization and industrial modernization.

How to take the road of urbanization in China. This is a major issue. The key is to take people's life safety and physical health as the basic goal of urban development. At present, the urbanization rate of China's resident population has reached 60.6 percent and will rise in the coming period. To better promote people-centered urbanization, make cities safer, healthier and more livable, and meet the people's aspirations for a better life of high-quality space, the new type of urbanization with people at its core and the rural revitalization strategy will be promoted at the same time. Through two-way empowerment, we need to adapt urban industrial goods and rural consumption capacity in synergy and expand industrial and agricultural industrial chains. What's more, we should inject vitality into development through education and training, innovative forms of employment, introducing talents, etc and enhance capital regeneration capacity for the innovative development of urban-rural integration industries, so as to continuously improve the sustainable income of farmers after they enter the city or after their citizenship. The ability to obtain.

To build a human-centered urbanization and a farmer-centered rural modernization, we can not adopt an "one-size-fits-all" approach. The high rate of urbanization is supported by a sound modern economic system and social security system, which provides a large number of job opportunities and unemployment protection. If the modern economic system is not perfect, forced urbanization will bring a large number of farmers into the city. But if the economy is in trouble and unemployment protection is not perfect, it will probably lead to a large number of unemployment, which is not conducive to social stability. Therefore, we should look at the issue of urbanization dialectically and combine rural urbanization with rural modernization, urbanizing when it is time to urbanize and modernizing when it is time to modernize the countryside.

And the city construction should also be dialectical scientific view and combine with different city scales, the characteristics of a differentiated construction. Based on the city's own characteristics and development positioning, we should reasonably promote the construction of large, medium, small and medium-sized cities and explore the benign interaction of urban and rural development model. Therefore, in the current stage of economic and social development transition, there are the face of the complex and changing international situation, the reality of China's large population and small land and changing terrain. The high urbanization rate in the West is not entirely suitable for today's China. We do not blindly pursue a high urbanization rate. We should

continue to explore a variety of agricultural production and management methods according to the time and place and constantly promote social stability and healthy economic development.

5.3. A Focus: The Logic of Transmutation from Traditional Farmers to Modern Farmers

The starting and ending point of rural revitalization is the issue of human development: to promote the modernization of people themselves. That is, the modernization of farmers' quality, including the modernization of rural development ideas and the modernization of agricultural production techniques. We should cultivate the modernization of farmers' production ideas and update traditional agricultural production ideas." We need to increase the training of new professional farmers, so that they can form modern ideological concepts, master modern agricultural production techniques and modern management knowledge, and develop modern management abilities, and have the confidence and ability to operate moderate scale agriculture." [14] Based on the countryside, we need to cultivate local talents to realize the transmutation of traditional farmers to modern farmers. On February 23, 2021, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued the Opinions on Accelerating the Revitalization of Rural Talents. The document emphasized the importance of building rural talents. We should cultivate local talents, focus on cultivating traditional farmers into new farmers with modern agricultural techniques and cultural qualities, and strive to to cultivate a workforce of three farmers who understand agriculture, love the countryside and farmers. Therefore, we can provide strong talent support to comprehensively promote the revitalization of the countryside and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

Adhere to the people-centered development ideology of rural revitalization. We need to strengthen the ideological and moral construction in rural areas, innovate the way of building spiritual civilization in rural areas and strengthen the protection of the heritage of farming culture. We should promote the formation of a new era of civilized countryside, new environmental protection and simple folk style in rural areas and improve the level of socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas.

5.4. A Pair of Articulation: Effective Articulation Between Rural Revitalization and Common Prosperity

The effective connection between rural revitalization and common prosperity is related to the overall situation of building a great modern socialist country and achieving the second centenary goal. There is still a long way to go to achieve comprehensive human development and common prosperity for all people. We must adhere to the direction of common prosperity and the people-centered rural development ideology and enhance the endogenous development momentum of areas and people who have escaped from poverty.

We must adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and take the road of socialist rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics. "To give play to the advantage of concentrating power to do great things. We need to extensively mobilize social forces to participate, forming a powerful synergy to consolidate and expand the results of poverty eradication and promote rural revitalization

comprehensively"[15].

Acknowledgment

The project of the Marxism Research Institute of Fudan University "Research and Interpretation of the Spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC": the phased achievement of "Scientific Interpretation and Practice Essentials of the Comprehensive Rural Revitalization Strategy in the View of the New Development Concept" (20WZZX29).

References

- [1] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China The State Council issued the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) [EB/OL]. Official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, (2018-8-26).
http://www.moa.gov.cn/ztl/xczx/xczxlgh/201811/t20181129_6163953.htm.
- [2] Jianjun Qin. The doctrine of Marx Engels on the all-round development of man and its practical significance[J].Journal of Henan University (Social Science Edition),2004(6):142.
- [3] Keping Yu.All-round development of man: the highest proposition and fundamental value of Marxism[J].Marxism and Reality, 2001(5):29.
- [4] The Collected Works of Marx and Engels: Volume5[M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2009:96.
- [5] The Collected Works of Marx and Engels: Volume1 [M]. Beijing:People's Publishing House,2009:556.
- [6] Dongjing Wang.What is the deep meaning of the rural revitalization strategy[N].China Economic Times,2018-03-16(004).
- [7] The Complete Works of Marx and Engels: Volume1 [M]. Beijing:People's Publishing House, 1958:368.
- [8] Shanzi Ke.China's opening up to the outside world and regional economic development [M], Changsha: Hunan Normal University Press, 2013.
- [9] Haipeng Zhang, Liangliang Gao, Yan Kun.The theoretical origin, main innovation and realization path of the idea of rural revitalization strategy[J].China Rural Economy,2018(11):5.
- [10] Ting Qu.The evolution of Marx's thought on urbanization and its methodological characteristics[J].Nankai Journal (Philosophy and Social Science Edition),2019:20.
- [11] Qixiang Sun.The role of urbanization on economic growth revisited an analysis based on the economics literature [J]. Economic Dynamics,2013(11):20.
- [12] Selected Works of Marx and Engels: Volume1[M].Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1995:104,240, 243.
- [13] Deng Xiaoping's Selected Writings: Volume3[M].Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2001:165, 376.
- [14] Yuxiong Wang.Promoting rural revitalization with the modernization of farmers as a traction[J].Journal of Shanxi Agricultural University (Social Science Edition),2020(5):39.
- [15] Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council on Realizing the Effective Interface between Consolidating and Expanding the Results of Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization[N].People's Daily, 2021-3-23(001).