

On the Construction of Urban and Rural Ecological Governance Community under the Perspective of Rural Revitalization

-- Taking Qianshan City of Anhui Province as an Example

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Abstract

The proposition of urban-rural integrated development has pointed out a new development direction for rural ecological governance, and the construction of urban-rural ecological governance community has become an important support to promote rural revitalization. Urban-rural eco-governance community and rural revitalization promote each other, urban-rural eco-governance community is a booster to promote rural revitalization, and rural revitalization provides an opportunity for the construction of urban-rural eco-governance community. The motivation for the construction of urban-rural eco-governance community stems from the conceptual cognitive differences, interest structure differences and institutional arrangement injustice in urban-rural eco-governance, which poses a serious challenge to the promotion of rural revitalization. Therefore, the construction of urban-rural eco-governance community needs to explore specific practical paths based on the logic of concept, interest and system. To promote rural revitalization through urban-rural eco-governance community, it is urgent to strengthen the collective identity of urban and rural areas on the concept of eco-governance, promote the fair allocation of urban and rural ecological rights and interests, and promote the just arrangement of urban and rural eco-institutional policies.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Urban-rural Ecological Governance; Community.

1. Introduction

The Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) proposes that the revitalization of the countryside is "prosperous industries, ecological livability, civilized rural customs, effective governance, and a rich life", and the establishment of an "ecologically livable and beautiful countryside with a clean and beautiful living environment, stable and healthy ecosystems, and harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature". It is the construction of "ecological livable and beautiful countryside with clean and beautiful living environment, stable and healthy ecosystem, and harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature". Urban-rural ecological governance community and rural revitalization promote each other, urban-rural ecological governance community is a booster to promote rural revitalization, and rural revitalization provides an opportunity for the construction of urban-rural ecological governance community. This paper explores the new path of urban-rural ecological governance

from the research perspective of ecological governance community, and continuously promotes rural revitalization.

This project selects Qianshan City in Anhui Province as the object of investigation, in order to strengthen the collective recognition of the concept of ecological governance in urban and rural areas, promote the fair allocation of ecological rights and interests in urban and rural areas, and promote the arrangement of justice in urban and rural ecological institutional policies to carry out research. Through field research and multidisciplinary cross-method analysis, the project uses land survey data, economic and social statistics and questionnaire data to analyze and reveal the achievements, problems and obstacles of ecological governance since the reform and opening up, and to build mechanisms, paths and guarantees for the construction of urban-rural ecological governance communities based on the implementation of the strategy for revitalization of the countryside, in order to modernize ecological environmental governance system and governance capacity. Lay the main support for the realization of the modernization of the ecological environment governance system and governance capacity.

With China's sustained economic and social development since the reform and opening-up, industrialization and urbanization have become the main driving forces that have propelled the country's society as a whole forward. According to the latest bulletin of the National Bureau of Statistics, by the end of 2020, the urbanization rate of China's resident population will have exceeded 60 per cent. Behind the rapid development of industrialization and urbanization are serious environmental damage and pollution, while China's long-term rough growth model has also intensified the consumption of resources and the environment. Especially in the urban-rural interface and the vast rural areas, everywhere you can see the predatory resource development, large-scale land exploitation, large-scale industrial pollution emissions, dirty and dilapidated villages. The destruction of the rural ecological environment not only seriously affects the production and life of the majority of the rural society and the farmers living there, but also becomes a constraint on the high-quality development of Chinese society in the new era. The 19th CPC National Congress Report proposes the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization, insisting on the common governance of all people, and focusing on solving the ecological environment problems in rural areas by carrying out actions to improve the rural human environment. 2021 the No.1 document of the central government, "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Accelerating Agricultural and Rural Modernization by Comprehensively Promoting the Revitalization of the Countryside," proposes to implement the five-year action of improving the rural human environment to bring about a significant improvement in the rural ecological environment. The outstanding short boards of rural infrastructure and public services will be made up faster, rural reforms will be pushed forward in depth, and the vitality of rural development will be significantly enhanced. The Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Visionary Goals for the Year 2035 has launched a new journey to build a socialist modernized country in an all-round manner, and during the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan period China will optimize the ecological space for production and living in rural areas through the implementation of actions to build the countryside, continue to improve the appearance of villages and the human. During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, China will optimize the ecological space for production and living in rural areas, continuously improve the appearance of villages and human settlements, build beautiful and livable villages, and modernize the rural ecological and environmental governance system and capacity.

