

Enlightenment and Reference of China's Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract: Agricultural work is the most important, the outline of the country. Agriculture, as the first productive force, can reflect the progress of socialist modernization and the achievements of building a well-off society. It is the fundamental task of developing new countryside and realizing rural rejuvenation to develop agricultural industry in an all-round way, develop rural economy around the integration of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, expand and strengthen rural economy and increase farmers' income.

1 Introduction

The strategy of Rural Revitalization is an important strategy put forward by the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is an overall and historic task of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way. It is also the general grasp of the work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" in the new era. It is also the gathering of poverty alleviation, building a well-off society in an all-round way, implementing the strategy of rural revitalization, and accelerating the great power of village modernization. We will comprehensively implement the strategy of rural revitalization, so that farmers will "be willing to cultivate land and take the initiative to cultivate land". The main body of strategy implementation is farmers, which fully mobilizes the enthusiasm and intrinsic driving force of farmers and becomes the driving force to promote the process of strategic deployment.

The main body of agricultural industry development is also the peasants, so that the rural areas become a home for living and working in peace and contentment. Good ecological environment is the greatest advantage and precious wealth of rural areas. Beautiful China depends on beautiful rural background. We should promote the revitalization of rural ecology, adhere to green development, strengthen the comprehensive management of outstanding environmental problems in rural areas, implement the three-year plan of action for the improvement of rural human settlements, promote the "toilet revolution" in rural areas, improve rural living facilities, and make good ecology a support point for rural revitalization.

2 Comparison at home and abroad

From the experience of EU agricultural industry reform, since the last century, the EU has undergone three major agricultural policy reforms. The first two times are still following the old system, restricting agricultural production by limiting production quotas. Although this measure reduces support and prices, direct production compensation also gains farmers' support. The second time is "single farm subsidy", which separates production from overproduction and effectively solves the wealth brought by expansion. Political burden. It can be said that the EU has more experience in early agricultural reform, but the EU's reform of agriculture is not all experience, there are also lessons:

Firstly, due to its own development history, the equity and benefit are different, and the sustained subsidy to farmers is unfair.

Secondly, the evaluation mechanism is biased, only as an allocation index rather than a development index.

Because government decision-making can affect industrial development, in order to realize rural modernization development, we need to carefully implement policy measures in the process of

industrial construction. We can learn from the successful experience of the European Union on common issues.

3 The Enlightenment of EU's Agricultural and Rural Policy Evolution on China's Rural Revitalization Strategy and Sound Policy System is Mainly Reflected In the Following Aspects

First and foremost, it is clear that the city is not superior to the countryside. Under the modernization drive, the countryside can be completely comparable to the city, or even worse. China should put urban and rural areas at both ends of the scale and keep a balance in building a modern countryside. Even if the development of urban and rural equality is equal, different emphasis should be put on promoting urban and rural areas to play their respective functions and advantages. Strengthen cultural and economic exchanges between urban and rural areas to promote urban and rural learning, help and coordinated development. Only by adhering to the concept of equal development between urban and rural areas and establishing cooperative partnership between urban and rural areas can we reshape the relationship between urban and rural areas, remove obstacles in the process of urban and rural development, and form a coordinated development pattern of urban and rural co-prosperity and mutual integration. But now the conditions of rural facilities and technology are not perfect, and the foundation of development is not solid. In the deployment of promoting rural rejuvenation construction, we should not blindly pursue rapid development, introduce new trends, and have a large scale. We should step steadily, step by step, steadily step out, and do not lose the root of agricultural development for the sake of efficiency or "facade".

Perfect policies and systems and the integration of urban and rural development are the key to the strategy. Under the city, we need to develop jointly and fairly. We should pay attention to the complementarity, flexibility and sustainability of policies, guide the implementation of the Revitalization Strategy in coordination, refine and implement the construction objectives gradually, further introduce the successful experience of the European Union, pool the strength of the whole society and guide the participation of the whole people. In the process of modernization, we should promote consumption in the new countryside, stimulate the vitality of the whole society and the potential market, and cultivate the vigorous vitality of the sustainable development of the rural economic system.

