

Research and Analysis on Ecological Environment and Convenient Living in Rural China

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Abstract

In order to enrich the research theory of rural ecological livable and the theory base of socialist market economy, to the government and departments of rural ecological livable construction free of charge, to improve the scientific decision-making ability of grassroots decision-making personnel, a set of research reports submitted to the national development and reform institutions, statistical institutions and local development and reform institutions, statistical institutions and other relevant institutions and departments, to promote the development of rural ecological livable development. It makes an important reference for the development of the ecological livable direction of the countryside.

Keywords

Countryside; Ecology; Livable.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the attention and investment of the state and government to the construction of rural living environment, rural living environment has been greatly improved, but there is still a big gap compared with the city, and the rural situation in different regions of China is significantly different, so it is particularly important to explore the rural construction path suitable for the regional rural environment and development mode. It is also a major social issue affecting people's livelihood. The people are eager to accelerate the improvement of ecological and environmental quality. We should actively respond to people's thoughts, expectations and anxieties, vigorously promote ecological progress, provide more quality ecological products, and continue to meet people's growing needs for a beautiful environment. This study discusses the new rural ecological livable model from the perspective of ecological livable, takes the concept of ecological livable as the core, draws on the development model and experience of domestic and foreign ecological livable projects, applies the concept of rural ecological livable concept to the construction of rural ecological civilization, and regards the potential of rural ecological livable project from the perspective of space. It is of great practical significance to build an ecological livable model in which farmers respond to government policies, the government serves the farmers, and the economic, social and ecological benefits are mutually beneficial and win-win, so as to provide decision-making support for the government's rural ecological livable management.

Ecology and ecological environment are the basis for the survival and development of human society. Without ecology and ecological environment, there would be nothing to talk about, let alone human beings, human society and human social development. In this sense, ecological revitalization is an important basis for rural revitalization. Accelerating the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, enhancing the sense of well-being of hundreds of millions of farmers, consolidating the Party's governance foundation in rural areas, and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation are necessary requirements, which have pointed out the direction and defined the priorities for agricultural and rural reform and development in the

new era. In accordance with the general requirements of thriving industries, livable ecology, civilized village style, effective governance and prosperity, we will establish and improve systems, mechanisms and policies for integrated urban and rural development, and accelerate agricultural and rural modernization. With the deepening of industrialization and urbanization, the level gap between urban and rural areas is still large, and there are still structural problems in rural areas, such as low competitiveness in the quality and efficiency of agricultural development, insufficient supply of rural infrastructure, ecological damage caused by the construction of farmland and water conservancy, and backward living conditions of farmers. The basic national conditions of the dual economic structure require breakthroughs in rural revitalization. First of all, the contribution rate of agriculture to GDP is decreasing year by year. In developed countries, rural areas are still the biggest weak link in development. Secondly, compared with cities and towns, rural infrastructure is still quite lacking, including poor road construction quality, poor power grid equipment and high electricity cost, low centralized water supply ratio and low Internet penetration rate in rural areas. Third, the income gap between urban and rural areas is still widening. Implementing the rural ecological livable Project is a major decision and plan made at the 19th National Congress of the CPC. It is a major historical task in completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and a modern socialist country in all respects. It is the main focus of the work concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new era. It is of great significance to carry out the rural ecological livable project in the new era, and its deep consideration needs to arouse the attention and attention of all circles of society including academia. We will accelerate the establishment of systems for protecting the ecological environment in agriculture and rural areas. These include institutional systems for green agricultural development, institutional systems for preventing and controlling agricultural and rural pollution, and institutional systems for diversified investment in environmental protection.

2. Explore the Applicability of Agricultural Industrialization to Avoid the Collapse of Diversified Agricultural Systems

When practice is the only standard to test the truth, it is not necessary to blindly explore the diversification of the agricultural system, to explore the applicable agricultural industry in China, follow the rural agricultural industrialization system with Chinese characteristics, only those who make a living by farming understand the value of soil. The rural vitalization strategy should be implemented by a group of people who truly understand agriculture and love the countryside. The first prerequisite for the modernization of agricultural production is to achieve large-scale production, because only large-scale production, in the absence of an increase in the amount of land, agricultural large-scale and mechanized operation will increase the per capita productivity, rather than the real yield of land and grain. The reason why scale and mechanization in the field of industrial production can achieve per capita efficiency and increase the total amount of industrial products is that the supply of raw materials that industrial products rely on can increase with the increase of output, while the land resources that restrict agricultural production will not increase with the progress of tools.

