

# The Evolution and Impact of Farmers' Values in Integrative Villages in Suburban Areas

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**Keywords:** Suburban convergent villages; peasants; values

**Abstract:** Facing the new situation and new environment, the countryside is experiencing the transformation from tradition to modern, and the peasants are also changing from traditional peasants to modern peasants. Adhering to national identity and national identity promotes the prosperity and prosperity of China as a unified multi-ethnic country. Farmers' values refer to the basic viewpoints that farmers hold when they understand, evaluate and decide whether various things and phenomena in life can meet their own needs. They reflect the relationship between farmers and society. Vigorously promoting the urbanization of suburban peasants is the core task of developing new rural construction in suburban convergent villages. Therefore, urban and rural planning should be planned as a whole, and urban living space should be integrated into the city, and farmers' quality should be improved in an all-round way. In today's construction of a new socialist countryside, the peasants' values are placed in the social background of constantly changing development for dialectical analysis and analysis. The spatial construction and value adjustment functions of rural culture should be brought into play, but the current new rural cultural construction fails to achieve the desired results. It is of great significance to build a new socialist countryside. Therefore, it is important to analyze and dissect the issue of peasants' views and values to enhance the values of farmers.

## 1. Introduction

Suburban convergent villages actively undertake urban population alleviation and functional spillover, extend the agricultural industry chain and value chain, let farmers share more industrial value-added benefits, accelerate the interconnection with urban water, electricity, roads, information and other infrastructure, and promote the flow of urban capital, technology, talent, management and other elements to rural areas [1]. Although village governance is the operation and distribution of state power in villages, it is the epitome of the redistribution of political power in grass-roots organizations. The main body of village governance is farmers, and the results of governance are directly related to the actual interests of farmers. Bringing village planning into the statutory planning system, emphasizing the main direction of urban and rural overall planning and coordinated development, puts forward new requirements for the compilation of new rural planning [2]. On the one hand, through the introduction of systematic village landscape planning pattern, we can guide the construction of suburban convergent villages in the right direction. On the other hand, it can also help to adjust and allocate the landscape resources of suburban convergent villages, so that the development of local resources and the protection of natural environment can be coordinated. However, the integration of suburban villages is different from the "traditional village society" [3]. Because the geographical location is close to the city, the suburban fusion villages can not only rely on the agglomeration effect and diffusion effect of the city, but also have a relatively broad development space in the rural areas. Therefore, the suburban farmers have the necessary conditions to become "innovators". With the social change and the entry of modern factors, there has been a serious ethical crisis in the rural areas, which has shaken the ontological value that constitutes the basis for the peasants to settle down. Values are general beliefs, they have motivational functions and are not only evaluative, nor normative and prohibitive, they are the guidance of actions and attitudes, they are individual and social phenomena." This life goal and behavior The two dimensions of the goal, which divide the values into research models of ultimate

polarity and instrumental value, expand its research field and scope [4].

It can be said that the research on the cultural construction of new countryside is comprehensive and rich in content, but there is still a matter-of-fact substantive thinking in the study, and there is no in-depth analysis of the organic link between the cultural construction of new countryside and the social foundation of the whole village and even village governance. Corresponding to this social structure, it must be a unified value system [5]. The value education in the planned economy era emphasizes political consciousness and class consciousness. Individual life style and value ideal are unified as the manifestation of social ideology. Social transformation will not only bring about tremendous changes in social and economic structure, but also inevitably bring about a series of profound changes in social politics, culture, lifestyle, mode of thinking, values [6]. The unification of values has enabled China to effectively maintain social stability and defend the new socialist regime in the face of the grim situation of Western capitalist world blockade and sanctions, but at the same time it has also created value pursuit and social development, especially the reality of economic development. The problem of disconnection [7]. There is a co-variation relationship among the constituent elements of the peasant's public values, that is, each constituent element is an organic whole with an interactive influence. Attention should be paid to condensing actional consensus in the interrelationship of the various components of public value, so as to achieve social integration, political identity, and promote the realization of public values and public interests. Old values will constantly clashed with new values. As a result of this conflict between old and new values, the result is often that the former gradually give way to the latter. In our country, farmers are experiencing conflicts between old and new values, and new values gradually replace the old values [8].

