

Analysis of the main problems and causes of the improvement of rural human settlements in China

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Abstract:

After the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the country officially introduced the "rural revitalization" strategy. The governance of rural living environment is the key to the "new rural construction", which is of great significance to the construction of beautiful villages and the improvement of farmers' happiness. In the research process, this paper uses literature reading, case analysis, field research and questionnaire survey to discuss the human settlement environment, public governance, sustainable development and other issues. Through the summary of rural human settlement environment governance work, analysis of the existing problems, and according to the problems exposed to further seek solutions. Since the rural living environment began to improve, China's rural ecological environment has been significantly improved, village appearance more clean and beautiful, village planning rationalization, household garbage and sewage have established a series of supporting treatment devices and treatment team, rural living environment improvement has made certain progress. But in the process of rectification, a series of problems have been exposed, such as single main body of participants, weak enthusiasm of peasants, lack of long-term funding sources and long-term scientific regulations.

Key Words: Rural Revitalization; Living Environment; Rural human settlement environment improvement

Since 2019, our attention, work intensity and investment in rural human settlements governance have been unprecedented, and the progress of the overall appearance of rural areas is very large, and the achievements are indeed obvious to all. However, we must soberly see that at present, under the conditions of implementing the strategy of rural revitalization in many places, the governance of rural human settlements is not perfect enough, there is a lack of scientific, humanized and sustainable development plans, and there are still some bottlenecks and problems in the process of improving rural human settlements.

1. The main problems existing in the improvement of rural human settlements in China

Since the reform and opening up of the last century, China's urban and rural economic level has developed rapidly, especially a large number of industrial cities have risen rapidly, but rural development is far behind the city, there are backward infrastructure, serious ecological environment pollution, family and public health facilities far behind the city and other issues, the imbalance between urban and rural development, restricting the overall level of China's social development. After the rural revitalization strategy was proposed, the quality of the rural living environment has been significantly improved, and a large number of beautiful rural demonstration villages have emerged. But also in the process of human settlements improvement. There are a series of practical problems that are difficult to solve, which restricts the improvement of village appearance and the level and achievements of rural infrastructure construction. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze the various problems and countermeasures that arise in the process of rural human settlement environment improvement in the rural revitalization strategy

1.1 The main participants in the improvement of the rural human settlement environment are too single, and the enthusiasm of villagers to participate is poor.

Local governments are the main providers of public products and public services, but in the governance of rural human settlements, relevant departments and staff can not perform their responsibilities in place, the linkage mechanism between various departments is not perfect, and the content of rural human settlement environment governance includes domestic sewage, dry toilet reform, domestic garbage, village appearance, village layout planning, long-term management and protection mechanism, involving agricultural and rural departments, ecological environment departments, housing construction departments, natural resource planning departments, etc. In the process of rural human settlement environment governance, there is a lack of effective linkage and coordination mechanisms between various departments, and it is impossible to form a joint work force. Rural residents do not have a strong sense of subjectivity. Farmers are not only the damagers of environmental pollution, but also the improvement of the ecological environment and the main participants in environmental governance. However, with the progress of society, the consciousness of the peasants is also constantly improving, and they actively devote themselves to the city. In the field economy, they seek their own interests, but their understanding of the collective is not deep enough to protect their collective interests.

1.2 Village improvement lacks scientific long-term planning and pays attention to short-term benefits.

Due to the vast territory of our country, the climatic and geographical conditions in rural areas vary from region to region, and the appropriate human settlement environment improvement programs are not the same. Therefore, in the process of formulating the rectification plan, it is necessary to fully consider all aspects of factors, but there is a serious homogenization phenomenon in the current rural human settlement environment governance work in various places. Some units blindly draw methods from successful domestic experiences and lack scientific and effective long-term planning. For example, in the implementation of domestic garbage treatment and domestic sewage treatment, there is no copy of the treatment methods of other regions according to the geographical and climatic conditions of the region, but this method usually can only play a temporary role.

It is truly applied to the area under its jurisdiction, which seriously affects the effectiveness of rural human settlement environment governance. At the same time, some grassroots workers themselves do not have enough management capabilities for the improvement of human settlements, do not have a good understanding of human settlements, and do not rationally allocate rural resources in planning, resulting in fragmentation in the work of improving the human settlements environment, and cannot implement comprehensive rectification work, affecting the effect of rectification.

