

Research on Rural Revitalization Strategy Under the Perspective of Basic Social Contradictions

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Abstract— In the new era, new changes have emerged in China's social relations of production and the productive forces, the economic base and the superstructure. The principal contradiction facing society has turned into the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. At present, the biggest problem in China is the imbalance between urban and rural development and the inadequate rural development. Implementing the rural vitalization strategy is a necessary requirement and an inevitable choice for addressing the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life in the new era.

Keywords— Basic social contradictions, the implementation path of the rural revitalization strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rural revitalization strategy is a key step for China to win a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects in the new era, and it is an important part of the process of socialist modernization. At present, China has entered a new stage of realizing the second centenary goal. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "We should seize the major opportunities of implementing the rural revitalization strategy, give priority to agricultural and rural development, consolidate the position of agriculture as the foundation, and deepen rural reform." [1] The proposal of the rural revitalization strategy conforms to the development trend of The Times, responds to the needs of the development of The Times, and carries forward the character of Marxism keeping pace with The Times. Only by adhering to the attitude of historical materialism and applying the theory of basic social contradictions, can we unswervingly implement the rural revitalization strategy of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

II. SOCIAL BASIC CONTRADICTIONS ARE A POWERFUL WEAPON FOR MARXIST POLITICAL PARTIES TO FORMULATE POLICIES

The basic contradiction of society, namely the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, the contradiction between the economic foundation and the superstructure, exists in all social forms, defines the nature and basic structure of the society, runs through the development of human society, and promotes the development of human society from low level to high level. As General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out, "Marxism is a constantly developing and open theory, always standing at the forefront of The Times." Marx and Engels's basic contradiction theory of society has very rich ideological connotation and theoretical value, it clarifies the objective contradiction phenomenon of human society and the social power to promote the development of society. The rural revitalization strategy is the latest theoretical achievement of the sinicization of Marxism put forward by the CPC Central Committee in accordance with China's actual national

conditions and taking the basic contradictions of the human society as a theoretical analysis tool.

III. THE EMBODIMENT OF THE BASIC SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS IN PROMOTING THE RURAL REVITALIZATION STRATEGY IN THE NEW ERA

The rural revitalization strategy is a major strategy put forward at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, a theoretical weapon to safeguarding the interests of the people, and a general focus of the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new era. China has entered a new historical juncture, Xi said, "To uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must constantly adjust the relations of production to the development of the productive forces and improve the superstructure to the development of the economic foundation. We put forward the rural revitalization strategy to promote social development by adapting to the changes in the movement of basic social contradictions. The basic social contradictions are always constantly developing, so the adjustment of the production relations and the improvement of the superstructure need to go on accordingly." China has solved the problem of food and clothing for more than one billion people, made great historic achievements in a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and made decisive achievements in the decisive battle against poverty. However, in implementing the rural revitalization strategy is not a one-time poverty alleviation, but a sustainable prosperity to help agricultural and rural development, we must deeply grasp the imbalance and inadequacy of rural development.

Marx believed that the movement of basic social contradictions has promoted the progress of human society. In the basic social contradiction, the productive forces determine the relations of production, which inversely react to the productive forces; the economic foundation determines the superstructure, and the superstructure reacts to the economic foundation. The contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production determines the contradiction between the economic foundation and the superstructure. If we can effectively solve the contradiction between the economy in the superstructure, it will promote the coordinated

development of the productive forces and the relations of production; otherwise, it will hinder the development of the productive forces. The relations of production are generally interpreted as the material interests or economic relations occurring in the production of human society. Comrade MAO Zedong pointed out: "The relations of production are the economic foundation." Under the guidance of the basic social contradictions, the Marxist political party specifically analyzes the process of the contradictory movement between the productive forces and the relations of production, the economic foundation and the superstructure, and its specific manifestations in the rural social production, so as to seek the road of rural revitalization that most conforms to the specific reality of China.