## **2. The Identity Integration Problem of the Present Linkage of Value**

The village public value space is not static and unchanged, but is constantly changing with the changes of political and economic system and social structure. When democracy became universal, pluralistic values began to be established, and the monopoly of traditional values was broken. People of different classes and strata have different interests, pursue different values and believe in different values. Under the impact of this modernization, the rural and peasants were caught unprepared, even confused. The original value system was shaken passively, and even chaotic. The importance and urgency of providing a fundamental understanding basis for promoting identity integration from the perspective of values are more prominent, but at the same time, the highly market-oriented and materialized characteristics of modern society can easily lead to the loss of value beliefs and the loss of value orientation, which makes the construction of values, especially the mainstream values, an important and arduous project. Democratic negotiation is the inherent requirement of village governance. It can not only promote exchanges and understanding between multiple subjects, but also promote the reasonable transformation between personal interests and public interests to achieve consensus on public interests, and cultivate farmers' sense of participation and responsibility. To improve the performance of village governance. The contrast between urban and rural areas, the contrast between rural and rural areas, and the contrast between villagers and villagers is more intense and obvious. In this gap and comparison, people began to reflect on the traditional values of the past, and the soil of utilitarian value is gradually emerging.

Rural areas are more and more affected in the process of urbanization. The changes of urbanization policies, systems, cultural customs and ideas affect the direction and content of village-level governance. To some extent, the process of historical change of urbanization is a process of constant adjustment of national and social relations. Because of the different development conditions and stages of suburban convergent villages, the practical problem that villages need to solve is the difference of villages. Geographical circles also refer to recreation around the city, urban fringe, urban-rural junction, the periphery of life, urban countryside and so on. Suburban convergent villages are administrative villages located in this specific region. They can be divided into suburban and suburban convergent villages according to the distance from the central area of the city. Strengthening the propaganda of the proletarian ideology can prevent the

bourgeoisie from tempting the people and subverting the proletarian regime, demonstrating its own rationality politically and ideologically. The key to cultivating the peasants' new values is to determine the peasant's dominant position. Promoting the awakening of the peasants' main consciousness and confirming the peasants' individuality can promote the formation and development of peasant's sense of freedom, democracy, competition, and openness. Therefore, instilling this idea in the peasants can win the people's identity, trust and Support is necessary for the stability and unity of the country. In addition, suburban areas have other advantages, such as relatively complete infrastructure, rapid development of non-agricultural industries and high urbanization rate. These factors all determine the unique advantages of new rural construction in suburban areas, and the focus of new rural construction. And the ultimate goal will be different from the general rural areas.

In the process of analyzing the characteristics of contemporary peasants' values, we find that the evolution of values occurring in Contemporary Peasants has some advanced aspects, such as the enhancement of enterprising consciousness, self-determination consciousness and competition consciousness. The main body of new countryside construction is farmers. The promotion and development of new countryside construction requires new farmers to enter knowledge, move towards civilization, improve their ideological quality and scientific and cultural quality, have a higher level of culture to meet the needs of productivity development, and build new countryside with the attitude of the protagonist. As the only legitimate subject of rural governance, it is organized and disciplined. It implements highly centralized control over village governance, which leads to the decline of autonomy within villages, thus forming a strong national governance model of rural society. Unlike ordinary urban residents and rural residents, the difference between suburban farmers and urban residents in material life is decreasing, but the cultural psychological structure is also influenced by the traditional culture of rural areas, and the population of suburban communities is more mixed. Social structures such as family structure and neighborhood structure are rapidly changing. The final solution to the peasant problem cannot rely solely on external assistance or internal uplift, but on the dialectical unity of internal conditions and external conditions, because the development of things is itself caused by internal and external factors. It is recommended to integrate resources, accelerate the construction of rural cultural service facilities, and gradually form a cultural facilities system with wide coverage, reasonable structure, balanced development, and complete functions. Guided by the government, it will guide the broad participation of social forces.

### **3. Thoughts on the Way to Promote Identity Integration by Value Construction**

We should improve the construction of village governance system and attach equal importance to procedural fairness and results fairness. As the core value of socialism, equity requires that "the political, economic and other interests of society should be distributed reasonably and equally among all members of society, which means the equality of rights and the rationality of distribution". As far as the realistic needs of the construction of modern nation-state are concerned, the isomorphism of values also shoulders the important mission of bonding national identity and national identity at a deep level. It is in this sense that the significance of realizing the isomorphism of values lies not only in enhancing social cohesion, but also in forming national centripetal force, maintaining and consolidating national unity. In the process of citizenization, farmers will experience the process of cultural shock, cultural degeneration, cultural reconstruction, cultural re-adaptation and cultural innovation, and will eventually become a new urban citizen in the true sense of economic and cultural interaction. To this end, in the construction of new rural areas in suburban mixed villages, the peasant citizenization is the core task. In the tide of market economy, farmers gradually formed a strong sense of commodity, openness and competition. In the process of forming the consciousness that matches the market economy, the peasant's subjective consciousness has also been greatly awakened. It plays a very important role in social change and social transformation. While gradually transforming social structure and transforming social mechanisms, people's own values are also changing, but no matter how they change, the ultimate desire is

through social change and Social transformation to promote the harmonious development of society.