The report of the nineteenth CPC National Congress makes "ecological livability" one of the general requirements of the strategy of rural revitalization, and makes rural ecological governance the main focus of the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. However, the practice of rural ecological governance has shown that, due to the constraints of the dual

social system of urban and rural areas, "the hierarchical relationship between urban and rural areas is characterized by obvious inequality of rights, irrational allocation of resources, and unbalanced development," which has led to an imbalance in the pattern of urban-rural ecological governance. The Overall Program for the Reform of the Ecological Civilization System issued and implemented in 2015 emphasizes that cities and villages should be treated as an organic whole of ecological governance, and that urban and rural ecological governance planning and ecological layouts should be coordinated on the basis of giving full consideration to the carrying capacity of resources and the environment, so as to maintain the unity of the urban and rural ecological governance system. At the same time, the Opinions on the Implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy stresses that in the process of rural revitalization, "urban and rural areas should be developed in an integrated manner" and "a sound institutional mechanism and policy system for urban and rural integrated development should be established". From this, it can be seen that building a community of urban and rural ecological governance and incorporating rural ecological governance into it is of great practical significance to the realization of rural revitalization.

The urban-rural eco-governance community is different from previous research perspectives in that it emphasizes "common" and "same", with "common" focusing on the wholeness of the ecosystem and reflecting the need for ecological governance between urban and rural areas. The "common" focuses on the holistic nature of ecosystems, reflecting the need for ecological governance between urban and rural areas to be jointly protected and governed, and shaping the "community" through the integration of structural forces. The "same" emphasizes that urban-rural ecological governance should be integrated, unified and unified, focusing on the "systemic" nature of urban-rural ecological governance. The wholeness, mobility and interconnectedness of ecological resources make the harm of ecological pollution not only limited to urban or rural areas, but also spreading outward across geographical boundaries, eventually affecting the entire urban and rural society. In the face of the increasingly serious ecological problems, it is necessary to introduce community thinking to solve them, break the traditional segmentation of governance between urban and rural areas, and give full play to the function of ecological governance community. Along with the improvement of urban-rural social integration, the pattern of urban-rural eco-governance has undergone a fundamental shift, and the prototype of urban-rural eco-governance community has been initially formed.

2. Status of Urban and Rural Ecological Governance

In recent years, Qianshan City adheres to the strategy of ecological city, takes ecological revitalization as an important task of rural revitalization, and continuously improves the rural living environment. With the aim of "guarding green water", the city has promoted sewage treatment in townships at a high level; with the goal of building a "landscape and idyllic city, a town with special characteristics and a beautiful countryside in the whole region", the city has vigorously pushed forward the construction of beautiful villages, the "three major revolutions" of rural garbage, sewage and toilets, and the "three major revolutions" of villages and villages. "three revolutions", village cleaning action and other projects, efforts to improve the rural living environment; regional characteristics as the focus of scientific and reasonable urban planning layout; "system construction" as a guarantee to build a multi-party co-management regulatory model.

2.1. Habitat Improvement to Enhance the Value of the Countryside

Qianshan City has built three beautiful countryside demonstration belts around Tianzhu Mountain, Diving River, and Lake Hushan, 160 beautiful countryside center villages and 183 natural village improvement demonstration sites, realizing the full coverage of the construction of the center villages; the whole city to build a "landscape garden historical and cultural city,

characteristic towns, and the whole area of the beautiful countryside", and to pilot the creation of 10 Four appropriate". The harmless treatment rate of domestic garbage reached 100%, the township sewage treatment full coverage, pipe network coverage reached more than 75%, has won the national ecological civilization construction demonstration city, the national regional tourism demonstration area, "green water and green mountains is the golden silver mountain" practice and innovation base, the province's entire county to promote the construction of beautiful villages in the pilot counties, Anhui Province beautiful countryside construction advanced county and other honorary titles.

