Rural Vitalization from the Perspective of Different Levels of Regional Development

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Abstract: China is a large agricultural developing country, with a rural population of nearly 600 million. In the process of comprehensively promoting the construction of a socialist modern country, agricultural and rural modernization is an important part of national modernization, but it is also a short board and weak link. "Agriculture, rural areas and farmers" is a fundamental issue concerning the national economy and people's livelihood. The purpose of this paper is to accurately evaluate the actual situation of revitalization by studying revitalization on the basis of regional development level, and to provide appropriate Suggestions for revitalization. Based on the historical background of rural revitalization strategy, this paper theoretically expounds the situation of financial support for rural service construction. City are introduced in this country out of poverty in advancing the precision in the battle for poverty alleviation work results, based on the perspective of regional development level, analyses the rural poverty of the situation and existing problems, and to further strengthen poverty alleviation achievements, put forward to strengthen the top-level design, strengthen the farmer main body status, highlight the leading industry and deepen the reform of the elements, etc. Countermeasures and Suggestions.

1. Introduction

The 19th national congress of the communist party of China (CPC) has for the first time made it clear that to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, we must implement the strategy of rural revitalization, which is parallel to other national strategies such as innovation-driven development and rejuvenating the country through science and education. With the overall goal of "thriving industries, livable ecology, civilized countryside, effective governance and prosperous life", the rural revitalization strategy is a powerful ideological weapon to guide the work on agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new era of socialist modernization. It has drawn a grand and beautiful blueprint for China's nearly 600 million rural people. Rural revitalization not only lies in the development of rural industry, the improvement of income level and the improvement of economic capacity, but also lies in the prosperity of rural culture and spirit. The modernization of rural agriculture and farmers depends more and more on the construction of culture and civilization.

At present, China is implementing the rural revitalization strategy according to the strategic deployment of the state council. Ecological revitalization is an important part of rural revitalization, and is one of the five major forms of rural industrial revitalization, rural talent revitalization, rural cultural revitalization, rural ecological revitalization, and rural organizational revitalization. From the perspective of the importance of ecology, g. Huang basically introduced the status and role of ecological restoration in rural rehabilitation, and deeply analyzed the main ecological problems in rural areas, including ecological damage, resource waste, environmental pollution, increasing
diseases and insect pests, and the decline of villages. In view of the existing ecological problems, this paper puts forward the strategic countermeasures for rural ecological restoration. Rural ecological restoration should follow a series of principles such as the principle of villagers' principal position, the principle of combining economic benefits, ecological benefits and social benefits, and the principle of comprehensive implementation [1]. The transformation of urban and rural development is profoundly changing the socio-economic system and the natural environment. Using the analytic hierarchy process (ahp), Zhichao Hu constructed a top-down human activity index from five dimensions of population, land, industry, society and environment, and evaluated the spatial characteristics of the region east of huhuan line in 1994 and 2010. Then, the spatial and temporal patterns were studied by using hot spot analysis, local Moran's I index and Pearson correlation coefficient. The results show that the northeast region is experiencing economic recession during the study period, and the implementation of the revitalization plan has not controlled the recession trend. Pearson correlation analysis showed that the improvement of population quality significantly promoted the development of industry and social system during the study period. The change of population development index is negatively correlated with the change of population transition index [2]. There is a need for rural communities to respond to population decline through effective rural rehabilitation and revitalization strategies. Based on hirschman's "opt-out - voice" theory, Yuheng Li explores the ways in which local stakeholders respond to the process of rural population reduction. Case studies in xiaokang village in China and Are in Sweden reveal the effectiveness of bottom-up revitalization programs in combating rural decline. Yuheng Li shows how strong "voices" from local stakeholders in these places - calling for better living conditions and more jobs - can bring people and groups together and encourage them to work together with Shared values and attitudes. The strong leadership shown by the self-organised actions of local committees or stakeholders has played an important role in the implementation of the revitalisation scheme. Yuheng Li stressed the need not only to restore the economy, but also to create a satisfactory rural lifestyle.

In this background, the rural public cultural service fiscal policy has important practical significance, based on the perspective of regional development level, theoretically elaborated the financial support the necessity of construction of the rural public culture service, provides the theory support for financial security mechanism, a descriptive analysis of the current situation of the present stage of China's rural public service supply and demand and the fiscal policy framework, the supply and demand of rural public cultural service into the whole empirical framework. In addition, the satisfaction analysis from the perspective of fiscal policy implementation consultation is adopted to connect the supply and demand subjects. On the basis of the above research, corresponding Suggestions are provided for the rural vitalization policy.

