

Difficulties and Challenges Faced by the Implementation of China's Rural Revitalization Strategy

Sisi Yao^{1, 2, 3}, Luyao Wang^{1, 2, 3}

¹ Shaanxi Provincial Land Engineering Construction Group Co., Ltd., Xi'an 710075, China

² Institute of Land Engineering and Technology, Shaanxi Provincial Land Engineering Construction Group Co., Ltd., Xi'an 710075, China

³ Key Laboratory of Degraded and Unused Land Consolidation Engineering, Ministry of Natural Resources, Xi'an 710075, China

Abstract

According to the general requirements of "prosperous industry, livable ecology, civilized rural style, effective governance, and rich life", many local rural revitalization strategies have made a good start. However, due to the weak foundation of rural revitalization, there is still a certain gap between the realization of the goal of comprehensive rural revitalization, and the expectations of the masses. Further promoting the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and breaking the urban-rural dual structure still face some practical difficulties.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Policy; Implementation Difficulties; Route.

1. Difficulties in the Implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategy

1.1. Unbalanced Urban and Rural Development Remains the Biggest Weakness

The institutional mechanism for the equal exchange of urban and rural factors and the balanced allocation of public resources is not yet sound. The impetus for the flow of talents, funds, technology and other factors to the countryside needs to be released. The gap between urban and rural infrastructure, public services, education, income level, medical care, consumption and employment potential is still obvious. There are objective problems in some places, such as water, electricity, road, gas, network and other infrastructure construction, which have a large amount of debt. The problem of insufficient investment and repeated construction coexist. For example, the investment in rural domestic waste treatment and sewage treatment facilities is a prominent weakness.

1.2. The Institutional Mechanism for Coordinated Promotion has not Yet been Formed

The capital investment mechanism for rural revitalization and stability has not yet been established. The implementation of rural revitalization relies excessively on special financial funds, and the investment channels need to be expanded. The proportion of land transfer fees, government debt funds and other funds used for rural revitalization is low, and the willingness of financial capital and social capital to enter agricultural and rural areas is not strong. The guarantee policies for encouraging and guiding the planning, science and technology, operation and management and other talents to serve the rural revitalization are not perfect. The policies and measures of various departments to promote rural revitalization still need to be further coordinated, and the block projects and funds need to be further integrated.

1.3. Lack of Motivation for Farmers to Participate in Rural Revitalization

In the process of promoting rural revitalization, some places still have the idea of relying on projects, funds and superiors, and the phenomenon of "government intervention, farmers' view" still exists. Some local rural grass-roots party organizations do not play the leading core role enough, the ways and methods of organizing and mobilizing the masses are outdated, the number of cadres clapping, the voice of farmers is low, and the main role and main battle role of farmers are not enough. The development of agricultural modernization and rural industry lacks capable and enthusiastic leaders, the interest linkage mechanism between the new business entity and farmers is not close enough, and the ability of radiating and driving farmers needs to be improved.

1.4. The Quality and Level of Industrial Development Still Need to be Improved

The foundation for the revitalization of rural industries is still not solid, agricultural products have no brands, brands have no scale, and there are widespread problems such as small production scale, low scientific and technological content, high operating costs, and poor economic benefits. Rural tourism, leisure agriculture, agricultural products e-commerce and other new industries and new forms of business are still in the stage of cultivation and initial development, and most of them are founded by industrial and commercial capital, and the interests of farmers are not closely connected. The agricultural scientific and technological innovation ability is not strong, and the transformation of scientific and technological achievements is not fast. The socialized service system is not fully developed, and the services such as warehousing, cold chain, logistics and information consulting are relatively lacking. Although in recent years, rural areas have actively taken response measures to explore the integration and development of agriculture and tourism, processing, circulation, education, health care and other industries based on the above shortcomings of agricultural development, due to the weak driving effect of the main body of industrial integration and the insufficient strength of the operating body, their products have insufficient response measures and flexibility when encountering the impact of natural disasters, quality and safety problems and market sales risks, The first industry is not strong, the second industry is not excellent, and the third industry is not active.

1.5. The Construction of Rural Talent Team Needs to be Strengthened Urgently

Lack of talents is a prominent contradiction and problem faced by rural revitalization and development. Most of the young and middle-aged people in the countryside go out to work, and the labor force is generally insufficient. The people who stay in the countryside are mainly the elderly, women and children. The number of farmers with culture, technology, management and good management in rural areas is relatively small, and talents with certain knowledge, economic strength and skills are constantly flowing out, which can take root in rural areas for a long time. There is a shortage of "local experts", "Tian Xiucai", "rural craftsmen", and "cultural and cultural talents" engaged in agricultural production. The talents in rural education, health, epidemic prevention and other fields also have the problems of insufficient quantity, low professional level and weak service ability.