2.2. "Ecology + Agriculture" to Help Green Agriculture and Rich Agriculture

In recent years, Qianshan City, optimize the agricultural structure and industrial layout, the promotion of green production methods, the implementation of tea plantations, mulberry orchards, orchards, piper betel gardens ecological transformation; built 29 demonstration tablets of chemical fertilizer reduction and efficiency, completed the green prevention and control, the unified prevention and control of 6,752,000 acres, the construction of the national green and healthy farms 3, the national aquatic health aquaculture "five actions Three national-level green healthy farms and one national-level aquatic healthy aquaculture "five actions" demonstration base have been constructed, and 14,200 mu of rice-fishery integrated aquaculture base has been built. There are 1 straw feed production enterprise and 5 energy production enterprises, 10 straw return demonstration patches have been built, the comprehensive utilization rate of straw reaches 94.5%, and the comprehensive utilization rate of industrialized straw is 45%. The recycling and disposal rate of agricultural inputs, waste packaging and waste agricultural film reached 85%. Establish one-to-one linkage mechanism with livestock and poultry scale farms, implement list management, livestock and poultry manure resource utilization rate of 97.58%. Cultivate a number of agro-tourism demonstration sites such as Wolong Villa, Panpu Ecological Park, Shuihao Sightseeing Park, won the National Leisure Agriculture and Rural Tourism Demonstration County, the National Rural one, two, three industries integrated development of the Pilot Zone, etc., the provincial level above the "one village, one product" demonstration villages 15, the city's recreational agriculture business subjects amounted to 632.

2.3. "Ecology + Forestry" to Cultivate A New Engine of Green Development

Relying on Tianzhushan State Forestry Farm's role as a "leader" in promoting the integrated development of forest economy industry, closely focusing on Qianshan City's two top industries of medicine, health and cultural tourism, making full use of the superior geographic and natural advantages and rich forest resources, exploring the efficient forest economy of "resources + brand + marketing To explore the "resources + brand + marketing" mode of efficient forest economy development, accelerate the construction of "create mechanism + strong initiatives + breeding industry + promote transformation" multi-dimensional integration of forestry development and green transformation platform. Tianzhushan Forest invested 70 million yuan to develop 150 acres of wild dendrobium, 300 acres of asparagus, 200 acres of thick park, Tianzhushan dendrobium has become the first brand of understorey planting of Chinese herbs in Qianshan City, and the series of products, such as dendrobium maple dipper, dendrobium straight, dendrobium powder and dendrobium tea, have been awarded the national organic product and national forest ecological labeling product certification, and the national forestry economic demonstration base was approved for Tianzhushan Forest in 2021, with annual output reaching 38 million yuan. base, and the annual output value reaches 38 million yuan.

2.4. "Ecology + System" to Ensure the Effectiveness of Ecological Governance

Establish the "river chief + inspector general", "river chief + sheriff" and other "river chief +" system, implement the ban on mining, fish protection and other measures to make up for the

short board of the water ecological environment, and escort the ecology of rivers and lakes. Innovation and promote the reform of forest management system, create a green growth pole of forest economic development. Improve the "protect green, increase green, green management, green, live green" five green and progress mechanism, enhance the ecological value of forestry; the implementation of the "gold and silver forests, vitality of forests, carbon sinks forests" three major actions to promote the realization of the value of forestry resources. At present, the clear water and green fish swim birds fly river and lake ecological management of the new pattern basically formed, the territory of the state-controlled cross-section of the water quality of 100%, 28 municipal drinking water sources of water quality are up to class II standards. "Five to protect four build three back" river and lake ecological management of new path by the "contemporary water conservancy reform and river and lake long system comprehensive implementation of the practice of exploration", "China Water Conservancy Yearbook" included, and was highly affirmed by the Anhui Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government and popularized in the province.

2.5. "Ecology + Tourism" Empowering Rural Value

Relying on Tianzhu Mountain's good natural and humanistic ecological resources to promote the development of regional tourism, focusing on the Tourism Zone around Tianzhu Mountain, to build the Valley Spring Cultural Park, Tianxian Gorge, Longtan River and other scenic spots, to open up the Lotus Peak - Alchemy Lake - Xiaodongguan new tour line, built the Haixin Valley, the humble encounter, Yu Hua House, such as the medium- and high-end around the Tianzhu Mountain lodging industry cluster. Drive the surrounding villages and towns out of poverty, tourism poverty alleviation drive more than 8,000 households out of poverty, radiation 26,000 people, 2021 boutique lodging annual operating income of nearly 100 million yuan, indirectly driving employment of more than 6,000 people, per capita income of nearly 3,000 yuan.

