

Using the Theory of new Institutionalism to Deconstruct the System of Party Building in Colleges and Universities

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Abstract: The construction of the system of Party building in Colleges and universities is one of the key grippers to promote the overall work and the development of the educational cause of the party in the new period. This paper analyzes the changes of old institutionalism, behaviorism and new institutionalism, and analyzes the plight of the party building system in Colleges and universities by using the new institutionalism theory tool. Finally, the solution is put forward according to the theory of the distinction between the endogenous system and the external system.

Keywords: Party building in Colleges and universities; New institutionalism; Endogenous system; Exogenous system

1. Introduction

Strengthening the party's system construction is the key work of promoting the party's construction task, and its status and value are no doubt. But when we face the concrete tasks of the structure and the renewal of the grass-roots party organization, we need to have a deeper grasp and interpretation of this requirement. What we need to think about is: where is the Party Central Committee clearly putting forward the rationalization of the party's construction system? Where is the value of the proper and advanced Party building system to the construction of the party and even the development of colleges and universities? Therefore, the construction and renewal of the party building system in Colleges and universities is not only a practical application subject, but also should be a theoretical topic for us to study deeply.

2. The Methodological Enlightenment Brought About by the Development of the old Institutionalism, Behaviorism and New Institutionalism

This system has become a hot word in the construction of grass-roots units. Both theoretical workers and practical workers hope that the establishment or renewal of the system can bring new vitality. The so-called system refers to human interaction rules, which restrict people's relationship, also inhibit the possible opportunism and erratic behavior, it makes people's behavior more predictable and thus promote the division of labor and wealth creation. The study of the system has always been the focus of politics, sociology and economics. If we ignore disciplinary boundaries and start from a methodo-

logical perspective, institutionalism actually goes through the development stages of old institutionalism, behaviorism and new institutionalism. From the ancient Greek period to the Second World War, the traditional political science of the West has been devoted to the research and development of the perfect political system. The works of Platon and Aristotle mainly seek the ideal state of the polis. Their research and achievements have delimited the basic research scope and discussion framework for the later sociologists. Since modern times, the scholars represented by Machiavelli and Hobbes are concerned about "creating and demonstrating modern countries, aiming at consolidating the country and seeking to destroy and surpass the state". It is still looking for a political system that can ensure freedom and security. Traditional western political scholars are called old institutionalism (traditional institutionalism) because of their extreme enthusiasm for institutional research. However, since the middle of the twentieth Century, the research methods of old institutionalism have been lashed by behaviorists. It is believed that it is incapable of explaining the development of reality and gradually divorced from the real needs of the public. At the same time, it is not even beneficial to the original motive and purpose of its research, that is, the inability to avoid tyranny and to guarantee democratic freedom. Therefore, behaviorism research has turned to individual behavior, and its core has become "all political and social phenomena based on observed and observed human behaviors." Behaviorism began to pay close attention to the non-political behaviors such as individual election, party behavior, personal culture, belief and elite's influence on the group and so on,

which is totally different from the old institutionalism in research objects and research methods.

Since 1990s, institutional and individual behaviors have been renewed. Therefore, new institutionalism is gradually recognized and has become the mainstream Analysis School of all social disciplines. The new institutionalists believe that it is foolish to give up the study of the system, because the organization and the legal system actually constitute the leader of the social life. The simple individual behavior is far from sufficient to make an effective and reasonable explanation of the life of a complex social organization. In fact, new institutionalism is not a single academic school, but more specific academic factions. American scholar Peters summed up the new paradigm of institutionalism, which included: Rational institutionalism, historical institutionalism, normative institutionalism, sociological institutionalism, experience institutionalism, interest representation institutionalism and international institutionalism. No matter how to divide up, the core of new institutionalism's negation and reflection of old institutionalism and behaviorism lies in deeply thinking about the interaction between the two systems and behaviors. The new institutionalism no longer isolated the two. Though the actual views of different schools are not unified, for example, rational institutionalism and historical institutionalism still emphasize two points of system and behavior, but they all focus on the process of institution acting on individuals. The normative institutionalism and sociological institutionalism closely link the system with the individual behavior, and all think that the system can shape and guide the individual's behavior. It is undeniable that any of the analytical factions of the new institutionalism have their own significant defects. But found the interaction through the research system and the behavior of the individual, the new institutionalism is constantly trying to find the rules, constraints, or even by changing the system design of the parameters of individual education organization, so this methodology is what we need to learn from the work of trial and exploration.

3. Analysis on the Dilemma of Self-improvement of the Grass-roots Party Building System in Colleges and Universities

Because the ruling party attaches importance to investment in education and revitalizing the country through science and education, we must further clarify the core position of the school Party committee in higher education institutions and mobilize the role of the grassroots party organizations fighting fortress. In this process, because of the obvious advantages of institutional tools, a reasonable party building management system in the governance system of universities has become a clear demand at all levels. But in practice, this clear causal link does not necessarily produce positive positive feedback.

Whether from the perspective of macro policy or micro system, because of the importance attached to the party building system in Colleges and universities, the related systems in practice are rich in entries and frequent in updating. In line with the series of educational activities carried out by the ruling party since 2000, from the central government to all levels of government and even the universities themselves, a series of educational activities have been carried out combined with their own conditions, and corresponding working systems have been worked out. And as the party's investment in the construction of the organization is increasing, all the colleges and universities are actively further improving and refining the party building system at all levels.

These system theories are set up reasonably, but have they played a positive role in the actual work? The answer is not optimistic. Based on in-depth observation and extensive discussion, whenever a new system is established and implemented, there will be a stage of cognitive adaptation in Colleges and universities, whether management cadres or ordinary teachers and students. However, with the increasing density of the system and the frequency of updating the content of the system, this stage is getting shorter, but it continues to extend in establishing institutional prestige and entering the hearts of the people. Most of them are mechanically executed, rigid to deal with or even ignore the original intention and intention of the establishment of the system, which has led to a pale and increasingly distant sense of the scientific and rational system of grass roots party building in execution. This has become a new dilemma for the self-improvement of the party building system system at the grass-roots level in Colleges and universities.

4. Deconstructing the Establishment of the System of Party Building in Colleges and Universities with the Theory of New Institutionalism

Douglas North, the representative of new institutionalism, holds that "the system is composed of informal constraints (moral constraints, taboos, habits, traditions and codes of conduct) and formal statutes (constitution and decrees). Kun Wu Gang and Shi Manfei more clearly divided the system into the system of endogeneity and the system of external life. The endogenous system is a solution to all kinds of disputes derived from human experience and derived from the collective life of human society, including habits, morality, experience and customs. The external nature system is designed by the political authority of the ruling community from the top to the bottom and is put into practice. They are clearly formulated in the laws and regulations and are formally implemented by an authoritative body, which has a normative impact on the behavior of the members of the society.