A. *The imbalance between urban and rural areas*

The income gap between urban and rural areas is the logic of the development of socialist market economy, which has internal objectivity and inevitability. In this regard, we should adhere to the rational and objective scientific attitude, use Marxist scientific theory to analyze and solve practical problems, guide and promote the development practice, and realize the long-term economic development of China's economy and society. Specifically in the level of urban productivity is higher, the income of residents is generally higher than that of relatively backward productivity. The gap of public services between urban and rural areas is also obvious. Public facilities in rural areas are more backward than those in urban areas, and rural public infrastructure is also relatively scarce.

B. *The development within the countryside is uneven*

Since entering the new era, China's poverty alleviation policy and its positive effect on rural development have also brought some problems. Farmers with technology and resources should seize the opportunity of poverty alleviation, realize the transformation from poverty to a well-off society, and become the first group of people to get rich. And those who are incompetent farmers, household income levels rise relatively slowly, and may even return to poverty. The economic base determines the superstructure. Peasant families with higher income or ideological level will encourage their children to go out of the village to go to college and receive better education, while most poor families will let their children go out of the village early to work and earn money. In this way, different family choices lead to different cultural levels.

C. *Rural talents do not stay in the countryside*

Due to the slow development of the rural economy, the number of rural migrant workers increases year by year. Some young people in rural areas go out to school to receive education, and some go out to work to make money. As a result, only the elderly and children in the village, so they become "hollow villages" or "hollow towns". For economically underdeveloped rural areas, admission to university may be the best way for rural children out of the countryside, and it is difficult to come back. The only few young people who stay in rural areas have no complete set of

institutions and no professional technical guidance. They are relatively weak in rural construction, far from meeting the needs of rural construction and development, and make it even more difficult to achieve rural revitalization.

D. *The urban-rural imbalance is the biggest imbalance*

At present, China is still in the stage of rapid urbanization. The rapid development of cities and towns and the rapid flow of factors to cities and towns not only accelerate the pace of urban development, but also have a "crowding out effect" on the countryside, which makes the rural development with a weak foundation more seriously restricted. Regional imbalance and industrial imbalance will eventually point to the urban and rural imbalance. The greater the regional difference, the more obvious the regional flow tendency of factor allocation, and the more backward the countryside, the less it will be favored by capital. The more serious the industrial imbalance, the driving of capital concentration in high-yield industries, and the greater the impact on low-yield agriculture.

IV. THE REALIZATION PATH OF THE RURAL REVITALIZATION STRATEGY IN THE NEW ERA

General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, agriculture, rural areas, and farmers need to see significant changes and do a good job in rural revitalization. From the perspective of materialist dialectics, when the development of material productive forces in society reaches a certain stage, they will conflict with the production or property relations where they have been moving, and the relationship will change from the development situation of productive forces to the shackles of productive forces. At present, the problems facing rural areas are only the manifestation of the contradictions in rural development. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is to take the Marxist theory of basic contradictions in society as an analytical tool to resolve the contradictions and meet the people's needs for a better life.

A. *We will promote integrated urban and rural development*

We will establish a sound policy system for integrated urban and rural development, narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, promote urban and rural integration, and achieve integrated urban and rural development. Integrated urban and rural development is the core of the rural revitalization strategy. Marx and Engels pointed out: "Eliminating the opposition between urban and rural areas is one of the primary conditions for social unity." The urban-rural dual structure and the gap between urban and rural development have been hindering the development of rural areas. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to establish and improve the mechanism and policy system of urban and rural integrated development. Combined with the overall planning of the city, guide the organic integration of urban and rural development; adhere to the "two-wheel drive", promote the urban layout and structure, realize the urban and rural interactive development, and solve the urban and rural dual structure, promote the equal exchange

of urban and rural elements and the balanced allocation of public resources, increase the investment in rural infrastructure, and allow farmers to share the development results.