3. Mechanisms and Paths for Building the Urban-rural Ecological Governance Community

3.1. Institutional Logic of Building Urban-rural Ecological Governance Community

The urban-rural ecological governance community implies the need for incentive and constraint institutional arrangements, which can adjust the distribution of benefits and governance behaviors between urban and rural areas, reduce the uncertainty in urban-rural ecological governance, and avoid the risk of opportunism. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "the protection of the ecological environment must rely on institutions and the rule of law. Only by implementing the strictest system and the most rigorous rule of law can we provide a reliable guarantee for the construction of ecological civilization." In the logical relationship between the system and the community, the community is the formulator and implementer of the system, and at the same time, the community can also be understood as the product of the system's conception. If the community of urban and rural ecological governance can be constructed only by relying on the common interests, conceptual identity and common understanding between the city and the countryside, this view is undoubtedly one-sided. The practice of urban-rural ecological governance shows that the transfer of environmental pollutants from cities to villages has triggered the phenomena of "uphill to the countryside" and "garbage surrounding villages". The ecological common interests between urban and rural areas should be transformed into reality, and the effective operation of the urban-rural ecological governance community needs to be realized by relying on ecological institutional arrangements.

3.2. The Construction Path of Urban-rural Ecological Governance Community in the Promotion of Rural Revitalization

At this stage, the degree of social integration between urban and rural areas has been further improved, the pattern of urban and rural ecological governance has undergone profound changes, and the prototype of urban-rural ecological governance community has gradually emerged. The construction of urban-rural ecological governance community is the fundamental way to promote rural ecological revitalization and urban-rural ecological integration and development. The construction of urban-rural ecological governance community urgently needs to strengthen the collective recognition of the concept of ecological governance between urban and rural areas, promote the fair allocation of ecological rights and interests between urban and rural areas, and push forward the arrangement of urban-rural ecological institutional policies.

3.2.1. Strengthening the Collective Identity of Urban and Rural Areas on the Concept of Ecological Governance

First, establish the green development concept of harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature. The 19th CPC National Congress Report proposes that "we must establish and practice the concept that green water and green mountains are golden silver mountains, adhere to the basic state policy of saving resources and protecting the environment, and treat the ecological environment like life" to promote the realization of modernization in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature. In order to

Therefore, local governments in the process of economic development need to reverse the government's performance evaluation system assessment method, focusing on the examination of the masses of ecological well-being index, the effectiveness of ecological governance and public satisfaction with green development and other indicators, to the green GDP accounting system as the main standard of cadres' performance appraisal, and its assessment weight to be increased, and gradually reverse the "developmentalism" and the "GDP" concept. The green GDP accounting system will be used as the main standard for cadres' performance appraisal, and its weight will be increased, so as to gradually reverse the development concepts of "developmentism" and "GDP is the most important".

Second, cultivate the concept of urban-rural ecological governance of common governance and sharing. The construction of urban-rural eco-governance community needs to be led by the concept of common governance and sharing. Common governance is the operation mode of urban-rural eco-governance community, and urban-rural eco-governance can only be promoted through concrete and institutionalized common governance. The urban-rural eco-governance community needs to be led by the concept of shared governance and sharing, and the sharing of urban and rural eco-benefits should motivate and mobilize multiple governance subjects to sustainably invest in urban-rural eco-governance, and identify with the urban-rural eco-governance community, so as to create an urban-rural eco-governance pattern of shared governance and sharing.

3.2.2. Promote the Fair Allocation of Ecological and Environmental Rights and Interests between Urban and Rural Areas.

Firstly, ensure that ecological governance funds are allocated to the countryside in a skewed manner. The shortage of funds for rural ecological governance has made the modernization of rural ecological governance a serious challenge, and has become a bottleneck restricting the revitalization of rural ecology. In order to effectively alleviate the financial difficulties of rural ecological governance, the central government and local governments at all levels should strengthen the financial support for rural ecological governance, and prioritize and appropriately increase rural ecological governance financial investment in the priorities of local government financial expenditures at this level.

