

Some thoughts on rural economic development in the new era

Zhitong Zhong

School of Marxism, Qinghai University 810000

Copyright: © 2023 Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), permitting distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is cited.

Abstract

The development of rural economy in the new era has new characteristics and trends. How to better promote the development of rural economy under the development of the overall environment is a problem that needs in-depth consideration at present. Based on the understanding of the new development of rural economy, this paper is committed to finding the problems of rural economic development in the new era and puts forward corresponding suggestions.

Keywords

New era
Rural economy
Develop

1. New characteristics of rural economic development in the new era

1.1 New changes in production methods help rural economic development

Agriculture was the decisive production sector in the ancient world. Since the Spring and Autumn Period, the monopoly of industry and commerce by the government was gradually broken, the importance of agriculture has been increasing, and the emphasis on agriculture and the suppression of commerce has also become the most basic economic guiding ideology of feudal dynasties. The victory in the battle against poverty has supported the modernization of the Chinese style. It has enabled us to achieve the historic goal of completing the building of a moderately prosperous

society in all respects, historically solved the problem of absolute poverty, and made great contribution to international poverty reduction.

1.2 The Internet provides a platform for rural economic development

The huge consumption and investment demand in rural areas provides resources and markets for the domestic and international double cycle. China is geographically vast. Due to the development in recent years, the living standard of villagers in most rural areas has been significantly improved, and their consumption desire and demand have also been continuously enhanced. Due to the rapid development in recent years, rural areas have increased demand and greater consumption

potential. In addition, rural areas are rich in products and increasing product types, which can meet the consumption needs of people in different regions. For example, the rice industry is developed based on the matching pattern of agricultural land and water resources in Northeast China.

1.3 The improvement of the rural governance system escorts economic development

China is a socialist country with people's democracy. It adheres to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Any policy adopted under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is people-centered and is a vivid embodiment of China's complex national conditions. The development of rural economy is based on people and relies on talents to achieve development. Therefore, the country adheres to the strategy of strengthening the country by talents. The development of rural areas should keep pace with The Times, achieve sustainable development, and achieve comprehensive development on the basis of not damaging the environment and not hindering the economy. Therefore, it is more important to adhere to the innovation-driven development strategy and adhere to the development of science and technology in rural areas, and the most critical and important thing is the construction of governance system and governance capacity.

2. The guiding principle of rural economic development in the new era

2.1 Highlight the principal position and optimize the relationship between people and land

The implementation of rural revitalization is inseparable from farmers, and land, as the most solid foundation for farmers, is the first to be guaranteed. After the land revolution, the problem of rural land has been solved to a certain extent, but in the new era, food security

crisis is an inherent challenge to comprehensively promote rural revitalization. We should rationalize the relationship between man and land, solve the problem of more people and less land, and hold a safe position for our country's development. From the perspective of population and food reserves, the current total population of China is 1.443 billion people, which means that only 10% of the world's arable land needs to feed 22% of the world's population.

2.2 Pursuing revitalization in light of local conditions

The specific practice of rural revitalization strategy should be in line with development and adapt to the ever-changing actual situation, so the methodology should adhere to local conditions of revitalization. Joint development is the strategic practice to grasp the future dimension, is a highly unified current development and future development of specific requirements, the path selection of rural revitalization should not only take into account the future situation but also based on the current development, to organically combine the two. Strategy is the planning and arrangement of the future and the development of the time dimension. The time dimension is characterized by irreversibility and uncertainty, and the grasp of this feature has special implications, requiring a certain degree of foresight and foresight for future development.

2.3 Grasp key elements and implement rural revitalization

Rural revitalization should grasp the key elements, can not be grasped at once, Marx's materialist dialectics pointed out that we should see both the main contradiction and the secondary contradiction, we should adhere to the unity of the two-point theory and the key point theory, and it is wrong to talk about the key points apart from the two points or talk about the two points apart from the key points, contradictions have special characteristics, so in the development

process of studying complex things, We must grasp the principal contradiction of things, focus on its main aspects, and look at problems from the point of view of the unity of opposites.

2.4 Sharing results

He stressed that the fruits of rural revitalization and development are obtained through the participation of all the people and must be shared by all the people. First of all, sharing is shared by all villages and all farmers, rural revitalization is a comprehensive revitalization, it can not be separated from the efforts of all farmers, its fruits must also be shared by all farmers, not by a few people alone, otherwise revitalization will lose its own meaning, resulting in the poor poorer, rich richer, all villages revitalized together, the process will not be so difficult. The revitalization of a single village cannot solve the poverty situation of our country, nor can it contribute much to the process of modernization.

