

Institutional Innovation of Democratic Elections at the Grass-roots Level in China--Based on the Comparison between Provisional Regulations and Formal Regulations

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Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), great progress has been made in democratic elections at the grass-roots level in China." Regulations on the Election of Grass-roots organizations of the Communist Party of China On the basis of summing up the practical experience of grass-roots democratic election in the past 30 years and the Provisional regulations on Election work of Communist Party of China Grass-roots organizations, major institutional innovations have been made. It mainly includes the system innovation of election subject, the system innovation of election process and the innovation of election result system, among which the innovation of election subject is especially prominent, which plays an important role in giving full play to democracy in the new era. By comparing the formal regulations with the temporary regulations, combing the system innovation points will contribute to the further development of the democratic election practice at the grass-roots level in our country, strengthen the construction of grass-roots organizations, fully realize the grass-roots democracy, and in turn provide a scientific foothold and growth point for the formulation of the system.

Keywords: Grass-roots democracy; Elections; Institutional innovation

The concept of democracy first originates from the West. There are many different views on the definition of "democracy" in international academic circles, but it is generally believed that democracy must follow four basic principles: people's sovereignty, majority rule, political equality and political participation. At the same time, socialist democracy is generally different from western democracy. This paper analyzes the theory of western democracy in the 20th century (the history of western democratic thought), and makes an analysis and summary of socialist democracy and the democratic views of many schools in the west. In a word, socialist democracy is led by the Communist Party of China, the democracy of the vast majority of people, and all the working people do not directly lead the state power, but by the Communist Party of China, which can embody the will of the proletariat and represent the interests of the proletariat. Whether or not to embody the will of the proletariat and represent the interests of the proletariat is an important embodiment of socialist democracy. As the basic project of socialist democracy, grass-roots democracy plays an important role in the development of socialist democracy. At present, the academic research on grass-roots democracy is mainly reflected in combing the development situation and predicament of grass-roots democracy since the reform and opening up, or studying the compound motive force of the development of grass-roots democracy in China in the new era; in the aspect of grass-roots democratic election, it also analyzes the predicament faced by grass-roots democratic election from different levels, such as legal system, clan power, bribery and so on, and explores the reform path. There is little special research on the institutional level, and this paper attempts to sort out the development of democratic elections at the grass-roots level in China from the level of institutional innovation. This will help to strengthen the system construction and promote the development of democracy at the grass-roots level in our country.

1 Institutional innovation of the main body of election

Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and the great project of party building is also facing new challenges and historical tasks. Compared with the provisional regulations, the institutional innovation of the subject of democratic election at the grass-roots level in our country is obvious, which is mainly manifested in the expansion of the scope of the subject, the optimization of the quality of the main body structure and the expansion of the connotation of the subject.

2 Institutional innovation in the electoral process

The institutional innovation of the democratic election process at the grass-roots level will organically combine the leadership of the Party and the people as masters of their own affairs, and highlight the important position of democracy in the construction of grass-roots organizations. The election process of the provisional regulations and the formal regulations includes: the conditions of the meeting, the conduct of the meeting, the introduction of candidates, the establishment of the supervisor, the generation of the teller, the setting of the teller, the method of voting, the arrangement of the names of the candidates on the ballot paper, the problems that should be paid attention to in filling out the ballot paper, the confirmation of the validity of the ballot paper, the determination of the candidate

by the margin pre-election, and the determination of the candidate-elect by the formal election. In addition, the formal regulations have been added: reporting on the receipt of votes, the announcement of the list of elected persons, the arrangement of the list of elected persons and the reporting and examination and approval links. In the election process, compared with the provisional regulations, the institutional innovation of the formal regulations is mainly manifested in the following aspects: highlighting the organic unity of the leadership of the party and the people as the masters of the country, and optimizing the process more concretely.

3 Institutional innovation of election results

Chapter V of the provisional regulations is for supervision and punishment, and chapter VI of the formal regulations is for discipline and supervision. Chapter V of the provisional regulations mainly contains two aspects, namely, supervision and punishment, while the formal regulations contain disciplinary requirements, supervision and accountability. In Article 35 of the formal regulations, in terms of discipline requirements, the party's political construction should be placed in the first place, the party should be strictly administered in an all-round way, the party's organizational building should be strengthened, and ideological, political, organizational, and style of work should be combined, so as to "guide party members and representatives to correctly exercise democratic rights and ensure the smooth and orderly election work." 'Secondly, the formal regulations are more prominent in strengthening supervision and paying more attention to the effect of system implementation. In the interim regulations, although elections are carried out under supervision, they are also investigated and dealt with afterwards. However, the formal regulations pay more attention to advance education and strengthen the effectiveness of the implementation of the system. Therefore, the institutional innovation of the formal regulations in the election results is mainly manifested in the following aspects: putting the party's political construction in the first place and paying attention to the implementation of the system.

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