

The Formation, Performance and Governance of Rural Ecological Crisis

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Abstract

China is a large agricultural country, and rural development is crucial to national development. With the development of industrialization, the uncoordinated development of urban and rural areas, the influence of traditional models and the lag of education and publicity, the production of rural ecological crisis has caused widespread influence. Rural ecological crisis is mainly manifested in the practical dimension, institutional level, cultural perspective and economic field. It is necessary to carry out collaborative governance of rural ecological crisis through institutional construction, pattern optimization, cultural cultivation and multiple participation, so as to promote rural sustainable development in the new era.

Keywords

Rural Ecological Crisis; Multidimensional Governance; Rural Revitalization Strategy.

1. Introduction

As an agricultural country, China's rural areas have always been a key area of national strategic layout. Since the 21st century, opportunities and risks of rural construction have coexisted, and rural economic and social development has been unprecedented. At the same time, rural ecological environment problems have emerged. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core has put forward the strategy of rural revitalization, and carried out top-level design for rural construction in the new era. Ecological revitalization is an important foundation for rural revitalization[1]. Rural governance and rural ecology have become the key contents of rural revitalization strategy, and the governance of rural ecological crisis has become the key link of rural development in the new era. At present, it is of great significance to scientifically grasp the relevant contents of rural ecological crisis under the background of rural revitalization and carry out governance work according to local conditions.

2. Formation of Rural Ecological Crisis

2.1. Industrialization has Led to the Destruction of Rural Ecosystems

Industrialization is the only way for a country to realize modernization[2], Industrial development has revolutionized human production and life. At the same time, with the deepening of industrialization, a series of ecological environment problems are increasing and gradually transferred to the vast rural areas, and the rural ecological crisis begins to appear and aggravates. First, the development of industrialization leads to the aggravation of rural environmental pollution. In the process of industrialization, industrial activities generate a large number of pollutants and wastes. Considering the cost and other conditions, rural areas naturally become the natural emission sites of industrial residues. This makes a large number of industrial pollution transfer to rural areas, and the rural ecological environment pollution is

gradually aggravated. Serious places even threaten the production and life of rural residents. Secondly, industrialization has led to the destruction of rural biodiversity. Industrialization requires a large amount of consumption of natural resources. Most rural areas are densely populated with natural resources, and excessive exploitation of natural resources directly affects the rural ecosystem. With the logging of forestry resources, mining of mineral resources, grabbing of water resources and other activities, the rural ecosystem began to imbalance, the number and species of animals and plants in rural areas gradually decreased, and biodiversity was seriously damaged.

2.2. Uncoordinated Urban and Rural Development has Led to Multiple Rural Ecological Problems

The relationship between urban and rural areas has always been an important part of urban and rural development. Under the traditional concept of 'urban priority to rural' development, rural areas are in a weak position and are forced to become 'stepping stones' for urban development. Specifically, rural areas provide the necessary means of production for urban development, and continue to undertake the transfer of pollution residues in the process of urban construction. Over time, urban and rural development issues began to induce rural ecological crisis. First, uncoordinated urban and rural development leads to extensive rural development. For a long time, cities have been mainly industrial production, while rural areas have been mainly agricultural production. In the gap between urban and rural development, rural can only carry out primary extensive development, can only provide services for urban construction. For example, the transfer of rural labor to cities leads to the lack of basic strength in rural economic construction; at the same time, extensive rural development leads to the waste of natural resources and the deterioration of natural ecological environment. Secondly, uncoordinated urban and rural development has disturbed rural ecology. The difference between urban and rural development forces rural construction to obey the whole process of urban development. First, rural areas provide resources and energy for urban industries, making excessive exploitation of rural natural resources, triggering ecological and environmental problems; second, rural areas provide location conditions for urban industrial transfer, resulting in rural land use tension; third, rural areas become the accumulation areas of urban living garbage and waste, resulting in direct pollution of rural ecological environment.