2. Proposed Method

2.1 Rural Revitalization

The strategy of rural construction and revitalization clearly puts forward that we must first adhere to the priority development of modern rural areas, in accordance with the overall requirements of realizing the prosperity of rural industries, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and prosperity. Insist the priority to the development of rural is necessarily must first have a prosperous rural industry as support, only on the basis of the construction of modern country implement adjust measures to local conditions, highlighted its characteristic, advantage, form a strong market economy both competitive and economic sustainable development of the new system of modern agriculture and industry development, the development of the country to have the new vitality, economic and social development; In the process of formulating and implementing the strategy of rural construction and revitalization, it fully emphasizes the scientific and rational exploitation and utilization of rural natural landscape tourism resources. Inheriting and carrying forward the excellent tradition and culture of rural flavor, establishing the new rural fashion of the core values of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and making the whole rural
economy and society in China more develop in mutual assistance and harmony, and the harmony between neighbors and the civilization of rural style [4-5].

Rural cultural revitalization of the governance structure is the core of the governance of socialism with Chinese characteristics and basis, adhere to establish the rule of law, moral and villagers ZiZhiXiang coordinated combination of rural governance structure, make each villager idea of the rule of law, good law-abiding citizens, promote and consolidate the develop excellent traditional socialist culture and ethics, the aged respected, poor the disadvantaged, maintaining social order and so on as a social moral standards to strictly measure every poor villagers' moral behavior. To integrate the rule of law and local rules, the villagers autonomy system to unify, to promote and safeguard the socialist fundamental basis of the effective implementation of the constitution and relevant laws, the implementation of a new round of economic and cultural revitalization of rural governance is funding in construction organization and structure of the reform in the development of the basic rule of law and relevant local actual funding public autonomy and social norms of the country of the rule of law, moral system organically combining unified up, formed a governance and orderly rural economic and social norms of rural economy and culture of governance system. Only effectively guarantee and improve the funding of the people's basic material life and the level of rural economy and culture, has realized the funding of the people's eager yearning for the happiness of life, let everybody can really live with dignity in our socialism with Chinese characteristics and the construction of class in this big family of the country, the requirement is five o 'clock we are implementing a new round of rural economic and social cultural revitalization of the fundamental starting point and final destination. The five basic cores and logic of implementing the rural public cultural revitalization and development strategy are well constructed in these five basic aspects, and the legal and financial policy issues discussed and studied in this paper that serve the rural public cultural revitalization and development are the internal basic requirements of implementing the rural public cultural revitalization and development strategy [6].

(1) Rural revitalization from a dynamic perspective

1) Upgrading of rural industry and structural evolution

The development of industry is closely related to the revitalization of rural economy. With the continuous improvement of agricultural production efficiency, modern agriculture has gradually replaced small agriculture, socialized production and economies of scale have been continuously improved, and the agricultural production system has been constantly improved. Because of the concentration of production, a large number of agricultural population become surplus labor population, no longer simply flow to the city, but into the rural secondary and tertiary industrial production process. However, the weakening of traditional endogenous growth mechanism of agriculture has led to the economic decline of agriculture and rural areas. From industrial structure upgrading to rural industry, endogenous growth certainty is injected, so that rural industry develops along the path of "industrial upgrading - endogenous growth - industrial upgrading", and rural industry revitalization is realized [7-8].

2) Urban-rural industry integration and two-way flow of factors

The integrated development of urban and rural industries not only benefits from the two-way flow of urban and rural factors, but also promotes the two-way flow of urban and rural factors. In the process of the integration of urban and rural industries, it is necessary to promote the two-way flow of production factors such as population, resources, goods and services, so that the revitalization of rural industries can be combined with urbanization as the "dual driving force" of national governance modernization. One-way population flow also brings one-way resource flow. Land resources in rural areas are constantly transferred to cities, and the high housing price also absorbs the initial agricultural accumulation fund into cities. The two-way flow of resource elements should be used to promote the revitalization of rural industry. The transfer of rural population to cities will bring agricultural accumulation fund, while the transfer of urban population to rural areas will bring advanced technology and industrial accumulation fund. In the process of benign interaction, the rural industrial structure is constantly optimized and the integrated
development of urban and rural economy is constantly promoted [9-10].

