

# Research on the Problems and Countermeasures of Rural Human Settlement Environment Governance in Bengbu City from the Perspective of Ecological Revitalization

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## Abstract

Bengbu's rural human settlements environment governance has initially completed the first three-year tasks. In the next five years, Bengbu City will further complete the task of improving rural human settlements environment governance. This is an important turning point for Bengbu City to complete rural revitalization and build a beautiful countryside. . This project will analyze the basic situation of the rural areas of Bengbu City, the governance measures and achievements of rural human settlements, and through field research, questionnaire surveys and other research methods, explore the problems existing in the governance process, analyze the reasons behind them, and explore the problems in the ecological environment. Under the guidance of the concept of revitalization, effective measures and experiences are summarized.

## Keywords

Ecological Revitalization; Human Settlement Environment Governance; Governance Issues; Countermeasure Research.

## 1. Research Significance and Literature Review

### 1.1. Practical and Theoretical Significance

Improving and perfecting the governance of rural human settlements is one of the detailed explanations of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation and effectively linking up the rural community revitalization strategy. In the context of the in-depth implementation of the ecological revitalization strategy, the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy not only covers the two economic prosperity, but also covers a beautiful natural environment, livability, business, and tourism. The premise of building a beautiful China is to promote the construction of a beautiful countryside. The governance of rural human settlements is the top priority for the revitalization of rural ecology and the promotion of the construction of beautiful and livable villages. The content of this article focuses on how to manage the rural human settlements in Bengbu City, analyzes the problems existing in the comprehensive improvement of the human settlements in recent years, and proposes more scientific and reasonable solutions to promote the implementation of follow-up work, and provide rural people in other parts of the country Provide reference for the practice of living environment governance, and promote the completion of rural human settlement environment governance work across the country.

Promoting the governance of rural human settlements is an important task for the in-depth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, but the ineffective comprehensive

improvement of the rural environment has always been the biggest shortcoming restricting the development of our country in the new era. The content of this article is based on the existing literature, from the perspectives of economic development, political history, etc. to analyze the current situation of the improvement of rural human settlements in Bengbu City and conduct in-depth research. From a certain point of view, this has important theoretical significance for enriching the research content of rural environmental governance in our country and providing new research content and perspectives for the research content of building a beautiful China.

## **1.2. Research Status at Home and Abroad**

The quality of rural human settlements environment governance affects the health of farmers. There is an obvious positive correlation between a good rural living environment and service life. Generally speaking, there are various factors restricting the quality of comprehensive improvement of rural human settlements. There are obvious differences in the main driving factors in different regions. Therefore, to promote the construction of rural human settlements in different regions, the means of comprehensive improvement are also different. Relevant data show that the popularity and awareness of rural environmental pollution problems among grassroots government departments is low, the specific policies of information management and fiscal and taxation policies are insufficient in the theory and practice of comprehensive rectification, and the implementation of relevant policies is not strong enough. In addition, the enthusiasm of farmers for this construction project is not very high, and their willingness to pay for the comprehensive improvement of the rural living environment is also relatively low, and there is no way to achieve the expected results. There is always a big gap between the comprehensive improvement of rural human settlements and urban townships. It is imminent to change the appearance of rural areas. To this end, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the guidance of the concept that green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains, strengthen infrastructure construction, thinking innovation, technological update and governance models, and comprehensively promote the level of rural ecological governance.

Compared with domestic research results, foreign research on human settlements is developed on the basis of urban environmental studies, and the analysis will be mostly based on the background of urbanization. On this basis, foreign scholar Burns analyzed the negative impact of the rural settlement environment from the perspective of urban economic construction in 1982. Emily believes that the ecological environment and political system should be combined to promote the construction of rural economy. In 1970, Hansen proposed to increase investment in technology and education in rural areas. In 1963, Thomas studied the traffic problems around the mountainous countryside in England, and emphasized its necessity for the governance of human settlements.

