

Analysis of the Governance Path of Rural "Hollowing Out" in the Context of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract

Under the influence of multiple factors such as natural environment, urbanization development, and new agricultural road, the phenomenon of "empty buildings" has emerged in rural areas, which is the general consensus of all walks of life "hollowing out of rural areas". At present, to solve the problem of hollowing out of the countryside, we still face the difficulties of insufficient industrial development, deviation of cultural identity, lack of human resource allocation, low organizational power of village organizations and insufficient ecological environmental protection. Therefore, the problem of rural hollowing out must be solved by cultivating basic industries, enhancing cultural identity, building talent teams, constructing strong organizations and beautifying ecological environment in the context of rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Rural Hollowing Out; Urbanization.

1. Introduction

The hollowing out of the countryside refers to the loss of a large number of rural people, the precipitous decline of economic and industrial development, the gradual break in cultural heritage and the failure of public services to follow up effectively. The causes of rural hollowing out are multifaceted, both natural and social factors, and are fundamentally a product of the uncoordinated development of man and nature, and man and society in the special field of rural areas. The problem of rural hollowing out is a major issue facing the prosperity, stability and orderly development of China's rural society. Whether the problem of rural hollowing can be effectively solved is a major issue concerning the harmony and stability of the whole society, the balanced development of urban and rural areas, and the happiness and well-being of farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the governance of rural society and gradually restore the former vibrant scene in the countryside, which is also an irreversible trend in the development of the whole national society.

2. Causes of Rural "Hollowing Out

The problem of rural hollowing out has always been a hot topic of social concern, and its impact on society is deepening day by day. To solve the problem of rural hollowing out, we must analyze its causes and propose scientific and reasonable solutions.

2.1. The Natural Environment Itself Restricts the Rural Areas

The natural environment cannot be changed, and the condition of the natural environment has a profound impact on the survival and development of people, and the development and survival of villages is no exception. Some areas are prone to natural disasters, water shortage and infertile land, which cannot meet the basic conditions of human survival. In addition, in some areas, the traffic is seriously inconvenient, people have to cross several mountains for

daily travel, children's schooling and communication with the outside world, and due to these natural conditions, some areas are unable to carry a large number of people, and some natural villages only have a few families living in them.

2.2. The Influence of Continuous Penetration of Urbanization Development

The level of urbanization is an important symbol of the degree of modernization of a country. As the level of modernization in China becomes higher and higher, the process of urbanization is accelerating day by day, which will inevitably compress the development space and level of rural areas. In terms of employment income, cities offer more opportunities and higher income; in terms of education, health and medical care, cities can provide higher levels of education, more convenient health protection, and better medical conditions; in terms of transportation and communication, cities have developed transportation, which can facilitate people's travel, and higher means and methods of communication, which are conducive to people's communication and contact with the outside world. These development advantages and basic conditions are incomparable to those in rural areas, so some people are more willing to live in cities, especially young people in rural areas, who are generally well educated in basic quality and therefore accept new ways of life and new things in cities more easily. Young people not only gradually occupy the majority of the village population, but also a large number of young people go to the cities, not only by themselves, but also by moving their families to the cities and settling there from then on, which results in the gradual decrease of the rural population and the phenomenon of hollowing out.

2.3. The Promotion of New Agricultural Development Path

The improvement of agricultural production tools has greatly liberated the productivity of rural areas, making the crop harvesting cycle greatly shortened, according to the observation of rural summer and autumn harvest, farmers in the summer and autumn harvest from harvesting to sowing generally takes five to seven days, the need to spend energy on agriculture time has a historic change, so that farmers have more time left over, and these remaining time, farmers will not be idle. Instead, they choose to work in the city, and the time spent in the city greatly exceeds the time spent in the countryside, and some farmers even move their families to the city, thus greatly reducing the population of some rural areas and creating a hollowed-out situation. In addition, relying on the national land transfer policy and the equipment, capital and advanced production and management experience in hand, agricultural professionals gradually take over the use of most rural land, so a large number of farmers will be liberated from agricultural production and put into the urbanization and industrialization construction army, and the departure of a large number of farmers will inevitably lead to the hollowing out of the countryside.

3. The Dilemma Faced by the Management of Rural "Hollowing Out"

Since the reform and opening up, China's social productivity has been greatly improved, material products have been greatly enriched, and people's material living standard has been significantly improved. However, due to multiple factors such as natural limitations, urbanization process and new agricultural development path, hollowing out of the rural population has become a major problem affecting the development and stability of rural society that cannot be ignored. Standing in the macroscopic view of this great new era, the rural areas, which are lagging behind relative to the cities, are important fields for social prosperity and stability, development and construction; in the context of rural revitalization strategy, the problem of hollowing out of rural population is in the midst of a critical transformation. Rural revitalization is a grasp to solve the problem of hollowing out of rural population. While injecting vitality and vigor into rural development, it also faces many difficulties.