1.3 There is a lack of special funds for the improvement of rural human settlements.

To implement the strategy of rural revitalization and improve the living environment in rural areas, there must be strong financial support, and whether the funds are in place is directly related to whether various engineering projects can be smoothly promoted. At present, the start-up and implementation of grass-roots town and village construction projects are mainly funded by higher-level governments and local governments, especially in poor areas, where the collective income of villages is insufficient and lacks the foundation for development and development, which has played a great role in project construction. Through the survey, it can be seen that due to the restriction of funds, the villages along the key highways and the villages with key development are integrated

The intensity of rectification is great and the input is large, but the rectification efforts in some non-key areas and remote areas are not enough, and the rectification intensity and input are relatively insufficient, and in

some rectification work, there has even been a phenomenon of surprise rectification and coping with inspections, and the intensity of rectification work has been uneven. Rural human settlement environment governance is a complex and arduous task that needs to be implemented for a long time, with the characteristics of many points, wide coverage, long time, rapid updating of facilities and equipment, and high labor costs, which urgently need continuous investment. At present, due to the increasing downward pressure on the economy and weak finances, the corresponding investment is restricted.

2. Analysis of the causes of the main problems in the improvement of rural human settlements in China

2.1 There is a lack of multi-party collaborative environmental governance mechanisms.

Rural environmental governance includes villagers, governments and markets, and the government's responsibility is to formulate policies, implement policies, and supervise. Rural residents are the actual practitioners of environmental governance, whether it is garbage treatment, sewage treatment, toilet transformation, village appearance transformation, must be completed by villagers. In environmental governance, the market can provide public services to society, while the government compensates for its own shortcomings by outsourcing to the market. In terms of environmental governance, all parties should strengthen cooperation and integrate their respective resources to achieve better results. In the governance work, there is a lack of effective collaboration between various subjects, and there is a certain deviation in the grasp of key work, resulting in poor governance results. The relationship structure between government departments in China is mostly horizontal structure, and in the same field, there is structural overlap and cross-management between multiple departments. In the actual environmental governance, involving all aspects, it is a comprehensive and systematic project, which requires the synergy of multiple departments and multiple projects in order to effectively implement the improvement of rural human settlements. At present, the work of rural human settlement environment governance is mainly based on agriculture and rural areas, and other relevant departments are coordinated to promote. However, the coordination between various departments is insufficient, and the linkage mechanism is not perfect.

2.2 Lack of funding has led to inadequate investment in rural infrastructure.

The governance of rural human settlements is a long-lasting and complicated work, which depends on the support of both township and town finances and local governments. At the same time, the fiscal revenue situation of most cities in China is not satisfactory, and there is still a big gap compared with developed areas. In the process of environmental remediation, the needs of development are multifaceted, and although investment in the governance of human settlements has increased, the villages with wide points, long lines, different geographical locations and diverse human settlements are still stretched. For a long time, due to the large land area in rural areas, low population density, and insufficient capital construction funds in rural areas, infrastructure construction has been relatively backward. The management of the environment is systematic, long-term and complex, not only to continuously strengthen the construction of infrastructure, but also through the cleaning of the cleaning team, the treatment of sewage treatment stations, the maintenance of machinery, which requires a lot of money, and it is long-term.

2.3 There is a lack of long-term mechanisms and effective regulation.

In terms of grass-roots environmental sanitation, most of them are in the case of "surprise", a lot of manpower and financial resources have been invested to improve the environment, while the daily maintenance work is undertaken by a few cleaners in the village, although the effect is good, but due to the lack of later management, it is not possible to maintain good environmental sanitation for a long time, and the increase in repetitive work has also increased the burden on rural areas and rural areas. At the same time,

"top-down" Supervision and "bottom-up" supervision are the key to the governance of rural human settlements, and governments at all levels should comprehensively monitor the progress of environmental governance projects and the quality of environmental protection facilities. At present, on the one hand, there is a lack of a mechanism for mutual supervision within the rural areas. Rural residents are both polluters and victims of the environment, and they must be consciously the main body of environmental governance. At the same time, the work content of rural health personnel can not be effectively supervised. Sanitation workers, as a grassroots environmental protection force, have clear responsibilities and supervise the work of the cleaners. On the other hand, due to the lack of a corresponding supervision mechanism, "bottom-up" supervision is more difficult.

Improving the living environment in rural areas is an important part of China's implementation of the "new countryside" strategy and the "new countryside". From the perspective of rural revitalization, through the collection of a large number of literature and data, this paper explores the problem of human settlement environment in rural areas of China. Through the exploration of corresponding solutions to the problems existing in the improvement of rural human settlements, the improvement of rural human settlements is neither a unilaterally led work by the government, nor is it an obligation unilaterally undertaken by villagers, it requires the participation of the government, enterprises, villagers and society, and the government guides everyone to pay attention. Depending on the problem of human settlement environment governance, establish the concept of long-term development, formulate a reward and punishment mechanism, let everyone participate in the work of human settlement environment governance, villagers improve their awareness of environmental protection, enterprises take into account environmental protection responsibilities while doing a good job in production, and social organizations vigorously publicize and promote environmental protection awareness. Only with the participation of many parties can we jointly promote the relevant work of rural human settlement environment improvement to move forward continuously, and then help rural revitalization, retain nostalgia, and retain green water and green mountains.

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