

## **Analysis of Village Planning and Optimization of Human Settlement Environment under the Background of Rural Revitalization**

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**Keywords:** Rural revitalization, Village planning, Living environment optimization

**Abstract:** Regional development is inseparable from rural construction. It is necessary to effectively improve the living environment of rural people, and effectively reverse the living materials and spirit of rural residents, and further promote rural development. China attaches great importance to the development of rural work, and promulgated relevant regulations for improving the living environment and conditions of rural populations as early as 2014, and explicitly proposed a rural revitalization strategy in the report of the 19th National Congress of 2017, And around this policy, the progress of rural development work is effectively promoted. As a slower area of overall economic development, the village has made certain achievements in these years, and its rural appearance has been greatly improved. It can also prove that the current living environment and quality of the rural population have improved. Great motivation and development prospects. In this paper, by standing under the background of rural revitalization, through the research and analysis of village planning and human settlement environment, this article re-examines the existing problems, and aims at providing development strategies that are feasible, scientific, and can be effectively implemented. Promote rural construction, and effectively promote development vitality and motivation.

### **1. Introduction**

The countryside is the cornerstone of the development of the entire city, and China attaches great importance to the development of rural work. As early as 2004, the issue of peasants in the countryside has been very concerned, and in 2012, it was proposed to build an environment and a good ecology that can make the rural people live happily. In 2014, this was a request to put agricultural modernization on the agenda. Raise the level of rural infrastructure and public services, and strive to make the rural population and urban population and other public services basically the same. At the beginning of 2018, the “Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Implementation of the Strategy for the Revitalization of the Villages” was issued. Through the continuous summarization and cohesion of the previous rural work, it was further deepened to effectively improve the rural construction level and related heights. By studying it, it can effectively clarify the defects and problems in the current rural construction, and solve the problems that need to be urgently corrected. It can enrich and improve the theory of the living environment of the rural population to the greatest extent, and give A new perspective and focus of research has provided theoretical basis and value for the development and planning of future rural construction work.

### **2. The Relationship between Rural Living Environment Optimization and Rural Revitalization**

The strategy of village rejuvenation is the strategy and guidelines for effective development of the countryside proposed at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It points out that the problems in the countryside are the most fundamental and basic issues related to our people's livelihood. Rural areas are superior to other developments, and five requirements have been put forward. These requirements relate to the construction of economy, ecology, and rural culture, and strive to interconnect important policy systems and rural development systems. The

field and content involved in rural revitalization are even wider. In addition to the content of the human settlement environment, it also involves and plans for rural economic construction, management, and the relationship between urban and rural areas. Effectively upgrading these things can also be effective. Raise the level and degree of rural human settlements. The ultimate goal of rural rejuvenation is to require the countryside to continuously develop and improve from multiple aspects and systems, and also include the transformation of the human settlement environment. Only by improving and improving the level of rural facilities and basic environment, the rural Residents can truly feel the reversal of their environment from this, thereby improving the happiness of the people [1].

### **3. Major Problems in Rural Village Planning and Human Settlement**

#### **3.1 The Risk of Damage to the Natural Ecological Environment is High**

Most of the rural areas have good natural conditions, but basically the majority of the land is occupied by agricultural planting, which has caused the original natural conditions to be greatly damaged and the original natural environment to be understood.

First, a large area of land is occupied. At present, there are more land resources in rural areas than in cities and towns. Basically, the land is also used in agricultural construction. However, during the development, the soil environment and conditions are not considered at all, and some unsuitable land is also not suitable for reclamation. Being planted with crops, the original land and more fragile areas were transformed, resulting in a weaker natural base. At the same time, blind reclamation also caused part of the land to be wasted and useless land; the second was to protect. The output of crops will not decline and will be greatly improved. Basically, it is inseparable from the large-scale use of pesticides and fertilizers, but the ingredients in it will cause great pollution to water, land, and the overall ecology, and damage the availability of land. Sustainability [2]; the other is that the village's own pollution discharge treatment should not be handled properly. A large part of rural pollution originated from the countryside, and was not treated well during discharge. It was directly discharged into the river, and some untreated pollutants with chemical composition also entered the river. These Polluted river water cannot improve the quality of life of rural people [3].

#### **3.2 Public Facilities Configuration is Not Scientific**

At present, rural public facilities have shown a trend of continuous development and improvement under the advocacy of the state, but on the whole, there is a problem with the ratio of certain facilities, which has led to the shortage and excess of some facilities.