2.3. The Traditional Development Model Promotes the Imbalance of Rural Development

For a long time, people have taken the traditional extensive economic development model as the mainstream, resulting in a large amount of waste of resources and serious ecological environment crisis, which greatly endangers human survival and development. Affected by the mainstream development model, the development of rural areas is still "heavy economy, light ecology," and a considerable part of rural areas pursue economic development by sacrificing the ecological environment. First, one-sided pursuit of economic benefits, ignoring the value of the ecological environment itself. Under the traditional development model, rural development is only economic, and only pays attention to the output value and income of agriculture, animal husbandry and other fields, while ignoring and abandoning the ecological environment itself and its additional ecological value. In the long run, the one-sided development of rural areas in exchange for economic interests at the expense of the ecological environment has directly led to the real value of the ecological environment cannot be demonstrated, and the ecological crisis is becoming more and more serious. Secondly, blindly emphasize economic development, ignoring the implementation of ecological environmental protection. Needless to say, economy is the foundation of rural prosperity, but under the development mode of blindly emphasizing economic conditions, ecological environment protection has become an empty talk. Under the traditional development model, rural areas adhere to the concept of "development first and

governance later ” and vigorously promote the rapid development of rural economy. However, in this process, the blank of ecological environment protection leads to frequent rural ecological crisis. For example, the extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers leads to the pollution of soil and water sources, and the discharge of sewage and waste gas causes the destruction of rural air quality.

2.4. The Lag of Educational Propaganda Affects the Formation of Rural Ecological Civilization

The lack of the concept of ecological civilization is also an important reason for the emergence of rural ecological crisis. Due to backward education in rural areas, people’s values are conservative and solidified, and it is difficult for emerging and advanced concepts to be rooted in rural areas, which makes the concept of rural ecological civilization seriously missing. First, the limitations of education development hinder the formation of the concept of ecological civilization. Rural education has been lagging behind the city, the lower quality and level of education directly hindered the concept of ecological civilization in rural areas. On the one hand, the number of rural residents who have received education systematically is small, and the understanding and grasp of emerging concepts are limited, which leads to the low reality acceptance of rural residents. On the other hand, ecological civilization education basically belongs to the blank field in rural education, and the concept of ecological civilization is in an embarrassing position in the process of education. Secondly, the lack of implementation of propaganda work affects the popularization of the concept of ecological civilization. Rural areas have been the ' last kilometer ' of all kinds of policy propaganda and popularization. The key to the popularization of the concept of ecological civilization is whether the last kilometer can be opened. Due to the inherent geographical disadvantage of rural areas, the propaganda of ecological civilization concept is often difficult to implement. In addition, rural residents are bound by traditional concepts, which makes some propaganda work superficial. In the long run, the concept of ecological civilization has been difficult to produce a substantive role in rural areas. In summary, the lack of education and publicity leads to the lack of popularization of rural ecological civilization concept, which ultimately affects the development of ecological civilization construction and promotes the formation of rural ecological crisis.

3. Performance of the Rural Ecological Crisis

3.1. From a Practical Perspective, Rural Ecological Environment Protection is not in Place

At present, there are more or less problems in the protection of ecological environment in the process of rural development, and the rural ecological crisis is still obvious. First, rural ecological environment protection is not enough and ecological problems occur frequently. Ecological environment protection has always been an important project valued by the state, and the state has made great investment in the construction of ecological civilization. However, when it is implemented in rural areas, the protection of ecological environment will be greatly reduced. First, the implementation of local governments is not enough, the dragonfly action makes rural ecological problems cannot be effectively eradicated; second, local enterprises to carry out energy conservation and emission reduction work is not in place, cope with ecological environmental protection action; third, the rural people ' s ecological environmental protection practice is not complete, many ecological practices are still superficial. Second, the rural ecological environment protection measures are incomplete, and ecological problems rise and fall. Rural areas are at the edge of the country ' s bottom areas, rural ecological environment problems are complex and changeable, need to take measures to local conditions. At present, the relevant measures of rural ecological environment protection are still unreasonable and

incomplete, such as less targeted measures and insufficient means of sudden crisis management. This leads to the phenomenon that in the process of carrying out rural ecological environment protection, the governance subjects often do nothing to deal with the ecological environment problems, and the strategies are ineffective or the governance is not complete, which ultimately makes the rural ecological environment problems cannot be fundamentally solved.