1.6. The Ecological Environment has been Damaged, and There is Still a Long Way to Reach the Goal of "Carbon Peak" and "Carbon Neutral"

With the continuous improvement of industrialization and urbanization, problems such as resource waste and environmental damage caused by unreasonable land use have affected the sustainable development of human beings. For example, the extensive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and mulching film in agricultural production has caused soil pollution and affected the sustainability of cultivated land production; Township enterprises produce a large amount of wastewater and solid waste, resulting in water resources and land pollution; The

disorderly expansion of township land has affected food security; The emission of a large amount of exhaust gas causes greenhouse effect, etc. It is far from achieving the goal of "carbon peak" and "carbon neutral" and improving the level of ecological security.

1.7. The Leadership of Rural Planning is Weak, and the Management of Natural Resources Needs Innovation Urgently

On the one hand, the rural area is a comprehensive and complex system with multiple functions such as production, life and ecology, resulting in a complex rural planning system and prominent multi-management problems. The villages that should be the main body of planning implementation have lost their right of discourse due to the division of administrative levels, which to some extent contributed to the low quality supply of current rural planning, and a large number of planning practices have become the response to the instructions. On the other hand, the working mechanism of decentralized management of natural resources in China has a long history. The decentralized management of land, water resources, forests, grasslands, minerals and other single-sector resources has a strong color, the department thinking is serious, the problem of line management and block governance is prominent, the difficulty of department coordination continues to increase, and the institutional cost of resource management gradually increases, It is obviously inconsistent with the ecosystem theory of integrated protection of landscape, forest, farmland, lake and grass life community in the new era and the central reform spirit, affecting the people's sense of security, happiness and sense of gain in life.

1.8. "Hollow Rural Areas, Marginalization of Agriculture, and Aging of Farmers" Highlight the New Three Rural Issues

First, in the process of urbanization, due to the changes of rural population and spatial distribution, a series of undesirable evolution phenomena, such as "empty and waste" of rural settlements and "hollow" of housing, have occurred; Second, with the continuous acceleration of China's industrialization and urbanization process, agriculture is increasingly in a weak position in the development of market economy, resulting in "cobweb effect" and "low grain price hurting farmers" and other phenomena that are common. The ability of individual farmers to respond to changes in market information is very weak, and the phenomenon of "increasing production without increasing income" is very prominent; Third, at present, China has entered the stage of rapid aging development in an all-round way. Every three adults in rural areas need to support one elderly person on average. The heavy burden of family pension is becoming an important obstacle to the development of China's rural economy.

2. The Way to Reverse the Plight of Rural Revitalization

2.1. Develop Agricultural Cooperatives that can Actually Operate

Cooperatives can concentrate scattered resources in rural areas, achieve large-scale operation and enter the market as a whole. However, most of the current cooperatives are in business status, and there is no real operator who knows the business, which makes it difficult for agricultural products to achieve characteristic development. So, we should attract a group of capable people to develop rural cooperatives and revitalize rural industries.

2.2. Excavate Rural Characteristic Industries and do not Follow the Road of Homogenization

It is necessary to have an expert in getting rich or industrial planning to help rural areas achieve accurate positioning. Each village should vigorously develop an industry, do a good job in the industry, and keep the added value in the countryside. For example, set up processing plants according to rural industries to attract employment and increase value.

2.3. Increase Financial Support to Support Rural Entrepreneurs

In fact, there are many young people who have ideas and want to start a business in the countryside, but because they have no assets and no channels, it is difficult to achieve entrepreneurship. It is suggested to increase the financial support of rural experts to help them achieve entrepreneurship, which will slowly drive industrial development and do a good job in the industry.

2.4. Strengthen Party Building at the Grass-Roots Level and Select Locomotives

We should establish a team of active and powerful party members who understand the market, dare to innovate, dare to try, can not always be conservative, and operate agriculture according to traditional thinking. Let Party members take the lead in agricultural science and technology, rural governance, rural medical care and other aspects, and further stimulate more people to participate in rural revitalization.

2.5. Open up the Channel between Agricultural Rural Farmers and Industrial Urban Citizens

Let agricultural products directly connect with urban consumer groups, eliminate the intermediate circulation link, and give more profits to farmers. Vigorously develop agricultural machinery research, increase the contribution of agricultural science and technology, and replace the lack of agricultural labor force.

3. Summary

In general, in order to revitalize the countryside, we must attach importance to the construction of "people", "infrastructure", "industrial integration", "rural culture", and so on. Only by overcoming these problems can our countryside truly take on a new look and develop vigorously.

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