Secondly, the construction of rural ecological governance infrastructure should be strengthened. On the basis of guaranteeing the ecological governance funds to the countryside tilted allocation, local governments at all levels should strictly implement the rural ecological governance funds earmarked, and actively promote the rural ecological governance infrastructure construction. Local governments at the county level should, in accordance with the guidelines for rural ecological governance infrastructure construction, scientifically plan the siting and design of rural garbage recycling and treatment stations and sewage treatment plants, and township governments should actively fulfill the functions of garbage transfer stations and sewage treatment plants, and actively purchase related equipment. The Three-Year Action Plan for the Improvement of Rural Habitat Environment clearly points out that it "guides areas with the conditions to organically combine the construction of rural environmental infrastructure with characteristic industries, leisure agriculture and rural tourism, so as to realize the integrated development of rural industries and the improvement of the human habitat environment in a mutually reinforcing and progressive manner". To this end, rural ecological governance infrastructure construction should be actively integrated with rural industrial revitalization, and local governments at all levels should take rural ecological revitalization as an opportunity to build ecological governance infrastructure that combines rural ecological realities with differences in ecological and environmental resource endowments, to lead rural ecological governance with green development, and to continually resolve urban-rural ecological governance imbalances and achieve a rebalancing of urban and rural ecological rights and interests.

4. Guarantee Measures for the Construction of Urban-rural Ecological Governance Community

4.1. Realizing Urban-rural Ecological Governance System

First of all, build a unified planning system for urban and rural ecological development. The construction of urban-rural ecological community in the new era needs to improve and standardize the integration system of urban-rural ecological planning and ecological environmental facilities, break down the administrative planning and hierarchical barriers between urban and rural areas, pay attention to the horizontal articulation of each other, and realize the organic unity of urban and rural ecological planning and land planning in ecological governance. In rural ecological governance and rural green development, it is necessary to carry out scientific and rational layout and orderly improvement of urban and rural production, living and ecological space, optimize urban and rural ecological industrial structure and layout, build ecological boundaries and ecological order, and constantly reach the goal of urban and rural ecological green integrated development. As the relationship between urban and rural ecosystems is interdependent, to make up for the shortcomings of rural ecological governance, it is necessary to reverse the previous city-centered segmented governance model, and realize the virtuous cycle of interaction and organic integration of urban and rural ecological environment.

Secondly, the urban-rural ecological governance system should be improved. To build an urban-rural ecological community, it is necessary to transform the city and countryside from the original divide-and-rule to synergistic linkage, and give full play to the effect of urban-rural ecological co-governance and urban-rural ecological synergy as a whole. Urban and rural ecological governance data and information sharing, ecological governance joint law enforcement, ecological governance supervision and emergency response to ecological environmental crises, etc. should be based on the big data informatization platform and wisdom sharing system to achieve information and data interchange, so as to build a joint prevention, joint control, joint governance and linkage of urban and rural ecological governance pattern.

The establishment of a coordinated system of urban and rural ecological governance can help urban and rural areas to realize the improvement and enhancement of the ecological environment in cooperation, and continuously meet the needs of the people for a better ecological life in the new era.

4.2. Promote the Fair Distribution of Ecological and Environmental Interests in Urban and Rural Areas

First, improve the urban-rural ecological interests compensation system. The urban-rural ecological compensation system is a barrier to the respect and maintenance of rural ecosystems, and an institutional innovation to effectively adjust the imbalance between urban and rural ecological interests. The key to establishing a sound urban-rural ecological compensation system is to realize ecological compensation in an institutionalized, standardized and legalized way, and to establish the responsibility mechanism of urban-rural ecological compensation, urban-rural ecological compensation standards and compensation methods, as well as urban-rural ecological compensation fund raising methods and transfer payments and other related contents in the form of legislation and regulations, so as to build an urban-rural ecological compensation system with the coordinated participation of the government, enterprises and public institutions, urban and rural residents and environmental protection organizations, and to safeguard and protect urban-rural ecological interests. In this way, the urban-rural ecological compensation system will be constructed with the participation of the government, enterprises and institutions, urban and rural residents and environmental protection organizations, so as to safeguard urban and rural ecological justice.

