

## **On the Rural Revitalization of the Characteristic Villages of Minority Nationalities in Frontier Areas Based on the Experience at Home and Abroad**

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**Abstract:** Limited by the geographical environment and innovative ability, the characteristic villages of ethnic minorities in the border areas not only failed to break through the bottleneck of development in economy, but also lagged behind the central urban areas in the construction of politics, culture, society, ecology, and so on. An overall understanding and implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization is a key measure to promote the great development and prosperity of the rural areas in the border minority areas and to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way.

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 The developed countries in Europe and America, represented by the United Kingdom and the United States, are seeking development ideas in "reverse urbanization".**

In the sixties and seventies of the last century, many major cities in the United Kingdom became increasingly "urban diseases." in order to ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, governments all over the United Kingdom paid particular attention to rural planning, and strictly preserved the characteristic buildings and customs of the countryside in construction. And the implementation of urban and rural integration planning, strengthen the integration of rural development and urban construction. In addition, Britain, on the one hand, increased the protection of rural natural landscape, strictly control over-development of rural areas; On the other hand, we should improve the construction of rural infrastructure, strengthen the support of rural enterprises, create the rural community with complete service, and effectively carry on the population transfer in "reverse urbanization" [1].

In the process of urbanization in the United States, the development of agriculture has not declined because of the strong industry. On the contrary, agriculture has provided the continuous means of production for urbanization in the United States, and the strong agricultural export momentum has also accumulated development funds for the economy of the United States. For example, the pilot program of "demonstration cities" in the United States in the 1960s enhanced the development of small towns through orderly diversion of the population of large cities to small and medium-sized cities and central towns, which effectively alleviated the "urban disease" and at the same time enhanced the development of small towns. Judging from the development of the United States in recent decades, under the policy of a series of pilot programs, the population of the major cities in the United States continues to pour into the suburbs and small towns. At the same time, to strengthen the development of rural secondary and tertiary industries, but also to make manufacturing and modern service industries become the pillar industries of local economy, the relationship between urban and rural areas is more harmonious [2].

#### **1.2 East Asian developed countries represented by Japan and South Korea seek Development in adversity**

Japan is a country with weak conditions for agricultural development, with cultivated land accounting for only 13.6% of its land area, while mountainous and hilly areas account for 71%. As

early as the fifties of the last century, a large number of young and middle-aged Japanese rural migrant workers, the rural population is declining, agricultural production shelved, rural lack of motivation for development danger. In order to solve the problem of "agriculture, countryside and farmers", Japan has carried out many rounds of rural construction plan since 1955 to encourage farmers to actively participate in agricultural production by improving the agricultural production environment. Adjust the structure of production and supply of agricultural products to meet the needs of residents for agricultural products; attach importance to the integration and development of resources Rural unique charm to create economic benefits and other measures to promote rural prosperity. The most representative is the village-making movement and the one-village-one-product movement in the late seventies of last century [3].

South Korea's agricultural development is similar to that of Japan, with arable land accounting for only 22% of the land area, mountainous and hilly areas, and poor basic conditions for agricultural development. In order to stimulate rural self-development, South Korea began to advocate the world-famous "New Village Movement" in the 1970s. By vigorously renovating the rural environment, developing rural infrastructure construction, adjusting the agricultural structure, setting up rural factories, developing characteristic industries, and opening up intensive modern agricultural areas, we have carried out a series of important measures to develop rural areas. It has improved the environment of rural development, improved the efficiency of agricultural output, increased the channels and income of farmers to increase their income, and made more young people People are willing to stay in the countryside and engage in agricultural production and construction. The movement is similar to the "village-making movement" in Japan. The difference is that the Japanese government has promoted farmers' independent construction under the condition of lower financial input, and has also achieved remarkable results [4].