Secondly, sharing is the sharing of the achievements of rural revitalization. The development achievements of socialist countries are shared by all personnel, which is the advantage of socialism. Farmers are the builders of rural revitalization, and the achievements of rural revitalization should also be shared by the people.

3. Problems facing rural economic development in the new era

3.1 Long-term accumulation of rural poverty

The millennium farming culture is pregnant with the progressive force of social development, but due to the inherent limitations of farming civilization itself, the development of rural areas is slow, entering the new era of socialism, farming civilization and modern industry, information conflict, however, “the dividend of modernization, the results of reform and opening up, did not really benefit the majority of rural areas and farmers. The rural areas, which account for the vast majority of the population and geographical area, are

clearly ‘inadequate’.”

3.2 Ecological and environmental problems are becoming increasingly prominent

In the new era, people’s living standards have been significantly improved, and great changes have taken place in rural life. Whether it is the improvement of the output and quality of agricultural products, or the improvement of people’s cultural literacy and quality of life, it proves the effectiveness and practicability of the rural revitalization strategy, but the development is also accompanied by ecological and environmental problems.

3.3 Increasing population loss and serious hollowing out of aging

Population is one of the important endogenous driving forces for development. With the development of industrialization and urbanization, a large number of rural young people go out for work and settle down in cities after they have a certain economic foundation, instead of returning to the countryside. Due to the low yield and slow effect of agriculture, a large number of rural young people choose to go out to earn money. In many rural areas, only the elderly people are left to engage in agricultural cultivation, which leads to the problem of a lot of land being leased and poor agricultural income.

3.4 The rural governance system is incomplete

In the new era, people are increasingly pursuing economic development, so the management and constraints of economic development are very important, but for the development of rural economy, the rural governance system is not complete. We adhere to the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, on the basis of China’s national conditions, the establishment of villagers’ committees and residents’ committees, as grassroots self-governing organizations,

play an important role in rural governance, reflecting the quality of China's democracy and the strong governance capacity, the continuous improvement of the rural governance system, and play a pivotal role in the process of rural revitalization.

4. The realistic path of rural economic development in the new era

4.1 Strengthen the rural development strategy

Priority development of agriculture and rural areas is an important strategy put forward in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which has been deepened in the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which makes the strategic goal of rural development clearer and clearer, and since then, various rural projects have been popularized more widely. However, from the perspective of the development process, China has a long-term tendency to favor urban development, and insufficient attention has been paid to the intensity of investment in rural development and various problems. Take the environmental issues mentioned above as an example, if the government's top-level design on this issue favors rural areas, pay more attention to the investment and construction of garbage plants, the use of fertilizers, and the use of land, etc. So will the environment.

4.2 Build a system of integrated and coordinated development between urban and rural areas

The report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out:

“Comprehensively implement the rural revitalization strategy, and establish and improve the system, mechanism and policy system for integrated urban and rural development.” Only by vigorously developing the rural economy can equal and benign integration be achieved, otherwise it is only unilateral assistance. Moreover, the purpose of integration is to promote the high-quality and efficient development of agriculture and promote agricultural modernization. In the process of rural revitalization, breaking the secondary barriers between urban and rural areas and building a coordinated development system of urban-rural integration will benefit rural development without harm.

4.3 Rely on characteristic industries to build rural characteristic brands

At present, the development of agriculture all over the world is facing the general trend of greening and industrialization. For developing countries, the modern green agricultural model based on the characteristics of low-carbon development and resource conservation is an important model to solve the bottleneck of local agricultural development. The model not only focuses on getting rid of the disadvantages of smallholder economic systems and traditional agriculture, but also aims to contribute to promoting sustainable development and achieving the goal of “dual carbon”.

The most basic of rural revitalization is to give full play to its own role and advantages, based on agriculture, and accelerate the green development of agriculture, which is the inevitable choice to achieve agricultural development on the limited arable land area.

References

- [1] Selected Works of Marx and Engels (Volumes 1-4)[M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House,1995.
- [2] Collected Works of Marx and Engels (Volumes 1-10)[M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House,2009.

- [3] Selected Works of Lenin (Volumes 1-4)[M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House,1995.
- [4] Li Yi, Xiao Zhaobin. Theoretical Innovation and practical Implications of "People-centered Development Thought" [J]. Research in Marxism, 2017(7):26-33.
- [5] Zou Shaoqing, Wang Hongyun. On People-centered development is always on the road [J]. Marx Main Studies 2017(10).

Publisher's note

Art & Technology Publishing remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.