B. Never relax to prevent a return to poverty

China has achieved major victories in the fight against poverty, but we must not slack off. It is not easy to consolidate the current achievements of poverty alleviation. Especially this year, when the epidemic hits and the economic situation is grim, the work of preventing a return to poverty is a top priority. To promote rural revitalization and lead farmers to get rich, to give full play to the impetus of internal and external poverty alleviation and development, poverty alleviation with Chinese characteristics must be based on the internal development impetus and external input forces, so as to realize the effective linkage of the main and auxiliary driving forces. In poverty alleviation work, "hematopoiesis" is more important than "blood transfusion". Poverty alleviation should stimulate the ambition and internal motivation of poor areas to get rid of poverty, and seek a sustainable way to get rid of poverty with a more inspiring spirit. Only when the political superstructure of peasants is consolidated, their productive forces be greatly developed and their material and spiritual lives will also be improved.

C. We will promote the strategy of strengthening agriculture through talents

Rural talents are the main force of rural revitalization. General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that "talents are the most precious wealth for career development, and human resources are the fundamental resources for the Party to govern and rejuvenate the country." In the process of rural revitalization, we must conscientiously implement the Marxist concept of talent, actively promote the rural talent training strategy, and provide sufficient talent guarantee for the implementation of rural revitalization. Encourage and support young people with a certain level of knowledge to return to their hometowns, give certain preferential policies, let aspiring young people participate in the construction of their hometown, give full play to their work enthusiasm, and improve their sense of achievement in construction. We will improve the talent guarantee system, build an education and training system, strengthen the reserve of reserve cadres in rural areas, adopt multiple methods to select outstanding talents, train technical personnel, and promote the revitalization of rural talents.

D. We will give full play to the leading and supporting role in organizational revitalization

With the focus on comprehensively improving the strength of community-level organizations, we will make full use of the advantages of community-level Party organizations in organizing, publicizing and mobilizing the masses, take organizational revitalization as the "nose" of all-round rural revitalization, and improve the allocation of village-level leading bodies. We should give full play to the advanced and exemplary nature of party members, guide them to play a

leading role in poverty alleviation and joint construction, improving the rural living environment, and building a beautiful rural area, and organize farmers to fully participate in rural revitalization. We will deepen the reform of mass organizations, promote the development of the Communist Youth League and women's federations in rural areas, constantly develop and expand the status of community-level mass organizations, review their public service functions, and encourage them to assume public functions in accordance with the law, provide public services, and assume social responsibilities. We will improve the rural governance system, make innovations in community-level social governance, and deepen the practice of villagers' self-governance. In line with the principle of practical and effective, the village rules and regulations that are in line with the characteristics of The Times, the practical needs and the provisions of the law should be revised, and the formulation procedures and main contents of the village rules and regulations should be standardized and improved, so as to provide institutional guarantee for the realization of good governance in rural areas.

V. CONCLUSION

In the process of implementing the rural revitalization strategy, we should look at the large gap between urban and rural areas dialectically, and we should not adopt the thinking of solving the rural problems in isolation to implement the rural development, let alone achieve the balance between urban and rural areas by inhibiting the urban development. The balanced development of urban and rural areas should be implemented in a macro perspective and within a unified framework, and the problem of excessive gap between urban and rural areas should be solved through urban-rural integration. The key to realize the urban and rural integration is to get through the flow of resources and elements between urban and rural barriers, through the household registration and land system reform, urban feedback rural policy, the combination of urban capital and rural resources, urban and rural infrastructure sharing and practical way to solve, especially for the urban and rural division of household registration system to adjust as soon as possible. Establish and improve the scientific and feasible rural land circulation system, promote the realization of the value of rural land elements and find a way out for the urban surplus capital, promote the rural development through the integration of urban suburbs and rural areas, promote the urban-rural exchanges through tourism development, and finally realize the urban-rural integration and rural revitalization.

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