3.2. At the Institutional Level, the Rural Ecological Environment System is Imperfect

At present, there are still many gaps in the construction of rural ecological system, the institutional norms in many fields are not perfect, and the development of rural ecology is still in crisis. First, the rural ecological environment governance system is not perfect. With the in-depth implementation of the national rural revitalization strategy, rural ecological construction has gradually been incorporated into the strategic layout, but there are still deficiencies in the relevant systems of rural ecological environment governance, which limits the development of ecological environment governance. For example, the rural ecological resource utilization system, pollution emission system, accountability system, performance appraisal system and other contents are still insufficient, which makes the current rural ecological development have hidden dangers. Second, the rural ecological environment supervision system is inadequate. Ecological environment governance is a systematic process, which requires both the development of governance and the implementation of supervision. At present, the importance of rural ecological environment supervision is becoming more and more obvious, but the actual situation is quite different. The lack or incompleteness of the ecological environment supervision system in most rural areas directly makes it difficult to truly implement the supervision work. For example, the main responsibility of rural ecological environment supervision, implementation rules, accountability and other provisions are missing or unclear, and some rural areas even have no system specification of ecological environment supervision. To a large extent, this makes the supervision work "ungovernable," and eventually leads to ecological environment problems.

3.3. From a Cultural Perspective, Rural Eco-cultural Development is Inadequate

Under the influence of traditional development mode, there has been a trend of emphasizing economy and neglecting culture in rural areas, which makes the development of rural ecological culture lags behind for a long time. Cultural expression of rural ecological crisis includes two aspects. First, the popularization of rural ecological culture concept is not in place. In the concept of rural residents, the ecological environment is not in a high priority, and it has long been regarded as a vassal of rural economic development. This conceptual problem leads to the lack of a good ecological and cultural atmosphere in rural areas. In addition, the spread, acceptance and practice of ecological culture concept in rural areas are not in place, and the acceptance and recognition of new concepts in many areas are not high. Many areas regard ecological culture as 'ear wind' and still do things according to previous concepts, which directly affects the construction of rural ecological civilization. Second, the construction of rural ecological and cultural facilities is not perfect. The lack of rural cultural facilities is the basic obstacle to the development of rural culture, and the lack of ecological cultural facilities is the biggest problem. Rural areas are lagging behind in economic development, and most areas still lack good ecological and cultural infrastructure. For example, the lack of rural ecological culture exhibition hall, the masses can not intuitively understand the relevant content of ecological civilization construction; for example, the lack of symbolic entities related to rural ecological culture makes it difficult for residents to form strong cultural identity and sense of belonging.

3.4. In the Economic Sphere, Rural Eco-economic Development is Uncoordinated

Economic and ecological environment are dialectical unity Relationship[3].The practical problem of economic construction is an important manifestation of the rural ecological crisis .At present, influenced by the traditional concepts of " economic priority " and " development first and governance later, " rural economic construction has been in an uncoordinated development process. Economic development has failed to show ecological and green nature, making the rural ecological crisis surge. First, the industrial structure is unreasonable, the use of rural energy resources. For a long time, rural areas have been dominated by primary industry, agriculture occupies a large proportion in the rural economy, urban and rural economic development over-reliance on agricultural production. Rural economic development is highly dependent on rural land, grassland, forest, water and so on. A large number of destructive development and utilization of rural resources and energy have caused many irreversible effects on the ecological environment. In this way, rural economic construction has long been in a single mode, failed to achieve coordinated economic development. Second, the use of new advanced technology is insufficient, and the quality of economic development is low. At present, China 's rural economic development is mainly labor-intensive, some rural areas of science and technology utilization level is low. For example, in western villages, agricultural production has long relied on traditional means such as a large number of labor, expanding arable land and the use of pesticides and fertilizers, while mechanized agricultural equipment and advanced agricultural science and technology are relatively few. Therefore, while the level and quality of agricultural development are low, the rural ecological environment is also polluted and destroyed.

4. Governance Approaches to Rural Ecological Crises

4.1. Improve Rural Ecological Governance Systems

Institutional norms are an effective process in which organizations and procedures acquire values and stability[4]. Governance of rural ecological crisis is inseparable from scientific and effective system. First, improve the political system of rural ecological governance. Scientific and complete political system is the key to rural ecological governance. In the face of the lack of political system of rural ecological governance, it needs to be improved from two aspects. One is to regulate the main body of rural ecological governance, governance programs, governance actions in the form of political system, forming a more comprehensive and systematic political system. The second is to strengthen the supervision of rural ecological governance in the form of political system, and implement governance control with strict supervision system to ensure that the governance work is truly implemented. Second, promote the rule of law construction of rural ecological governance. The rule of law is an important guarantee for the governance of rural ecological crisis. Since the reform and opening up, China has introduced many laws and regulations on ecological construction. However, specific to the field of rural ecology, a series of new problems lack effective legal response. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the construction of the rule of law in rural ecological governance. Specifically, one is to speed up the legislative provisions of rural ecological governance, coordinate the reality of rural ecological development in the new era, and formulate laws and regulations according to local conditions combined with the strategy of rural revitalization. Second, deepen the law enforcement of rural ecological governance, comprehensively grasp the specific links of ecological governance, and ensure the seriousness, scientificity and effectiveness of law enforcement