The village renovation planning of suburban integration type can be effectively implemented only on the premise that it is fully linked with the upper level planning. The absence of dominant values means that society does not have a unified value standard, which will lead to the emergence of value crisis, belief crisis, value anomie and other phenomena. The value anomie in the evolution of peasants' values and the diversification and conflict of values. We should vigorously promote the construction of mass spiritual civilization in suburban rural areas, guide farmers to advocate science, resist superstitions, change customs, break bad habits, establish advanced ideas and good moral customs, promote a scientific and healthy way of life, and form a positive and upward social atmosphere compatible with modern urban civilization. In the process of implementing science and technology education for farmers, it has been able to play an educational role in ideological concepts, and the market awareness, openness, and scientific and technological concepts of farmers have been enhanced. The current pattern of diversification of value orientation is constantly developing, and it is particularly necessary to strengthen the structure of mainstream values. If we neglect the solid advancement of mainstream values construction at the practical level, it will inevitably aggravate the conflicts and confrontation between social groups and strata due to the heterogeneity and deviation trend of the values of different social groups, resulting in serious losses that are difficult to estimate. In order to enhance farmers' trust and cooperation with the government and promote the harmonious development of the countryside. Therefore, rural grassroots organizations should realize the institutionalization and standardization of village governance, and ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of governance activities through scientific and reasonable institutional rules.

The perfection of democracy and the rule of law guarantees the emancipation of people's minds. It is this internal force of democracy and legal system that comes from the governance of open society that promotes China's reform and opening up from the surface to the deep, from the economic field to the political field and ideological and cultural field, and promotes the development and progress of individual ideological emancipation and social reform and opening up. The internal cause of the peasant problem is the peasants themselves, because the value subject of the peasant problem is the peasants. Only when farmers' subjectivity is returned can farmers' subjective consciousness be highlighted, and they will make positive efforts to realize their personal values and safeguard their own interests. We should tap the inner resources which are beneficial to the growth of peasants' public spirit. The pursuit of value in the traditional rural society, such as good friends and mutual help, is combined with the pursuit of values such as democracy, equality, rule of law and justice in modern society, thus cultivating the public spirit of farmers who are more in line with the reality of rural society. Relatively unable to meet the demands of the current social life, it can only rely on the traditional inert force to maintain its existence. In the process of social transformation, everything in social life is in the process of transformation and change, and the direction of social life is temporarily unclear. Therefore, the new dominant values of society cannot be completely established. It profoundly reveals the inherent relevance and high consistency of the construction of socialist core value system and ideology work, and further clarifies the goal of building identity integration through the construction of socialist core value system, and the construction of socialist core value system. The task is implemented to provide guidance and basic methods.

#### **4. Conclusion**

This paper studies the evolution and influence of peasants' values in suburban integrated villages. In view of the present situation of the coexistence of state-owned land and collective land in suburban areas, it is necessary to improve the legal system of old village reconstruction and requisition of land, to provide more reasonable compensation and rehabilitation arrangements for landless farmers, and to realize the unification of planning, capital investment and management in urban and suburban infrastructure construction. Farmers' life experience and knowledge

accumulation are limited, and influenced by relatively single mode of thinking, they can not form a correct and unified understanding of this society. These farmers' own factors are also an important aspect leading to the evolution of farmers' values. On the basis of adhering to the ideological attributes of the socialist core value system, we should highlight the mainstream of socialist ideology, tolerance and diversity, and achieve deep-seated recognition and integration with the universal establishment of mainstream values, so as to enhance the cohesion and centripetal force of the state and society, and enhance the national spirit as a whole of the Chinese nation. To successfully handle the relationship between the quality of peasants and the construction of new rural areas, and to build a new socialist countryside, we can achieve the goal of building a new rural area of "productive development, affluent life, rural civilization, clean village, and democratic management" proposed by the Party Central Committee. To promote the healthy, stable and harmonious development of rural society. Only by fully recognizing the new characteristics of peasant values in the period of social transformation and providing reasonable guidance to promote the smooth transformation of peasant values from tradition to modernity, contemporary peasants can build a scientific and healthy value system and ultimately promote the stability and development of the country and society.

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