## **2. Current Situation of Rural Human Settlements Environment Governance in Bengbu City**

### **2.1. Basic Situation of Rural Human Settlement Environment Governance in Bengbu City**

In 2018, Bengbu City issued the "Three-Year Action Plan for Bengbu Rural Human Settlement Environment Governance", which proposed to promote rural waste management, strengthen the construction of public toilets in villages, improve the appearance of public spaces, and establish a four-unification model. And in conjunction with the "weekly supervision, monthly dispatch" work system, random unannounced visits, direct visits to the scene and other methods of understanding are used to check the progress of rural human settlements in various counties and districts. In the past three years, the rural living environment in Bengbu City has

been greatly improved: the penetration rate of sanitary toilets has increased significantly, rural domestic waste has been fully market-oriented, rural domestic sewage has been effectively treated, the living environment of villages has been significantly improved, and village planning has been effectively promoted, All aspects of construction have achieved effective results. However, from the perspective of effectiveness, there are still some outstanding problems in the process of rural human settlements governance.

## **2.2. Problems in Rural Human Settlement Environment Governance**

### **2.2.1. Lack of Farmers' Awareness of Environmental Protection**

As of the seventh national census, about 11.59% of the population in Bengbu have a university (including junior college) education, the average education years of the population aged 15 and above is 9.19 years, and the average education years of the national population is 9.91 years. The urbanization rate of Bengbu City is 58.58%, and the national urbanization rate is 64.72%. Regardless of the level of education or economic development, Bengbu City still has a lot of room for development. Affected by the epidemic in recent years, the overall economic development of Bengbu City has been slow, and a large number of high-quality young laborers have flowed out. Most of the permanent residents in rural areas are elderly people and left-behind children. Generally speaking, the rural economy of Bengbu City is relatively lagging behind, and the education level of the rural permanent residents is low, which leads to the lack of farmers' awareness of environmental protection and governance initiative.

### **2.2.2. Low Management Efficiency**

Ten years ago, Huaiyuan County, Bengbu City was a large straw county, and the utilization rate of straw resources was less than 30%, and most of the rest were burned or discarded, causing great pollution to the environment; after 2014, the government took the initiative to take measures to prohibit the burning of straw in rural areas, to carry out the comprehensive utilization of straw, although progress has been made during this period, but the results are insufficient. After 2020, the Bengbu Municipal People's Government will officially promote the five major projects, open up new ways of high-quality comprehensive utilization of straw, and introduce corresponding measures. However, there are still problems such as punishment and lax supervision during the implementation process. Some burning ban enforcement points are unattended, and straws are randomly thrown and other situations are not uncommon. Whether it is ecological environment protection or rural human settlement environment governance, because the government and other managers are often policy makers, while farmers are often passive recipients, the object of governance should always be the external environment rather than the people, so management and planning, etc. We must make it convenient and beneficial to the people, and we must fully understand the opinions of farmers in the process of implementing policies, so as to improve management efficiency and governance effects.

### **2.2.3. Insufficient Infrastructure Construction**

Infrastructure construction is an important material condition for ecological revitalization. For this reason, Bengbu City has also invested a lot of money in related infrastructure construction. However, the long-term equipment utilization efficiency is low and it is difficult to adhere to long-term governance. As a result, even if there is infrastructure investment, the effect has not met expectations. Rural sewage treatment has always been a major problem in the improvement of the rural living environment in Bengbu City. The quality of project construction is generally not high, and the follow-up operation and maintenance cannot keep up. This increases the cost of treatment and makes it difficult to improve the effectiveness of treatment. Since the economic development of Bengbu City has stagnated slightly since the epidemic, capital flow is relatively tight. Due to different sources of funds in the financing process, there is no clear responsible person for the construction subject, and the separation of construction

and management hinders environmental improvement. In addition, other problems such as unreasonable rural road construction, poor road construction quality, untimely maintenance and improvement, and untimely rural garbage disposal are still common. Therefore, the persistence of governance needs to be further emphasized.

### **3. Research on Countermeasures of Rural Human Settlement Environment Governance**

#### **3.1. Enhance Farmers' Awareness of Environmental Protection, Promote New Urbanization, and Stimulate Endogenous Motivation for Environmental Governance**

Farmers, as the basic subjects of rural environmental protection, their lack of enthusiasm and initiative will affect the improvement of rural living environment. Under the circumstances that farmers' awareness of environmental protection in Bengbu City is generally low, it is first necessary to increase the popularization and education of environmental sanitation knowledge, conduct regular publicity and visits, enhance farmers' awareness of maintaining environmental sanitation, and gradually cultivate farmers' self-education, self-management, and self-cultivation. The habit of restraint, thus stimulating the endogenous motivation for environmental protection. Secondly, the cadres and party members of the village committee should play a leading role, establish a reward and punishment mechanism, guide and encourage farmers to change unreasonable and unhygienic habits, actively maintain the appearance of the village, and contribute to the governance of the living environment.

