

A Detailed Study on the Regulation System of Rural Human Settlement Environment

-- Based on the Empirical Investigation of G Town in L County

Tao Jin

School of Finance and Public Administration, Anhui University of Finance and Economics,
Bengbu, China

Abstract

The improvement of rural living environment is an important basis for rural revitalization. The successful cases of implementing the "Three cleanings and One Reform" measures in the fine construction of the rural human settlement environment remediation system in G Town, L County provide the following experiences: strengthen the farmer's subjective responsibility, farmer as the center of governance mode; Under the leadership of rural grassroots Party organizations, multi-subject collaborative participation governance model; Innovate the way of publicity, establish the idea of environmental protection consciousness; A governance mechanism that combines dynamic evaluation and open supervision. In this way, farmers' subjective role will be brought into play, and the system for improving rural living environment will be refined, scientific and systematic to help rural revitalization.

Keywords

Rural Governance; Human Settlement Environment Improvement; Institutionalized Governance.

1. The Introduction of Problem

The improvement of rural living environment is the basic work of building a beautiful countryside. In 2021, the No.1 Central Document further proposed a five-year campaign to improve the living environment. Therefore, how to further improve the effectiveness of rural residential environment improvement and build a beautiful countryside has become an important issue at present. Under the influence of macro policies, the fine construction of system has become an important dimension of rural governance, and the fine construction of human settlement environment regulation system is a typical one. It is of new practical significance to discuss how to renovate rural human settlement environment from the point of view of system fine construction.

Most academic research on rural human settlements environment regulation is the combination of different governance concepts of the present situation of the rural residential environment renovation [1], problem [2], and countermeasures[3][4] and future [5] etc were discussed. Existing rural residential environment governance concept can be divided into the following categories, first, the villagers' autonomy concept: from the perspective of villagers autonomy make certain autonomy to give organizations at the grass-roots level, take farmers as the main body the rural residential environment of governance [6]. Villagers council, for example demonstrates the autonomous governance as a temporary mechanism the superiority and necessity of [7]. Secondly, multi-center collaborative governance concept: think the government should based on the collaborative governance theory, establish the multi-agent collaboration to rule the governance mechanism of [8], or from the government, market and

society three principal aspects of rural living environment along with the governance path [9]. Third, cooperation governance idea: combining autonomous mode and cooperative governance mode, while keeping both under the premise of the reasonable, put forward the rural residential environment cooperation governance idea [10]. In this paper, based on the investigation of the implementation of "Three cleanings and one reform" measures in L County and G Town, combined with the fine governance theory, focusing on the fine construction of rural human settlement environment remediation system, emphasizing that farmers are the subject of practice and value of rural governance, to explore the fine path of rural human settlement environment remediation system. We will promote the integration of rural areas into the institutional construction of rural governance.