3. Correct Treatment of Agricultural Industrialization and Capitalization

At present, the system mechanism of urban-rural integration development is not perfect, there are some obvious system weaknesses, the flow of urban and rural factors still has obstacles, the allocation of urban and rural public resources is still not perfect, the modern agricultural industry system is not perfect, the long-term mechanism of farmers' income needs to be improved. To address the problem of unbalanced and inadequate development, we must, to a large extent, rely on integrated urban and rural development and rural revitalization. The

development imbalance between urban and rural areas and between regions is a weak link and the potential of China's strong domestic market. Industrialization and capitalization of agriculture can make agriculture become an important way for farmers to increase income and get rich. The way out of agricultural industrialization is to lengthen the processing chain of agricultural products and raise the added value of agricultural products. World food production targets have been distorted under international capital controls. China's agriculture needs to be modernized. It needs to shift from the orientation of industrialization to the orientation of ecological agriculture, and from the Western-style mode of agricultural industrialization to the exploration of agricultural modernization suitable for Chinese characteristics and ecological civilization. The process of agricultural plant production is a process based on time and soil, which determines that agricultural production, unlike industrial production, can constantly achieve productivity multiplication through tool innovation.

4. Rural Independence and Differentiation in the Context of Urban-Rural Integration

Rural revitalization is a new driving force for rural development in the new era. Since the beginning of the new century, the central government has increased its support for rural areas. Rural areas should become the main body of development in parallel with urban areas. Policies should be designed from the perspective of rural development, and more attention should be paid to giving full play to rural initiative and fully stimulating rural vitality. In the process of rural revitalization, we should treat rural areas as a whole, give full play to their initiative, change the reality that rural areas were subordinate to cities in the past, establish a new relationship between urban and rural areas, and define a new approach to rural development. Therefore, to implement the rural revitalization strategy and promote the integrated development of urban and rural areas, the key is to fully stimulate the internal driving force of rural development, stimulate the independent ability of farmers to create their own better lives, respect rural autonomy on the premise of maintaining the independence and differentiation of urban and rural areas, and let the villagers become the main body of rural revitalization. In the process of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way, narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas is a landmark task. Under the new circumstances, cities and villages are not dependent on each other, nor are they helping each other. Rather, they are symbiotic relationships in which workers and farmers promote each other, urban and rural areas complement each other and fully integrate.

5. Create a National Agricultural Park and Build a Rural Ecological Tourism Industry Chain

Agricultural park is the use of open countryside and healthy green village, natural leisure and land culture tourism mode with the inspiration of business park, agricultural production, rural life, rural farming culture perception of each other. Wang Guangheng called for the creation of national agricultural park, the rural ecological advantage into the development of ecological economy advantage. To build a rural ecological tourism industry chain. Planning and design should have a global vision and Chinese characteristics. The national construction of agricultural park is a kind of modern agricultural affairs industry chain and value chain continuation. Modern agricultural industry system needs to develop industrial integration, improve the overall competitiveness of the agricultural industry, to achieve sustainable development of agricultural economy, social environment and ecological environment. As a tourism product, agriculture and tourism are combined. Agriculture-related parks at the national level should have exquisite products and unique characteristics, highlight relevant regional characteristics, and create rural landscape with higher standards, ecological

countryside, landscape farming culture, and modern agricultural production organization forms. In some developed countries in Europe and the United States, there are many countryside with beautiful environment as a symbol of modern life, and the quality of life is far higher than that of the city. It has become an important land for population leisure, and some country manor has even become a diplomatic place to receive the head of state.

6. Protection of Rural Atmosphere and Cultural Issues

Now we still have a certain gap with developed countries, and the gap is not in the city, but in the countryside. Rural development is still one of the biggest weaknesses in our development. There are many obvious differences, such as inadequate infrastructure, backward rural living conditions and poor transportation. One of the most obvious differences is the gradual disappearance of traditional culture, some villages deliberately pursue a modern urban life, transforming the countryside in appearance with no difference from the city. For example, the villagers all live in the community. However, some key services due to the city have not been perfected, and the rural development has lost the original rural atmosphere and rural culture.