### **1.3 A hundred years of Rural Revitalization in China continues to advance in practice**

The road of rural rejuvenation in China has gone through three stages: the first stage, from the beginning of last century to 2005, the Chinese nation continues to explore in rural construction. During the period of the Republic of China, under the influence of local squire and intellectuals, we constantly explored the way of rural development and self-help based on culture and education. After the founding of the people's Republic of China, the agricultural environment was improved mainly through the construction of farmland water conservancy, the development of infrastructure, the improvement of public services, the guarantee of national food security, the increase of farmers' income, and the maintenance of social stability. In the second stage, from 2005 to 2017, China took rural development to an unprecedented height and advocated the use of industry to supplement agriculture. In the light of the overall layout of the towns and townships, this paper puts forward the general requirements of "the development of production, the prosperity of life, the civilization of the countryside style, the neat appearance of the villages, and the democracy of management", and calls on the wider social forces to join the construction of the new countryside. In the third stage, the 19th CPC National Congress in 2017 formally put forward the strategy of revitalizing the countryside. Under the guidance of the development strategy of "prosperous industry, ecological livable, civilized rural style, effective governance, and well-being of life," we will speed up the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Let the second stage of the new rural construction in all aspects have been upgraded.

Judging from the rural rejuvenation practice of the Chinese nation for a hundred years, it is necessary for the countryside to build and develop scientifically and sustainably, depending only on the rural self-development or only a small number of people with aspirations. After all, the endogenous motive force is limited, and the overall planning of urban and rural areas is still needed. To mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad participation of the whole society, to ensure that villagers are lifted out of poverty and not to return to poverty through the development of industries, to allow more social population to flow into the countryside by improving the living environment, and to make the countryside more nostalgic by shaping a civilized atmosphere, Through strengthening the rural governance to promote the modernization of agricultural and rural areas, through widening the

channels to increase income to increase labor income so that farmers have a sense of fulfillment and happiness.

## **2. The Key Points of Promoting Rural Revitalization in Minority Villages in Frontier areas**

### **2.1 Deal well with the relationship between villagers and land**

The key to the development of local economy and society is to deal with the relationship between farmers and land, whether the characteristic villages of ethnic minorities in border areas can really lead the development of local economy and society with the prosperity of industry. Although the report of the 19th CPC National Congress clearly shows that the land contract relationship should remain stable and unchanged for a long time, the author finds in the investigation that the minority villages in the border areas have almost not completed the right to confirm the land, which needs to speed up the process of land right determination. Secondly, limited by geographical conditions, most of the villages with minority characteristics are difficult to carry out large-scale production, but with the improvement of the current standard of living, more and more Chinese people are flocking to the original ecological agricultural products. Vigorously develop the characteristic Ecological Agricultural products to the Village The development of agriculture in the village is an excellent opportunity. Thirdly, the planting and marketing of fresh agricultural products are usually faced with the realistic problems of climate, demand restriction and low added value, which requires the introduction of enterprises for deep processing or in-situ rough processing. Finally, the rural tourism driven by the first and second industry is also a highly linked industry, which will directly promote the sustainable development of local hotels, restaurants and real estate industries. In short, only by solving the problems of villagers and land, can more enterprises remain at ease to strengthen agriculture.

### **2.2 Deal with the relationship between villagers and Community**

With the promotion of rural revitalization strategy, not only more and more rural people will return home, but also more urban people will choose to work and live in rural areas, which is bound to break the closeness of rural communities. Border minority villages are mostly located in remote mountainous areas, single ethnic, difficult living conditions, xenophobia is also relatively strong. How to improve the village development environment and make homesickness leave people, this requires more and more indigenous villagers and foreign residents to participate in the construction of rural communities, and constantly carry forward the spirit of "the village is our community relying on everyone". Allow and encourage the participation of migrants in community-building by fostering diverse communities Autonomous organizations should guide the improvement of villages' living environment and the equalization of public services, and gradually change from urban-rural partition to urban-rural co-governance.

### **2.3 Deal well with the relationship between villagers and citizens**

How to keep the rural sustainable development, can not leave the talent security. In the course of investigation, the author found that the majority of "empty nest elderly", "left-behind children" and "left-behind women" in the characteristic villages of ethnic minorities in the border areas, these indigenous villagers are usually not highly educated and have weak productive capacity. This allows villages to rely on self-development to increase villagers' income channels and income has been limited. In addition, it is also necessary to reinvigorate the spirit of the village and in the process of continuously excavating the culture of ethnic minorities, closely integrate the requirements of the times, implant the socialist core values into the cultural genes of the minority villages in the border areas, and further improve the moral level of the villagers. Improve bad rural style and shape good Social ethos, for the healthy development of villages to provide high-quality personnel support and guarantee

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