3.1. Industrial Development is not Prosperous Enough

Industrial revitalization is not only the cornerstone to eliminate rural poverty and solve the problem of slow development in rural areas, but also the fundamental way to solve the problem of "hollowing out" of rural population. The most fundamental reason why villagers go out to work is that the countryside is not a good solution to the problem of farmers' survival or farmers' development; farmers work at home during the busy farming season, but they need a job to create income for their families during the idle time. Nowadays, with the development and progress of society, people's living standards are improving, and farmers are pursuing a high quality of life, which requires a certain economic foundation and material support. Most farmers look forward to a decent life if they can work nearby and earn a good income through better development of rural industries. For example, Yuanjia Village, known as the "Impression Experience of Guanzhong", has done this very well, and has developed into a rich village with rural tourism as its main focus, with several subsidiaries and hundreds of millions of dollars in assets. However, there are not many villages like Yuanjia Village. Without industry, farmers are reluctant to stay at home, so the lack of industry is the main reason for the "hollowing out" of the rural population.

3.2. Deviation of Cultural Identity

As the name implies, "identity" means recognition and approval; "cultural identity" means the recognition and approval of an individual or a group of individuals for a cultural category and the values it contains. In the current society, with the development of market economy, urban culture is rapidly pouring into the rural area through information media and material products. Urban culture is the centralized expression of modern culture, while rural culture is the centralized expression of traditional culture. Under the game of many interests in the market, the villagers gradually learn and identify with the urban culture of "drinking table" and "gift-giving" from their own interests, and the traditional rural culture of "neighborliness", "mutual assistance and friendliness" and other traditional values are gradually dissipated. "According to Fei Xiaotong, cultural identity is an important foundation for the orderly operation of rural society, and the lack of cultural identity mainly stems from the cultural divide between people and between individuals and groups." [1] The reason why people are separated from each other is that the culture they identify with does not have the effectiveness of cohesion and moral edification, and the deviation from the excellent traditional cultural identity is another important reason why villagers are reluctant to return to their hometowns.

3.3. Lack of Talent Resources Allocation

Talent competition is manifested in all aspects of society, and the countryside is no exception, and in order to develop, the countryside needs talents as support. "The revitalization of the countryside is, in the end, a talent issue." [2] However, from the actual situation, the allocation of rural talent resources is lacking. Firstly, some local talents are outflowing and unwilling to return to their hometowns. Rural wealthy capable people, elites and college students can land in the city and obtain a place through their own efforts, and the convenient and efficient life in the city makes them unwilling to return to their hometowns for development. Second, the lack of rural professionals. Most villages have their own artisans, cultural experts, non-genetic inheritors, but this is only scattered sporadically, into a systematic, professional talent team has not been established, therefore, the role played in the countryside is limited. Three science and technology, skills talent shortage. Although some villages have organizations such as agricultural science stations and health centers, the talent structure is single, and there is still a big gap with the real demand of rural revitalization; the talents needed for rural revitalization are all-round, such as doctors and teachers, rural planners, architects and skilled talents. It can be seen that the lack of talent resource allocation is an important factor restricting the solution of the problem of rural hollowing out.

3.4. Poor Organizational Power of Village Organizations

A strong organization can drive the efficient operation and development of the collective, and this is also true for the village organization. Village organizations mainly include village committees, village collective economic organizations, and other grassroots organizations at the village level, and the role of these organizations in leading villagers to play self-management, self-education, and self-service is crucial. But the organizational power of these organizations in play does not fully achieve the effect, some of the village organizations in task completion, goal achievement, service to the masses is still a big gap with the reality, which affects the villagers' trust in the village organizations, which in turn results in the village organizations in guiding and leading the villagers to build villages, develop industries, etc., the villagers will produce negative slack mood, and over time will gradually lose their Therefore, it is a major issue to solve the problem of rural hollowing out nowadays to improve the organizational power of villages and make them play their proper role.

