

# A Study on the Path of Rural Revitalization Construction from the Perspective of Marxist Philosophical Contradiction Theory

Yingying Wei

Capital Normal University College of Political Science and Law, Beijing 100089, China

m18811195189\_1@163.com

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**Abstract:** China has a long tradition of agricultural civilization and has long been based on agriculture. Therefore, rural construction and governance have always been major events in China's political and economic life. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed specific requirements for the construction of new rural areas, which not only pointed out the direction for rural construction but also provided good development opportunities for rural governance. However, compared to advanced cities, rural areas in China are very backward, greatly restricting the modernization process of rural areas in China. As a result, the "township government and village governance" governance model has become the focus of attention from all walks of life. With the dissemination and development of Marxism in China and the transformation of the theme of the times, people are increasingly aware that Marxist philosophy should focus more on reality, comprehensively understand the current situation of rural revitalization and construction in China through Marxist philosophical contradiction theory, strengthen rural revitalization and construction in China based on existing problems, better serve rural areas and farmers, promote comprehensive development and progress in rural areas, and look at the world of life. Only by continuously promoting the better and faster development of Marxist philosophy can we continuously modernize Marxist philosophy.

## 1. Introduction

Farmers, rural areas and agriculture are the central issues in China's socialist construction. China's rural population accounts for the majority, the agricultural foundation is weak, and the development of rural economic and cultural undertakings is slow, especially at present, the differences between workers and peasants and between urban and rural areas in China are obvious, which determines the key and difficult point of building a harmonious society and realizing a well-off society in an all-round way is how to solve the "three rural issues" steadily. Since the reform and opening up, the coordination of rural development in China has been continuously enhanced, and the level of urbanization has been significantly improved. However, the integration of social development is also facing many problems. Reviewing Marx and Engels' thoughts on urban-rural integration is of great practical significance for us to correctly handle the relationship between urban and rural areas and promote rural development[1-2]. China has a long tradition of agricultural civilization, and it is based on agriculture for a long time. Therefore, rural construction and rural governance are always important events in China's political and economic life. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee put forward the specific requirements of new rural construction, which not only pointed out the direction for rural construction, but also provided good development opportunities for rural governance. We are in an open transition period, with profound changes in social structure, violent oscillation of social life and the continuous emergence of various social contradictions. The whole social structure has not been finalized for a long time, and it is difficult to define the direction of social development, which makes our thoughts blossom but difficult to integrate and requires a qualitative leap[3]. With the spread and development of Marxism in China and the change of the theme of the times, people are more and more aware that Marxist philosophy should pay more attention to focusing on reality, base itself on the China issue

and look at the life world, so as to continuously promote the better and faster development of Marxist philosophy and continuously modernize Marxist philosophy[4]. In this paper, the path of rural revitalization construction is studied from the perspective of Marxist philosophical contradiction theory. In the implementation of the great systematic project of new rural construction, the path selection of rural governance development should proceed from the reality of various places, focusing on the innovation and improvement of cooperative economic organizations, the cultivation of new farmers and the development of villagers' autonomy.

## 2. The Current Situation of Rural Construction in China

### 2.1 The Operational System of Rural Construction is Not Sound

Rural areas are the focus and difficulty of modernization construction, and the most fundamental aspect of building a new socialist countryside is to liberate and develop rural productive forces. The development of production is the primary content and important foundation of the new rural construction. Without this foundation or weak foundation, achieving the smooth implementation of the new rural construction is an empty talk. The existing supply can no longer meet the growing demand of farmers, and many excellent traditional rural activities such as temple fairs and singing performances that were previously popular have declined under the impact of modern times. The existing rural cultural management model was originally formed under the planned economy system, and the production and supply of rural public cultural products still retain a strong “planned” characteristic[5]. The supply mode and content of rural public cultural products are monopolized by the government, and farmers are basically excluded from supply decision-making. With the development of the social economy, the status difference of rural construction has gradually become prominent, occupying a dominant position in the entire cultural system. In contrast, rural culture appears single and backward, closed and rigid. The constraints on rural construction mainly cover five aspects, as shown in Figure 1.