2. Practical Exploration: The Experience of Implementing "Three Cleanings and One Reform" in G Town, L County

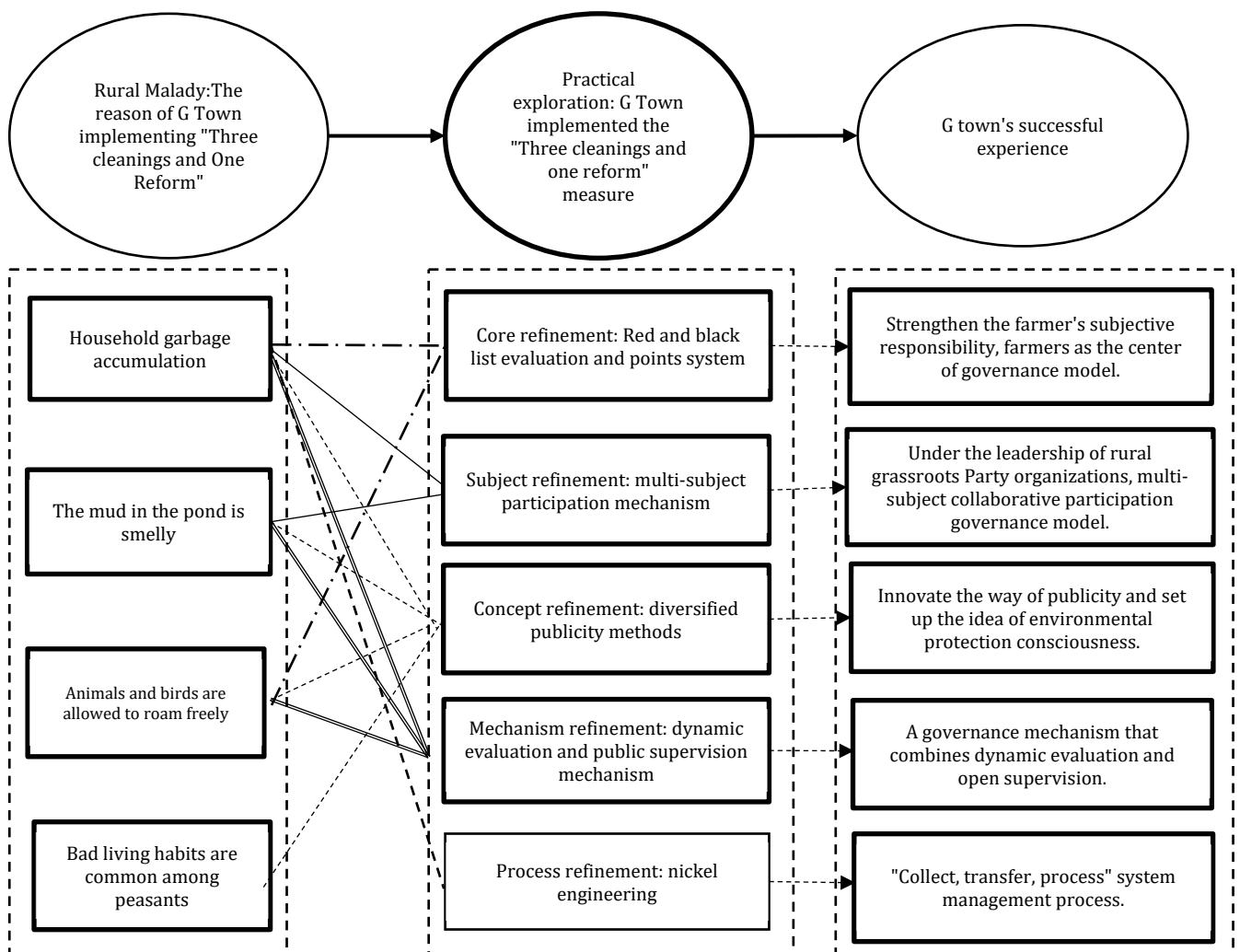


Figure 1. The logical illustration of the rural human settlement environment regulation system

L County is located in the southwest of Anhui Province, at the junction of three provinces, with a total area of 3,814 square kilometers. The county has a permanent population of about 490,000 and the rural permanent population of about 290,000, accounting for 58% of the county's permanent population. It can be seen that farmers are the main group in L County, and the countryside is an important part of L County. Today, L County is a mecca for environmental protection and tourism development. But before the implementation of rural living

environment remediation work, also like most county rural areas, farmers almost did not protect the rural environment, improve the awareness of living environment. Environmental governance is dependent on rural governments at the grassroots level, and it is obvious that a single entity is unable to handle and supervise the vast rural areas, which leads to widespread problems such as garbage accumulation, smelly sludge in ponds and ditches, and the random release of poultry. The rural environmental protection work can not be in-depth and the effect of remediation is not lasting, the protection system, supervision system and follow-up maintenance mechanism in the remediation work are not sound and the remediation process is extensive, and the results of the grass-roots government's remediation work once lost effectiveness with the passage of time.

In order to improve the quality of life of rural residents and change their bad living habits, we will continue to improve the rural living environment. On the basis of the original regulation system and improvement results, G Town of L County further carried out a detailed construction of the rural living environment regulation system, and vigorously promoted the "three cleanings and one reform" measures in each village group (three cleanings and one reform "includes cleaning up rural garbage, village ponds and ditches, livestock and poultry manure pollution and changing farmers' bad living habits). As shown in Figure 1, the implementation of the "Three cleanings and one reform" measures in G Town has improved the effectiveness of the remediation of rural human settlements in the town, changed the original bad living habits of farmers to a large extent, and provided successful experience for the improvement of rural human settlements in other towns.

2.1. G Town of L County Implemented the "Three cleanings and One Reform" Measure

2.1.1. Core Refinement: Red and Black List Evaluation.

In the work of "Three cleanings and one reform", the grass-roots government of G Town carried out regular health checks on all rural households and carried out various evaluation activities. The village group was taken as the unit to evaluate the success of the 100-day rural cleaning campaign. Each village group rated two to three cleanest households and one least clean household. The 30 cleanest households, 10 least cleanest households and 5 most beautiful villages will be evaluated by the whole village. A "Red and black list" will be set up at the village headquarters and the results will be published. Families that fail to meet hygienic standards in the evaluation activities are criticized, and they are not considered to be included in public service positions. The rural environment should be combined with farmers' own interests, and the farmers' thoughts should be changed from "I want to participate" to "I want to participate", so as to clarify the subjective responsibility of farmers in the improvement of rural living environment and promote them to develop a good concept of health.