3.5. Inadequate Ecological Protection

A good ecological environment is the basis for human survival and development. A good ecological environment gives people a comfortable and warm feeling, while a poor ecological environment can greatly reduce the quality of life. With the development of society, the material living standard of rural residents has been greatly improved, but it also brings a series of ecological environment problems. First, the awareness of environmental protection is still weak. At this stage, China's urban areas have set off a tide of garbage classification, but the awareness of garbage classification is still weak among some villagers, and some villagers still have the same old way of garbage disposal. Second, rural environmental infrastructure is still insufficient. In some rural areas, it can be found that there are no facilities for villagers to throw their garbage around the villages and the periphery of the farms, and the phenomenon of garbage piles can be seen everywhere in some villages; at the same time, some villages are equipped with garbage recycling facilities, but the utilization rate is not high, or the garbage recycling facilities cannot fully meet the needs of the villagers. The third township government and the two village committees are lacking in environmental protection work. Some of the township governments and village committees put more energy into the development of village industries and leading farmers out of poverty, and they are tired to cope with the various inspections and reports from higher levels.

4. The Path of "Hollowing Out" in Rural Areas under the Background of Rural Revitalization

The rural revitalization strategy is not only an institutional arrangement made by the Party at the level of superstructure, but also a realistic need to respond to the actual development situation of rural grassroots. In order to solve the problem of hollowing out of rural areas, we need to adopt effective measures to solve the problem of hollowing out of rural areas by cultivating basic industries, enhancing cultural identity, building talent teams, building strong organizations and protecting ecological environment.

4.1. To Manage the "Hollowing Out" of Rural Areas based on Revitalizing Rural Industries

"Developing industry is the fundamental strategy for rural revitalization." [3] Industrial prosperity is the focus of rural revitalization and an important foundation for solving the problem of rural hollowing out. As the saying goes, "If the foundation is not firm, the ground will be shaken"; the most important reason for farmers to go out to the cities to work is that the cities have more and better employment opportunities and pay than the rural society, if the rural society can meet this realistic demand of farmers, then the inherent homesickness of

farmers will make most of them choose to work in their hometowns instead of "leaving the well". If the rural society can meet this realistic demand of farmers, then the inherent homesickness and nostalgia of farmers will make most of them choose to work in their hometowns instead of "leaving their hometowns" and "seeking far away". Therefore, we should vigorously cultivate and develop rural industries, so that farmers have a job and a salary. First, the development of rural tourism. With tourism resources and location advantages of the countryside, based on natural environmental resources, give full play to the advantages of the location near the city, and vigorously develop rural tourism, so as to drive the economic and social development of the countryside. Second, the development of farming and planting. Land resources are the valuable wealth of the countryside, so we should make full use of this resource, turn resource advantages into development momentum, intensively manage land, form a breeding scale and planting scale, maximize the efficiency of land use, and bring real material wealth for farmers. Third, we introduce or try to start rural enterprises. Enterprise is a "booster" for social development, and it is also a "booster" for solving the problem of hollowing out of rural population. In accordance with their actual situation, villages should actively introduce enterprises to develop in their villages on the basis of market research; in villages with conditions, they can invest in factories and enterprises to provide employment opportunities for farmers on the basis of fully listening to farmers' opinions and suggestions.

4.2. Revitalizing Rural Culture as a Traction to Manage Rural "Hollowing Out"

Rural culture is the common memory and value mark of people living in the rural area, and the strong "nostalgia" complex is actually the farmers' emotional identification and value identification with rural culture. This "cultural imprint" in the bones can not be erased at any time. Therefore, to solve the problem of rural hollowing out can not be separated from the culture as a spiritual traction. The first is to inherit and develop the excellent traditional culture of the countryside. Excellent traditional culture is the "root" and "soul" of the countryside, the root is deep and thick to nourish the countryside and moisten the villagers; to do a good job of new interpretation of excellent traditional culture according to the real needs of social development, and actively do a good job of propaganda and education of excellent traditional culture, and carry out A variety of excellent traditional culture activities, so that the development of the inheritance of excellent traditional culture in the countryside, the villagers continue to deepen, so as to achieve the "silent" effect. Second, strengthen the construction of rural public culture. The construction of public cultural service system is an important foundation for the revitalization of rural culture. Governments at all levels should introduce relevant policies and measures, tilt public cultural resources to the countryside, and promote the construction of rural public culture with practical actions and pragmatic style. The society should play the role of the market, prosper and enrich the rural cultural market and the rural cultural industry, and help the construction of rural public culture. Third, strengthen the construction of rural ideology and morality. The creation of good countryside and people's style is inseparable from the ideological and moral construction in rural areas, and a good living atmosphere where people live in harmony with each other will make villagers more attached to their hometowns; we should continue to deepen the education of socialist core values and develop an education system that meets the characteristics of rural areas to ensure that the socialist core values can be practiced effectively; in addition, we should implement the project of civic moral construction and carry out relevant moral education from four dimensions: state, society, family and individual. In addition, we should implement the civic moral construction project and carry out moral education in four dimensions: national, social, family and personal, so as to strengthen the patriotism, social responsibility, family responsibility and personal cultivation of villagers.