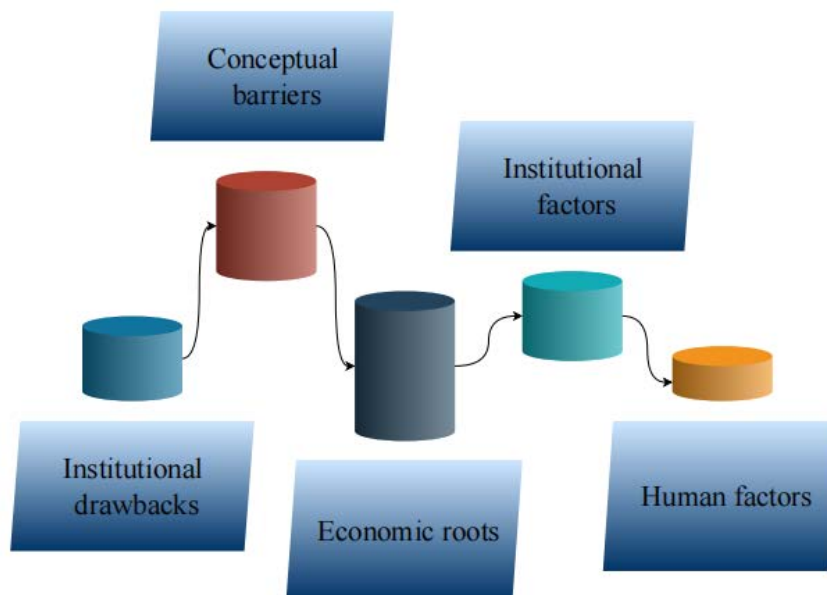


Fig.1 Constraints of Rural Construction

In the practice of rural construction, some farmers have failed to realize their dominant position ideologically, and their subjective initiative in participating in activities has not been fully exerted, which not only hinders the enhancement of farmers' cohesion in China, but also affects the process of building a strong socialist country[6]. All localities adhere to the principle of “government-led, according to one's ability and overall planning”, incorporate rural cultural construction funds into the local fiscal budget, set up special funds for rural cultural construction, care about the actual needs of farmers' cultural activities, and gradually increase the construction of rural grassroots cultural infrastructure. However, compared with advanced cities, China's rural areas are very

backward, and the phenomenon of unbalanced development, urban-rural faults and social conflicts in rural areas have greatly restricted the modernization process of rural areas in China. As a result, the governance model of “township government and village governance” has once become the focus of attention from all walks of life.

## **2.2 There Are Not Many Activities for Farmers and the Masses**

Due to the current lack of an assessment system for grassroots government work, the political achievements of grassroots leaders are closely related to the local economic development level, leading to grassroots leaders focusing on improving the material living standards of farmers and neglecting their spiritual and civilized lives. The reason why we need to promote the construction of a new socialist countryside at this stage is a major historical task in China's modernization process, an objective requirement for entering a new stage of economic and social development, an urgent requirement for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and a socialist harmonious society, and a fundamental requirement for consolidating the Party's governing foundation[7].

There are still many symptoms of weak guidance from the government on rural cultural construction. The cultural reform in rural areas lags far behind the reform of the rural economic system, and the reform of the urban-rural cultural management system is severely unbalanced. The outstanding manifestation is that the rural cultural management system is outdated and outdated. Therefore, actively promoting excellent traditional culture and vigorously developing and utilizing folk cultural resources is not only a long-term need to promote national traditional culture, but also an effective way to achieve rural revitalization and construction[8]. We should explore the excellent tangible or intangible cultural resources in rural areas based on the starting point of making the past serve the present and introducing new ideas. Many local governments have not yet made policy regulations on investment in rural construction, resulting in a lack of continuity and stability in government investment in rural construction, and the proportion of funds in financial expenditures is relatively low. It is closely related to rural construction and provides effective order guarantee for rural construction. Due to the different political, economic, cultural, historical and other backgrounds in different historical periods or stages of the same period, rural governance presents different characteristics and different governance models have emerged.

## **3. The Path of Rural Revitalization and Construction from the Perspective of Marxist Philosophical Contradiction Theory**

### **3.1 Improve the Construction of Rural Cultural Infrastructure**

At present, with the transformation of government functions in our country, the decentralized power will be issued, so that the scope of national functions in the cultural field will be gradually reduced, the spread of advanced culture will be greatly reduced, and negative culture will spread in a large area[9]. The consequences will be unimaginable, so we should constantly improve the rural cultural infrastructure construction. Take the road of social culture. Make full use of social forces to participate in cultural construction through social investment, personal donations and private fund-raising. Policy orientation, social honor, material rewards and other means can be adopted to create a relaxed social environment conducive to social forces to participate in rural cultural construction, adhere to the synchronization of government-driven and social promotion, and coordinate the construction of urban and rural cultural facilities. The way out of Marxist philosophical contradiction lies in the constant modernization, which has been repeatedly proved by the history of Communist Movement in the past, and the fundamental methodology of modernization lies in “cutting into the China issue”. Why do you think so about the methodological significance of “cutting into” for Marxist philosophical contradiction lies in the fact that “China issue” has the overall situation of human survival and development.

The number of rural households in China, especially those who are purely agricultural, has been greatly reduced, and a large number of rural surplus labor forces have been transferred to non-agricultural industries and cities and towns on a large scale. The development of productive

forces objectively requires the agricultural management mode to move towards scale management, and agricultural industrialization management will become the inevitable trend of agricultural development, which is “scale management in the new sense”. There are very rich cultural and ideological resources in Marxist philosophical contradiction theory, and its theory of urban-rural integration has important enlightenment value for us to promote rural revitalization and construction under contemporary circumstances. This paper attempts to improve the enlightenment of Marxist philosophical contradiction theory on rural revitalization construction as shown in Figure 2.