From a long-term perspective, in order to generally enhance farmers' awareness of environmental protection and avoid more cognitive limitations, it is necessary to develop Bengbu's rural economy, promote new urbanization, slow down the outflow of population, and encourage the return of young laborers; secondly, to open up urban and rural elements flow, promote the balanced allocation of resources, concentrate capital, talents, technology and other elements in the countryside, and improve the level and efficiency of rural environmental governance while achieving sustainable development of the rural economy; Farmers' sense of ownership, use the advanced to drive the backward, and use the example to stimulate the power of farmers to be the masters of the house and improve the living environment.

#### **3.2. Strengthen Supervision and Inspection, Adapt Measures to Local Conditions, and Scientifically Develop the Economy**

Starting from the "pain point" of straw comprehensive utilization, Bengbu City needs to establish a supervision and inspection mechanism for the improvement of rural human settlements. Aiming at problems such as "indiscriminate burning" and "improper use", it is necessary to implement a pay-for-performance system for straw utilization and a farmer payment system for straw burning, with clear rewards and punishments, a combination of positive incentives and negative punishments; Therefore, we should actively promote the multi-subject supervision and inspection method combining farmers and cadres, and establish and improve the assessment mechanism of supervision performance evaluation, so as to find problems, feedback problems, and solve problems in time.

On the basis of the original policy of human settlements environment governance, Bengbu City needs to promote rural areas by region, by type, and by stages according to the current situation of population distribution, geographical environment, regional characteristics, and industrial utilization conditions, etc., and in accordance with the principle of multi-plan integration. environmental governance. For example: For villages with good economic momentum, relatively complete basic conditions, and strong demonstration and leading capabilities, we can tap and use their unique features and traditional culture to further create beautiful

demonstration villages; for villages where township (town) governments are located, we need to accelerate Urban-rural integration; For villages with lagging economic development and weak infrastructure, it is urgent to speed up the construction and transformation of water, electricity, and roads to meet the basic needs of farmers in production and life and improve the appearance of the village.

Protecting the rural ecological environment is of great significance to promote the healthy and rapid economic development of Bengbu City. In order to avoid the adverse impact of Bengbu urbanization on the rural environment, all departments should raise awareness, comprehensively analyze economic, social and human factors, establish a scientific outlook on development, formulate scientific and practical plans, and rationally develop and utilize the environment; and improve rural areas. Laws related to environmental protection, improve the overall quality of environmental law enforcement teams, strengthen the concepts of "ecological development", "people's interests first", and "law first" of law enforcement officers, and enforce fair and strict law enforcement in the face of unreasonable environmental damage in economic development.

### **3.3. Increase Capital Investment in Governance, Scientifically Plan and Build Infrastructure, and Establish a Long-Term Protection Mechanism**

With the improvement of the economic situation, Bengbu City should optimize the arrangement of financial funds, focus on improving the living environment in rural areas; and improve the system of guaranteeing the use of funds to promote long-term investment. But relying on government support alone is far from enough. We must innovate financing mechanisms and open up multiple channels, such as social funding, collective funds, rural finance, personal capital, etc., to ensure sustainable sources of funds.

Guided by scientific planning and considering the needs of the people, it is necessary to uniformly plan sewage and garbage treatment, traffic repairs, rectification and demolition of dilapidated houses, greening and other projects, and implement "how to treat and to what extent" in detail. For example, in view of road problems, it is necessary to repair and improve rural roads, rationally design road layouts, and reduce road damage and congestion. Regarding the problem of untimely garbage disposal, establish a rural garbage recycling system and adopt the model of "household collection-village collection-township transportation-county treatment" for integrated urban and rural centralized treatment to reduce treatment costs; in order to avoid waste of rural infrastructure resources, it is necessary to Establish a long-term management and protection mechanism for rural infrastructure, focusing on construction and maintenance. "Three-pronged approach", by optimizing the management and maintenance system, management and maintenance teams, and management and maintenance funds, gradually realize the normalization of infrastructure management.

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