4.3. To Control the "Hollowing Out" of Rural Areas with the Support of Revitalizing Rural Talents

"The most active and dynamic factor among the three elements of productivity is people." [4] Talent bottleneck is a key factor restricting the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, and only by putting human capital development in a key position and creating more local talents can we form support for solving the problem of hollowing out of rural population. First, cultivate new types of professional farmers. Professionalization of farmers is an important direction for the development of rural talents. It is necessary to establish and improve the policy system of professionalization of farmers, and support farmers to improve their cultural quality and life production capacity through skills training; at the same time, it is necessary to gradually explore and improve the evaluation system of professional farmers, and try to assess and recognize professional farmers' titles and incorporate them into the "new talents". The second is to strengthen the construction of a team of rural professionals. Second, strengthen the construction of professional talents in rural areas. The professional talent team is closely related to rural revitalization. Taking the construction of rural professional talents as an entry point, promoting the conversion and upgrading of rural talents is not only in line with the actual social development of the countryside, but also inherently consistent with resolving the problem of "hollowing out" of the countryside. These high-quality and capable professional talents will contribute to the development of the countryside. Thirdly, we should innovate the mechanism of introducing talents to the countryside. Social talent is an important force that cannot be ignored in promoting rural construction. We should introduce social professionals through various ways, methods and means, such as policy propaganda, condition supply and financial guarantee, so that they can go into the countryside and approach farmers to contribute to the promotion of rural revitalization and exert their due power.

4.4. To Guarantee the Revitalization of Rural Organizations to Control the "Hollowing Out" of Rural Areas

A flourishing and strong organization is an important element and symbol of rural revitalization. A strong organization can lead the countryside to better development and make the villagers richer, thus gradually solving the problem of "hollowing out" of the countryside. First, develop rural economic cooperative organizations. The rural economy can only play its best role if it forms a synergy. Rural economic cooperation organizations are to gather the synergy of rural economic development, promote rural development, farmers get rich, so as to achieve the purpose of contributing to the resolution of the rural "hollowing out" problem. Whether it is farming, planting, tourism, or enterprises in rural areas to establish economic cooperation organizations, internal and external consultation, planning development, mutual support, to cope with changes, together for rural construction. Second, sound farmers' self-governing organizations. Sound villagers' self-governing organizations can not only enhance the farmers' "voice" in the village, but also show the farmers' "master" status in the village, and can also enhance their sense of participation, honor and responsibility in village affairs. To establish and improve the "farmers' association" and other self-governing organizations, all matters concerning farmers must go through the "farmers' association" for deliberation and consideration before the final decision is made, so as to improve the "centripetal force" and "cohesion" of farmers in the countryside. "and "cohesion", so that they love the countryside more this hot piece of land.

4.5. To Control the Hollowing Out of the Countryside with the Aim of Revitalizing the Ecology of the Countryside

"Ecological construction is a step ahead, not only to meet the needs of ecological civilization construction, but also to consolidate the foundation of natural environment and human and

social environment for rural revitalization." [5] A good ecological environment gives people a comfortable and warm feeling, and is a valuable asset of rural society. Ecological revitalization of the countryside not only meets the requirements of the law of natural development, but also meets the requirements of the law of social development, which can not only realize the harmonious coexistence of human and nature, but also meet people's pursuit of a better life, and help solve the problem of "hollowing out" in rural areas. Therefore, to build a beautiful countryside, to create a livable rural ecological environment. First, to protect the ecological environment. The key to protecting the ecological environment lies in people, and we must enhance farmers' awareness of environmental protection through propaganda, ideological education, and value reshaping; we must continue to green, beautify, and purify the countryside, advocate water conservation, do a good job of protecting water resources, establish a firm awareness of the red line of arable land, and resolutely not to destroy the only land resources, and continue to make efforts to build a beautiful countryside with blue sky, green land, and clean water. Second, increase the environmental problems. Rural environmental infrastructure is relatively weak, environmental problems are relatively prominent, to continuously strengthen the habitat environment management. The lack of environmental protection infrastructure in some villages has led to garbage piles, sometimes showing the phenomenon of garbage "flying all over the sky", so we need to improve the environmental problems, establish and improve the "everyone has a responsibility, everyone does their part" of the environmental protection rules and regulations, increase environmental protection facilities. Therefore, we need to improve the environment, establish and improve the environmental protection rules and regulations "everyone is responsible, everyone is responsible", increase the investment in environmental protection facilities and funds, and continue to promote the rural "toilet revolution" to create a clean and tidy living environment for the villagers.

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