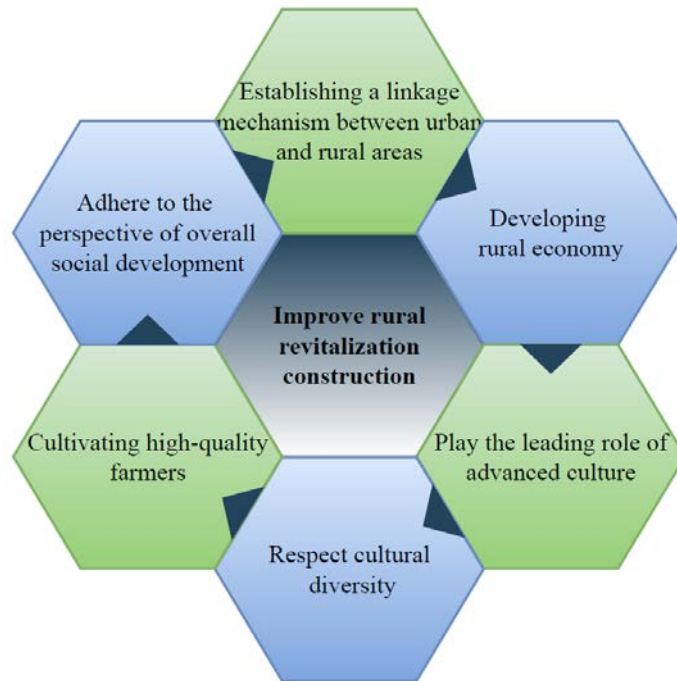


Fig.2 Enlightenment from Improving Rural Revitalization Construction

Under the contradiction theory of Marxist philosophy, the people's government of the township, ethnic township and town shall give guidance, support and help to the work of the villagers' committee, but shall not interfere in matters within the scope of villagers' autonomy according to law. Strengthen the construction of rural cultural welfare projects to achieve convenient services for the people; Actively carry out activities such as sending books, movies, and operas to the countryside; Make full use of local cultural resources, organize farmers to carry out various forms of entertainment and fitness activities, form a harmonious cultural atmosphere, mobilize their enthusiasm to participate in activities, and stimulate their cultural innovation[10].

### 3.2 Strengthen the Cultivation of Rural Cultural Talents

The essence of Marxist philosophy's theory of contradiction, which is to keep young, lies in constant theoretical innovation, so as to realize the connection with reality and provide the concept guidance for reality. This is the life where it is constantly mastered by the people and turned into a theoretical weapon and ideological support. Farmers are the main body of rural cultural construction. They are both the inheritors and creators of rural culture. Therefore, the key to rural cultural construction lies in cultivating a team of rural cultural talents who have deep feelings for rural culture and are willing to take root in the countryside for a long time. According to the different regional characteristics of different regions, while stabilizing grain and oil production, we should conscientiously do a good job in industrial planning and land use planning of modern and efficient agriculture, adjust measures to local conditions, form characteristic industrial clusters in different regions, and promote the economic growth of agricultural industrialization.

Developing rural cooperative organizations from the perspective of Marxist philosophical contradiction theory can not only organically link farmers with the market, so as to obtain the necessary surplus in production and circulation, but also avoid the administration of village committees, so that village committees can get rid of the trouble of simply acting as the

intermediary between the government and farmers or acting as the agency of township governments. Due to the unbalanced cultural development between urban and rural areas, there is a considerable surplus of cultural talents in cities, resulting in a waste of human resources. The government should make some policy adjustments such as talent introduction mechanism and improving treatment to attract outstanding cultural talents to take root in rural areas. Invite experts and scholars to give lectures at the grassroots level in rural areas to improve the professional quality of rural cultural talents.

#### 4. Conclusions

The level of rural revitalization construction not only affects the construction of new farmers and the realization of social harmony in China, but also affects the pace of social development. Strengthen the training of rural labor skills and increase the training efforts for modern farmers; We need to strengthen the construction of the agricultural technology promotion service system, increase the promotion of good varieties and laws, and implement the “agricultural science and technology into rural households” activity. The existing rural cultural management model was originally formed under the planned economy system, and the production and supply of rural public cultural products still retain a strong “planned” characteristic. The supply mode and content of rural public cultural products are monopolized by the government, Farmers are basically excluded from supply decision-making. We should actively guide and encourage the orderly transfer of urban cultural talents to rural areas, encourage professional literary and artistic workers to go deep into the grassroots and the masses, and strive to achieve the goal of “authors going deep and works coming alive”; Especially, we need to select outstanding college students to engage in grassroots cultural work, break traditional employment concepts, and boldly discover and use young cultural talents. Through the contradiction theory of Marxist philosophy, we can comprehensively understand the current situation of rural revitalization and construction in China. Based on the existing problems, we can strengthen our rural revitalization and construction, better serve the rural areas and farmers, promote the comprehensive development and progress of rural areas, achieve the grand goal of socialist harmonious society, and achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

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