3. Experiments

3.1 Experimental Background

The problem of agriculture, countryside and peasant is the fundamental problem that concerns national economy and people's livelihood. The realization of China's modernization process cannot be separated from agricultural modernization, high-quality economic development cannot be separated from the overall upgrading of rural areas, and the realization of common prosperity cannot be separated from the farmers. In recent years, China's rural public cultural service construction has achieved remarkable results, but we should also see the shortcomings of rural public cultural service at the present stage: rural public cultural service is not perfect, the lack of cultural industry is serious; Traditional fine culture and rural activities gradually disappear, the phenomenon of "cultural desert" is prominent, and there is a risk of cultural development fault; The existing rural public cultural services have the problem of formalism, and it is difficult to popularize a large number of cultural services. Based on this, the study of rural revitalization is imperative.

3.2 Experimental Design

The empirical analysis methods in this paper mainly include performance evaluation method, demand prioritization method and satisfaction evaluation method. Among them, the performance evaluation method is based on the panel data of the actual performance of a city in poverty alleviation, and the framework of relevant indicators of performance evaluation is constructed. The specific method is data envelopment analysis (DEA), and the relevant empirical results are obtained. Demand priority analysis is mainly based on the current application of rural financial policies in China. From the perspective of audience demand, the demand intensity of farmers in a city for different financial policies is analyzed and ranked. The satisfaction evaluation method is based on the consultation mechanism theory, which analyzes the data of the questionnaire survey to find out the farmers' actual feelings on the corresponding fiscal policies, so as to achieve the purpose of improvement. The preliminary survey results are shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>The first order</th>
<th>The second order</th>
<th>The third order</th>
<th>The fourth order</th>
<th>The fifth order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>105</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township comprehensive cultural station</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasant skills training school</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send a movie to the countryside</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town library</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4. Discussion

4.1 Analysis of Rural Vitalization Issues from the Perspective of Different Levels of Regional Development

As shown in Figure 1, as one of the contiguous areas with special difficulties in China, the municipality has jurisdiction over 11 contiguous poverty-stricken counties, 8 key counties of national poverty alleviation and development, and a total of 932 provincial-level poverty-stricken villages and 167 deeply impoverished villages, accounting for 32% and 62% of the province
respectively. Among the cities divided into districts in the province, the poverty-stricken population is the largest and the poverty alleviation task is the heaviest. Under the promotion of "rural revitalization", the number of poverty-stricken people in the city has been reduced from 1.726 million to 180,000 in 2018, and 1.537 million people have been lifted out of poverty. The poverty incidence rate has been reduced from 23.45% to 2.45%. A total of 801 poverty-stricken villages have been removed from poverty, making a solid step towards high-quality poverty alleviation.

![Figure 1. Analysis of poverty alleviation situation of a city under the policy of "rural revitalization"](image)

Through poverty alleviation, the vitality of rural economic and social development of a city has been bursting, laying a solid foundation for high-quality rural development. First, the preliminary establishment of a rural industrial system. Second, the rural infrastructure is improving day by day. Infrastructure and public services in rural areas have been comprehensively improved by focusing on the development of the "seven-reform three networks" project in villages.

4.2 Suggestions on Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Different Levels of Regional Development

We should combine poverty alleviation with aspiration and wisdom, and effectively enhance the endogenous driving force and development capacity of the poor people to lift themselves out of poverty and get rich, so as to achieve sustainable and stable poverty alleviation. We should make good use of publicity platforms such as the "new era civilization practice center" and the "moral lecture hall" to highlight the value orientation of honest work and self-reliance, help the poor people build up the will and confidence to get rich through hard work, eliminate spiritual poverty, and block the transmission of poverty between generations. At the same time, we should give full play to the role of autonomous organizations such as the township virtuous council, the red and white council, and the ethics assessment council, and form a good fashion of "actively generating income and getting rich through hard work" in the whole city's villages through formulating township contracts, education guidance, advanced evaluation and other forms.

Conclusions

Based on the reality of rural industrial structure is not balanced, based on the perspective of regional development level, in-depth analysis of the rural industry to supply the important role of rural industrial structure adjustment and mechanism of action, and combines the perspective of rural industry revitalization of detailed analysis of the overall rural economy industry supply effect and
scale effect, and then analysis the efficiency of the supply of rural and regional heterogeneity, the revitalization of the perspective of supply rural industry to seek optimization path, and as a country to promote the policy implementation to provide the appropriate advice.

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