One is the rationing of business-related facilities. The rationing of business-related facilities generally has a considerable relationship with the scale of the village. Generally speaking, in large-scale villages, the retail, entertainment, and sales facilities are relatively complete. However, where the scale of the village is not large, it only includes some Canteen, while other facilities are basically lacking. The ultimate purpose of business activities is to obtain profits, but the smaller villages themselves can not get enough benefits. Therefore, these small rural farmers can only go to larger villages for shopping or other consumption. The inconveniences of villagers' lives have greatly increased [4]. Second, the educational resources of rural people are relatively scattered, and the quality of their educational resources is relatively low. Basically, the children in the village need to go to other places to go to school. The distance is long and there are certain safety risks. In addition, there are few educational facilities for preschool children, and the construction of kindergartens is relatively small, which is not conducive to comprehensively improving the quality of local children's education [5].

#### **3.3 Decline of Rural Culture**

In the process of continuous construction and development of the village, it basically also affected the existence of its local culture. Some of the local culture has disappeared. The sense of

belonging and centripetal force for the growing village has not only weakened, but most rural farmers continue to enter the city. Ascension, the original rural society itself was based on the joint work of the rural people, but most farmers continued to pursue economic benefits and materials, and paid little attention to the construction of their hometown. They only paid more attention to their own development. [6]. The last is the gradual disappearance of rural folk customs. Part of the rural customs can no longer be inherited due to the sharp decline in the rural population. Some cultures and customs have been affected by external ideas and behaviors, leading to the fine culture that was originally upheld. And ideological concepts have been eroded, and the level of harmonious construction in rural society is relatively low, and it is impossible to effectively inherit its folk customs [7].

#### **4. Village Planning and Rural Human Settlement Environment Optimization Path in the Background of Rural Revitalization**

##### **4.1 Reasonable Planning of Rural Land Construction and Planning**

In cities, in order to accommodate more people and make full use of each land, the countryside should also be like a city. First, in agricultural production, the past concept of farmland construction should be changed, and every piece of non-construction land cannot be reclaimed into farmland. It is necessary to effectively improve the division and management of agricultural fields and adopt more scientific and resource-saving planting. In this way, all the land that is saved as much as possible is returned to nature [8]. In addition, in the construction of the village, the planning should stand in the most important position, effectively improve the intensive level of village land, return the excess house sites to nature, and effectively reverse the land and household registration system. In agricultural planting, we must reduce the dependence and use of pesticides and fertilizers, and continuously apply high-level agricultural planting techniques to agricultural planting, using resources as efficiently as possible and reducing agricultural waste and pollution. [9].

##### **4.2 Reasonable Allocation of Public Service Facilities**

Although the construction of public service facilities in the countryside is relatively complete, the overall use and efficiency are not high. Therefore, in the process of actual construction, in addition to improving public service facilities in accordance with national standards, it is also necessary to effectively investigate the actual needs of rural residents and adjust the number of facilities based on demographic and age characteristics. First of all, in terms of commercial construction, due to the strong economic benefits of commerce and the insufficient degree of government intervention, the government can use fiscal subsidies and policy guidance to increase the number of commercial facilities [10]. Secondly, in terms of education, it is necessary to effectively integrate and optimize educational resources according to the actual local needs, and to evacuate part of the educational resources. It is not possible to adopt a drastic reduction method. For children suitable for school, schools can be built in their central areas to facilitate schooling for children of rural residents. Its size can be adjusted according to the actual population, but the quality and level of construction cannot be too different from that of urban schools [11].

##### **4.3 Strengthening Rural Economic Construction**

For some rural areas that are economically underdeveloped and have insufficient development power, there are major problems in terms of their living environment and construction capacity. Therefore, the government should improve the construction level of these villages, continuously increase the intensity of fiscal expenditure, and ensure the housing and basic drug use in rural areas at the lowest level. In addition, public security services must be universalized to every rural people. Body. Moreover, it is necessary to support the characteristic industries in the village, and give full play to the enthusiasm of the villagers from these industries [12]. Rural people can increase their income through these characteristic industries, increase the number of jobs in the village, and use the characteristic industries as their advantageous industries and brands. In addition, in the process

of management, the farmers' own initiative and enthusiasm must be improved, and the farmers' creativity, initiative, and related business capacity can be effectively improved, so as to ensure the farmers' related bad mentality due to the minimum guarantee.

#### **4.4 Focus on Rural Cultural Revival**

In the process of the long-term formation and construction of the village, a special rural culture has been formed, showing the customs and humanities of the local people, which have a good role in promoting the harmony of the rural society.

It is necessary to innovate the system and mechanism of cultural development in Xi'an Village, so as to continuously increase the vitality of its cultural development. First of all, we must guarantee rural education and cultivate more talents suitable for the development of new rural areas. In addition, we must fully link rural culture and economy, build a development mechanism that guarantees culture, and make rural residents a major part of cultural construction. In the first place, villagers can be effectively promoted and cultivated to be able to inherit and bear the corresponding responsibilities [13].

#### **Acknowledgements**

Sichuan Provincial Educational Reform Project: Innovation of the Informatization and Thematic Practice Teaching Platform for Urban and Rural Planning Majors under the Background of Double Innovation (JG2018-344).

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