7. Establishment of Sustainable Endogenous Growth Mechanism in Rural Areas

In view of the existing rural industry, ecological, and cultural resources, more emphasis on the development of rural initiative. Used to stimulate a kind of vitality of rural development. We will establish a more sustainable and endogenous growth mechanism. This is a fundamental change in thinking that establishes a whole new kind of relationship between urban and rural areas. In this way, the rural areas will move from passive acceptance of forced development to active development now, realize revitalization, take the initiative to make a difference, and achieve great progress in the integration of urban and rural areas. Especially combined with the construction of the cadre team proposed in the report of the 19th National Congress, the active input and construction of the talent team will become a new driving force for rural development.

8. Establishing the Mechanism of Bidirectional Flow of Urban and Rural Factors

In the past, the flow of some factors of production from rural to urban channels was unimpeded. Labor, capital, land. On the contrary, these factors flow from the city to the countryside, which is restricted by many institutions. At present, it is urgent to deepen the reform of collective property right system, break the closed nature of rural collectives, and establish an open system environment for rural development. On the one hand, rural areas will continue to provide essential resources for urban development. On the other hand, cities should also provide essential resources for rural areas. Break down the barriers to rural development.

9. Problems Drive the Extension of Urban Infrastructure to the Countryside

At present, there are huge differences between urban and rural infrastructure in many aspects, such as gas, upstream and downstream water and sewage treatment. Of course, these also limit the rural development of ecological resources advantage. We will accelerate the rapid development of urban infrastructure to rural areas and actively accelerate the expansion of infrastructure. Gradually bridging the infrastructure gap between urban and rural areas. We will gradually develop the weak spots in rural development. People can feel the same

comfortable life between urban and rural areas. The urban infrastructure in question extends to the countryside. It's not just about extending the city's tall buildings into the countryside. But on the basis of rural culture and customs to increase the atmosphere of urban life in promoting the quality of rural life and quality of height, but also to achieve high quality of rural development. Strengthen the construction of comprehensive supporting facilities in rural life, such as rural transportation, water conservancy, telecommunications equipment and health, and pay attention to the interconnection and interoperability of urban and rural infrastructure. To achieve unified development and construction of rural and urban areas. Mainly carry out rural water pollution control, urban air pollution control, our village land pollution restoration and control. Some geological disasters and heavy metal pollution, as well as water conservation, rural irrigation system restoration and protection projects. Truly realize the value system of agricultural ecological park.

10. Construction of Characteristic Towns

It can concentrate and gather the beautiful rural environment, different cultural customs, different history and culture, and characteristic resources in the space. To promote the development of distinctive industries and create a unique town that can support the population and industries. Attract more urban resource elements for circulation, enough to accept urban consumption, the town into the countryside. This is in line with the concept of the central government to develop characteristic towns, but also fundamentally increase the ability of rural development from within.

Strengthening the construction of agricultural information service system

Special rural production technology, production conditions, services and the Internet are deeply integrated. The Internet is used to build an e-commerce platform, and the national agricultural Park is built into an agricultural Internet of Things demonstration base, which can explore the application mode of different agricultural products for Internet of Things

11. Conclusion

To improve the rural environment is both a difficulty and a key point. Thriving industries, livable ecology, rural culture, effective governance and a prosperous life are the general requirements for rural development. One of the highlights of the report to the 19th National Congress is the rural revitalization strategy. After we put forward the socialist countryside in the past, it is another major strategy to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. In the strategy of rural revitalization, one of the important tasks is to require ecological livable, to keep the red line of ecological protection, to promote the rapid appreciation of rural natural capital, to make a good ecology as the support point of rural revitalization, to draw a beautiful picture of a new countryside.

Explore the applicability of agricultural industrialization to avoid the collapse of diversified agricultural systems. Be careful not to fall into the trap of overscaling that will lead to the loss of jobs for some farmers, the demise of rural communities, and the destruction of diversity. Strive to study agricultural production and capitalization. Prevent some capital monopolies behind industrialization. How to maintain the independence and difference of rural areas in the process of urban-rural integration is comprehensively analyzed. To create a national agricultural park, build a rural ecological tourism industry chain, and build a manor with Chinese rural characteristics; Establish a more sustainable endogenous growth mechanism, based on rural industrial, ecological, cultural and other resources, pay more attention to give play to the initiative of the countryside, in order to stimulate the vitality of rural development, establish a more sustainable endogenous growth mechanism, follow the six arts farming, truly realize the rural ecological livable, realize the characteristics of rural paradise.

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