2.1.2. Subject Refinement: Multi-Subject Participation Model

In the rectification work, G Town emphasizes the leading position of rural grass-roots Party organizations, which plays a promoting role in farmers' active participation in the governance of rural human settlements. The rural cleaning action is guided by the township government uniformly, with the participation of all village committees, and the renovation work is divided into each village group to avoid the phenomenon of overstepping the authority and buck-passing in the renovation work. At the same time, in order to ensure that the cleaning action can be carried out for a long time and the source of funds for the action is stable, the government of G Town cooperates with enterprises, and certain enterprises participate in the construction of the garbage incineration power generation project. The power generation income is distributed to the enterprise income and the special fund of the "Three Cleanies and One Reform" action, which effectively uses garbage and turns waste into treasure, and establishes a "green barrier" for the rural environment. At the same time, the government of G Town signed

a labor service agreement with G Town in the form of annual fixed wages, and employed farmers as public welfare personnel. The public welfare personnel regularly cleaned the garbage in the village and on the road, or cleaned the public toilets in the village, so that farmers could become a new force in the governance of the living environment. This multi-subject participation mechanism has effectively promoted the improvement of rural human settlement environment.

2.1.3. Concept Refinement: Diversified Publicity Methods.

In order to promote the implementation of the "Three Qing and one reform" measures, the villager's bad living habits should be changed from the ideology. Shuanghe Town according to local conditions, adopt a variety of publicity. Township governments send propaganda personnel to the village tour to promote health knowledge, each village using the village sound radio, civilized slogans, wechat public number, widely publicized the new era of civilization activities. To deal with farmers in a way that they understand and appreciate, so that farmers are willing to participate in rural sanitation activities.

2.1.4. Mechanism Refinement: Dynamic Evaluation and Public Supervision Mechanism.

In rural governance, the development of rural economy and farmers' higher demand for rural living environment require the governing body to develop more refined dynamic evaluation and public supervision system. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the "three Qing and one reform" measures, the residential environment improvement work can be carried out in depth, Shuanghe Town implements the rural cleaning work a Monday inspection, a January assessment, a January cash, a quarter adjustment of the dynamic evaluation system. Mainly check the on-the-job status and work quality of personnel, link the assessment results with wages, and cash the salary of rural cleaning personnel annually according to the assessment results. At the same time, send village cadres on-site supervision, visit the masses, random undercover visits, according to whether the courtyard is clean, whether the road is clean, whether the greening is implemented and other standards, its performance as a reference basis for the village renovation work performance assessment and award allocation.

2.1.5. Process Refinement: Nickel Engineering.

In order to ensure the long-term effectiveness of environmental improvement, G Town widely promoted the "five-cent project", that is, advocated that each village share five cents a day, and paid village cleaners regularly clean the public toilets and sanitation in the village. In this way, a more complete systematic cleaner system and garbage recycling system were established, and township garbage recycling stations were built. The county to achieve full coverage of garbage recycling facilities and cleaners, to achieve fine garbage disposal mechanism.

3. Inspiration from Experience

3.1. Strengthen the Farmer's Subjective Responsibility, Farmers as the Center of Governance Model.

Farmers are the masters of the countryside, and the concept of fine governance requires that the grass-roots government must take farmers as the center in the rectification action, and make clear the subjective status of farmers and their subjective responsibility and obligation to maintain the rural living environment. Grassroots governments may establish a "red and black" rating system, and implement "three guarantees in front of the door" and "points system". At the same time, farmers' courtyard hygiene should be graded and evaluated on a monthly basis, and families with clean courtyards should be given certain points and honorary titles, and public welfare workers should be given priority to be included, effectively enhancing farmers' consciousness and initiative. We have implemented detailed governance to the "last meter" and "last person" to ensure a clean, tidy and orderly rural environment all year round.

3.2. Under the Leadership of Rural Grassroots Party Organizations, Multi-Subject Collaborative Participation Governance Model.

Fine governance requires the governance mode of "multi-subject coordination". For the improvement of rural human settlements, local governments, township enterprises and farmers themselves must actively explore effective ways to guide and standardize the improvement of rural human settlements under the leadership of rural grass-roots Party organizations. A multi-party participatory public governance system is formed by adopting a multi-center governance model with the leadership of grassroots Party organizations, the leading role of the government, the pillar of enterprises, the main body of farmers and the participation of various social forces.