Secondly, to realize the equalization of urban and rural ecological services. The construction of urban-rural ecological community in the new era is to break the traditional pattern of urban-rural ecological imbalance, to build an integrated pattern of urban-rural ecological green development, to realize the free, efficient and scientific flow and allocation of ecological environmental resources, ecological public products, ecological public services and ecological governance funds between urban and rural areas, and to shape a new type of urban-rural ecological relationship of urban-rural ecological integration and common enhancement. To promote the fair distribution of urban and rural ecological governance rights and interests, it is necessary to continuously adjust the focus of ecological governance policies, to promote the extension of urban and rural ecological public services to the rural society, and to tilt the financial investment, capacity building and environmental protection facilities to the countryside, to increase the supply of ecological services in the countryside, and to realize the balanced investment in urban and rural ecological governance and equal development of ecological governance infrastructures, so as to construct a pattern of urban-rural ecological symbiosis of interests.

4.3. Construct a Governance Pattern of Urban-rural Ecological Cooperation and Common Governance

First of all, open up the rural ecological governance space and improve the overall effectiveness of ecological cooperation and shared governance. In constructing the governance pattern of urban-rural ecological cooperation and co-governance, it is necessary to give the township government the authority of environmental protection and ecological governance, and establish the village committee as the rural ecological governance organization and give it the authority of ecological and environmental protection. In the operation of rural ecological governance mechanism, we should improve and perfect the rural ecological governance institutions, set up rural ecological and environmental protection self-governance or cooperation mechanism, and the village committee should set up environmental protection commissioners to protect the ecological and environmental rights of the peasants, so as to realize the overall enhancement of the effectiveness of rural ecological governance. In this

regard, Hunan's Orchard Town has come out with its own characteristics. This town, through the establishment of rural environmental protection cooperatives.

By establishing rural environmental protection cooperatives, this town implements the "household collection, classification treatment, government subsidies, villagers' autonomy, cooperative operation" model of living garbage treatment, builds an ecological environment grid governance model, and at the same time hires retired people to supervise rural ecological sanitation from time to time to improve the villagers' autonomy mechanism of rural ecological governance.

Secondly, the construction of rural ecological participation mechanism, strengthen the coordination of ecological cooperation and common governance. Construction of rural ecological participation mechanism on the one hand, we must clearly clarify the ecological governance of the main powers and responsibilities, especially highlighting the ecological governance of the local government's coordination responsibility, the enterprise's rural ecological governance responsibility to broaden, strengthen the villagers of the rural ecological environmental governance supervision responsibility, build "social voice, the government face, the enterprise money" of the rural ecological governance powers and responsibilities. System. On the other hand, to address different governance problems in rural ecological governance, establish an ecological governance consultation system based on democratic consultation, rational tolerance and equal dialog among multiple governance subjects, take into account the economic benefits of enterprises while maintaining the ecological public welfare of the countryside, form a consensus on rural ecological governance, and carry out ecological cooperation and common governance actions.

Finally, strengthen the supervision and constraint mechanism of rural ecological governance to enhance the effectiveness of ecological cooperative governance. On the one hand, it is necessary to clearly define the assessment and evaluation standards of rural ecological governance, and absorb the suggestions of multiple governance bodies in the formulation of the assessment and evaluation system, so as to promote the return of rural ecological governance to the realization of people's ecological rights and interests, and to meet the people's ecological needs for a better life. On the other hand, the construction and implementation of rural ecological governance before, during and after the supervision mechanism and the ecological responsibility reward and punishment mechanism, for rural ecological governance in the governance of outstanding effectiveness of the governance body to be recognized and rewarded, and vice versa to be severely punished, so as to enhance the effectiveness of rural ecological governance of the pluralistic subject of ecological cooperation and common governance.

Effectiveness of ecological cooperation and co-governance of multiple subjects in rural ecological governance can be enhanced.

5. Conclusion

Rural ecological environment management is a complex systematic project, which requires the joint participation of all governance subjects in the production and living practices of rural society to form an "ecological environment management community" in order to promote the modernization of rural ecological environment civilization. Through the historical analysis of the development and evolution of rural ecological environment problems, it is proposed that the construction of "rural ecological environment governance community" should be a kind of ecological environment governance community with urban and rural grass-roots society as the field, based on the ecological rights and interests associated with each other, based on the concept of common ecological resources development, based on the common ecological environment construction behaviors, and oriented to promote the modernization of ecological environment governance as the goal.

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