4.2. Optimizing the Pattern of Rural Economic Development

The realization of green development of rural economy and the construction of rural ecological economic development pattern in the new era are not only the practical needs of rural ecological crisis management, but also the inevitable requirement of rural revitalization strategy. First, accelerate the improvement of rural economic green development system. Effective governance of rural ecological crisis, promote economic green development is the top priority. First, vigorously develop rural green industry, expand the supply of rural ecological products and services ; the second is to actively promote the green transformation of rural economy and accelerate the wide application of circular low-carbon model in the fields of planting, processing and service industries ; third, deepen the supply-side reform of rural economy, clarify the contradiction between rural ecological needs and ecological supply, and accelerate the improvement of ecological economic quality ; fourth, increase the proportion of rural ecological tourism, and expand new economic growth points through green high-quality tourism projects. Second, improve the scientific and technological content in rural economic construction. The rational use of advanced science and technology can well improve the level of rural industry and directly and effectively empower rural economic development. First of all, improve the level of mechanization in the development of rural industries, accelerate the extensive application of advanced equipment in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries, and increase the quality and efficiency of rural industrial development. Secondly, accelerate the extensive use of emerging technologies in the field of rural economic construction, especially the wide application of Internet, big data and other technologies, and promote the development of rural economy in the direction of science and technology, intelligence and network.

4.3. Construct Rural Ecological Culture Pattern

Culture can have a subtle influence on people. Promoting the construction of rural ecological and cultural patterns is the key measure to control the rural ecological crisis. First, actively cultivate the concept of rural ecological culture. As an important cultural force leading the healthy development of rural areas, the cultivation of rural ecological culture concept mainly involves two aspects. One is to integrate rural ecological culture into socialist core values, inject fresh elements into core values, and form unconscious ecological consciousness in rural society ; second, strengthen education propaganda, improve the scientific cognition of rural ecological environment, enhance the awareness of rural ecological civilization, and form a consensus on the value of rural ecological civilization ; third, actively carry out rural ecological culture learning practice, through the establishment of advanced models in the rural masses and carry out learning activities, to lay a solid mass foundation of rural ecological culture cognition. Second, promote the construction of rural ecological and cultural facilities. Cultural facilities are the basic carrier of cultural cognition. The construction of ecological cultural facilities is necessary for the construction of rural ecological cultural patterns. One is to build a number of rich content of rural ecological culture exhibition halls, through text pictures and other forms of rural ecological culture interpretation, increase the cultural understanding of the rural masses ; the second is to carry out the excavation and restoration of rural cultural facilities, integrate ecological culture into rural construction facilities while protecting traditional rural cultural relics, and create a green and low-carbon rural appearance in the new era.

4.4. Promoting the Participation of Multiple Groups in Governance

Multiple cooperation is the inevitable choice of rural governance. Multi-cooperation is the inevitable choice of rural governance[5]. Multiple governance is a good way to effectively deal with the rural ecological crisis, and it is of great significance to promote the participation of diversified groups in governance. First, adhere to the party's leadership in rural ecological crisis governance. The comprehensive leadership of the Party is the fundamental guarantee of rural

ecological crisis governance. In the process of governance, we must fully follow the Party's principles and policies, and always uphold the absolute authority of the Party to ensure the effective implementation of crisis governance. Second, play the main role of rural people's governance. In the process of rural ecological crisis management, we should always take the people as the center, fully guarantee the subjectivity of the people, mobilize the initiative and enthusiasm of the rural masses, and make the practice of the rural people throughout the overall situation of ecological crisis management. Third, introduce and encourage enterprises to participate in governance. The introduction of enterprises can make up for the lack of government governance. Through the application of market logic and means, enterprises prepare sufficient funds, technology and other practical conditions for the governance of rural ecological crisis, and provide rural people with ecological products needed for production and life. Fourth, cultivate social organizations to participate in crisis management. Social organizations play an important role in the governance of rural ecological crisis. The participation of social organizations can achieve complementary advantages with other groups, implement comprehensive and systematic supervision of rural ecological development, and timely detect and reasonably participate in the governance of rural ecological crisis.

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