3.3. Innovating the Way of Publicity and Setting-up the Idea of Environmental Protection Consciousness.

Affected by the dual structure of urban and rural areas, there are problems of information asymmetry and farmers lack of professional knowledge. This makes the countryside living environment remediation there is a huge propaganda obstacle. The concept of fine governance not only requires fine institution construction, but also includes fine idea. The refinement of concept is the soul of the refinement of system. Especially in the practice of rural governance, how to achieve long-term and effective results of human settlement environment governance is particularly important. In this regard, the work of human settlement environment remediation must increase the publicity efforts, innovate the publicity methods, for farmers of different cultural levels and different age groups, adopt different publicity methods to guide people to take the initiative to participate in environmental remediation, ensure that the masses can effectively receive and understand the information, and gradually change the traditional ideas of farmers. Guide rural farmers to take the initiative to maintain the rural environment, cultivate their good health and safety awareness and civilized rural living habits, and create a rural environment of "start from ourselves, everyone is responsible" atmosphere.

3.4. A Governance Mechanism that Combines Dynamic Evaluation and Open Supervision.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the results of the improvement of rural human settlements, local governments should establish a more detailed dynamic evaluation system, in order to promote the villagers and relevant responsible persons to change their work style, establish a stronger sense of discipline, enhance the post responsibility consciousness and work efficiency, and create a satisfactory human settlements. At the same time, we have established a mechanism for the masses to work for, participate in and supervise, and set up consultation and supervision telephones at relevant public locations to receive inquiries and reports from the masses. Timely verification of problems reported to ensure that environmental problems are solved in a timely manner and the countryside remains clean and orderly for a long time.

3.5. "Collect, Transfer, Process" System Management Process.

In the process of urbanization, many governance modes in rural areas tend to be "outpatient" emergency governance mode. Grass-roots governments generally tend to be "task-based", emphasizing construction rather than mechanism, resulting in the lack of long-term sustainable governance in the later period. The refined governance mode emphasizes the whole process of governance. In this regard, local governments should establish and improve the rural public environmental cleaning system, promote the whole area, carry out the treatment of rural household garbage in an orderly manner, establish a mechanism of "village collection, town transport and county treatment", effectively connect the links of "front-end collection, mid-end transport and end-end disposal", establish and improve all links of garbage treatment, and

guarantee the unified recycling and treatment of rural garbage. Realize the structure mechanism of intensive allocation and systematic integration of social resources. At the same time, we will improve the mechanism for the management and protection of rural living environment facilities, and form a long-term mechanism for civil construction, civil management and shared benefits.

4. Conclusion

The improvement of rural living environment is an important way to realize rural revitalization. Rural multi-subjects should carry out detailed, systematic and regular construction of rural human settlement environment regulation system, promote all-round, three-dimensional, no dead Angle, and all-field regulation, so that rural areas can be more widely and deeply integrated into rural governance system construction.

Acknowledgments

Anhui University of Finance and Economics Graduate Research Innovation Fund Project (ACYC2021073).

References

- [1] Bian S P. Current situation and innovation research of rural human settlement environment improvement under the background of beautiful countryside construction -- Based on the practice of beautiful countryside construction in Jiangsu and Zhejiang regions. *Journal of Nanjing University of Technology (Social Sciences Edition)*,20,19(06):62-72+112.
- [2] Jin T , Xue T. Fine governance of rural ecological environment: logical dimension and practical approach. *Journal of Theoretical Research*,2020(04):158-164.
- [3] Zhang Z F. Existing problems and countermeasures in rural human settlement environment remediation. *Modern Rural Science and Technology*,2021(03):102-103.
- [4] Yu Fawen, Hou Xiaomin, Hao Xinbo. Current situation and countermeasures of rural human settlement environment remediation in the new era. *Journal of Zhengzhou University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition)*, 2018, 51(3): 64-68, 159.
- [5] Yang L M, Liu W. Research status and prospect of rural human settlement environment remediation. *Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Monthly*,2021,34(01):152-157.
- [6] Leng Bo. Administration-led autonomy: practice and mechanism of rural human settlement environment governance. *Journal of South China Agricultural University (Social Science Edition)*, 2021, 20(6): 15-22.
- [7] Tian Meng, Sun Min. Study on autonomous mode of rural Human settlement environment remediation -- taking Villagers' Council as an example. *Research on socialism with Chinese Characteristics*, 2021, (3): 85-94.
- [8] Wang W, Liu S H. Practice path of cooperative governance of rural human settlements: A case study of "demonstration of thousands of villages and improvement of thousands of villages" in Zhejiang Province. *Guangxi Social Sciences*, 2020, (6): 52-56.
- [9] Chen Shuiguang, Sun Xiaoxia, Su Shipeng. Theoretical Interpretation and Realization Path of Cooperative Governance of rural Human Settlement Environment -- Re-examination of academic debate based on the new changes of capitalist economy . *Fujian Forum (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition)*, 2020, (1): 81-89.
- [10] Hu Yang. Institutional advantages and implementation path of cooperative governance of rural human settlement environment. *Yunnan Social Sciences*, 2021, (2): 84-91.