Attention should be paid to adjusting the industrial structure, rationalizing the layout and forming a systematic ecological circle. The strategy of revitalization involves all aspects of agricultural construction, but not every corner of the country needs to develop vigorously. Focus on characteristic industries, according to local customs and culture, humanities and culture targeted to promote the new rural agricultural complex modernization economy of the three-dimensional, symbiotic and spiral up of the stable ecosystem; while pulling the economy forward, we should refer to the history of regional development, to conform to regional development laws and trends, will have. The distinctive regions should be divided and the representative infrastructure, service functions and cultural symbols should be strengthened so as to promote the linkage development of the region and the surrounding impressive regions. Planning control and guidance is an important guarantee for the orderly promotion of rural revitalization. Guided by the National Strategic Planning for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022), we should carry out hierarchical management of different locations, divide specifications at different levels in detail, and adopt a meticulous management model. The higher the level, the more attention should be paid to wind direction and direction guidance, and the lower the level, the more attention should be paid to policies. The rationality and fairness of implementation should mobilize regional initiative as far as possible. The low-level planning management is the key link in the systematic system. It is necessary to strengthen the planning guidance service and the development planning consultancy service organization at the low-level of the region.

Break the traditional thinking, change the role orientation, and create a new countryside. The introduction of green subsidy policy by EU as an important provider of public goods of resources and environment has important reference value for China to innovate the strategy of rural resources and environmental protection and realize the transformation of agricultural support and protection policy

from "yellow" to "green". By issuing policies and guiding the transformation of traditional thinking, we should focus on the development of "non-heritage" and "pending heritage" cultural industries, and pay attention to the sustainable development of resource reuse, which is an effective form to realize the combination of industrial revitalization, ecological revitalization and cultural revitalization. When formulating relevant policies, China should fully recognize the inherent unity of agricultural production and operation activities and sustainable utilization of resources, ecological environment conservation and cultural heritage and protection, and endow farmers with the role of providers of resources, environment and cultural public goods, which will support and build industrial ecology and local culture in agricultural countryside. Combine development trends. 3.5 Simplify procedures and improve policy management mechanism. Effective integration of past and recent construction policies, timely reform of policy formulation and management mechanism, and adjustment of policies and regulations that do not meet the needs of modern development, timely avoidance of overlapping, redundant and obsolete policies and procedures, simplification of merging redundant and cumbersome policies and means, and enhancement of policy adaptability, rationality and coordination. At the same time, we should also pay attention to the policy needs of different regions, draw lessons from the evolution of EU agricultural and rural policies which coordinate and link up the policies of different member countries and Its Enlightenment on the implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategy in China - 134 - practice, such as setting up points, dividing sections and batches to determine priority support areas with guiding role, and voluntariness. The scope of policy support, the direction, requirement and adjustable scope of budget expenditure should be defined, and specific development projects should be designed according to regional statistical development indicators, priority support areas or priorities, so as to enhance the impression, circulation and flexibility of local governments in implementing the strategy of rural revitalization.

4 Conclusion

To cultivate the bottom-up motive force to meet the development needs of young groups. Group base and ecological cycle are also the necessary key directions for revitalization and deployment. In this regard, we can draw lessons from the EU's policy of supporting development leaders and local action teams and encouraging youth to participate in agricultural and rural development. To form an endless ecosystem, we must first establish regional and collective economy, support platforms and development carriers; establish an equal and long-term close cooperative relationship with foreign enterprises; pay attention to enhancing farmers' awareness of participation in construction and building a development atmosphere, so that more young people are more willing to participate in the construction of their homes. Set in order to avoid a large number of personnel loss, in order to retain the cultural roots. At the same time, the policy deployment of rural strategic construction should be consolidated so as to consolidate the foundation for the early realization of a well-off society in an all-round way.

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