

Problems and Countermeasures of Rural Ecological Environment in Anhui Province under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: With the rapid development of economy, although people's living standards are constantly improving, the ecological environment has been destroyed. Improving the rural ecological environment governance is the only way for rural all-round revitalization. This paper starts from the present situation of rural ecological environment governance in Anhui province, puts forward the problems existing in the new era of rural ecological environment governance, explore the new era of rural ecological environment governance ways and methods, put forward to strengthen the villagers ecological protection consciousness, improve the rural population living environment, promote the green transformation of rural industry, policy oriented management mode innovation measures.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; Ecological Protection; Environmental Governance.

1. Introduction

The rural revitalization strategy was first put forward in 2017, the report to the 19th CPC National Congress proposed the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and the Party's 20th annual report proposed to comprehensively promote rural revitalization. We will make solid efforts to revitalize rural industries, talents, culture, ecology, and organizations, consolidate the foundation for food security in all areas, and firmly keep the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land. However, due to the relatively backward development of rural areas and the pace of urbanization informatization reform, while rural revitalization, a series of ecological problems, such as poor awareness of rural sanitation, the increase of ecological environmental pollution, and the difficult construction of ecological civilized villages [1].

Anhui province lives in the middle and east of China, along the river and the sea, and has beautiful mountains and rivers. It is the only province with the three national strategies of the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the high-quality development of the central region. Under the rural revitalization strategy, the rural development of Anhui province has ushered in a transformative opportunity. While focusing on the development of rural areas, the rural environmental issues are the primary consideration. Ecological environment is not only directly related to rural revitalization, but also determines the sustainable ability of rural development in the future. In the process of rural revitalization, we should firmly establish and practice the concept of green development, adhere to the protection in development, development in protection, unswervingly take the road of ecological priority and green development, make sound ecology a support point for rural revitalization, and turn clear waters and green mountains into gold and silver mountains [2]. Anhui province must thoroughly implement the important speech and instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping's inspection, firmly establish and thoroughly implement the new development concept, continue to

promote the improvement of ecological and environmental quality, build a strong ecological barrier in the Yangtze River Delta, and speed up the construction of a beautiful Yangtze River (Anhui) economic belt.

2. The Current Characteristics of China's Rural Ecological Environment

2.1. Pollution from Agricultural Production is Accumulating

In the process of rural construction and development, people lack advanced knowledge and technology to plant crops, and blindly use pesticides and fertilizers. In order to obtain more economic profits, the use of pesticides and fertilizers is increasing, but the area of cultivated land shows a trend of decreasing [3]. Unscientific and unreasonable methods and management techniques in agricultural planting produce serious pollution of water resources and soil resources. In addition, burning straw and plastic film residue are exist in rural areas, which is not conducive to rural ecological environment governance. A variety of harmful substances remain in rural water and soil, which have a great impact on the safety and quality of agricultural products, natural environment and people's health in the process of rain erosion [4]. Agricultural pollution comes from a wide range of sources, making the prevention and control work more difficult.

2.2. Pollution from Agricultural Production is Accumulating

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has promoted the rural economic development and improved the quality of life of farmers, but the problem of life pollution is becoming more and more serious. Rural household waste composition is complex, including waste, kitchen waste, paper and glass products, plastic waste, etc. There is a serious phenomenon of random garbage throwing in rural areas, without targeted timely treatment, resulting in garbage accumulation in the roadside and pond for a long time, having

a serious impact on the rural ecological environment, affecting the rural ecological beauty, creating conditions for the breeding and spread of a variety of diseases, and affecting people's health [5]. Household garbage is affected by rain and gale weather, and the large-scale transfer is constantly increasing the scope and degree of environmental pollution. In addition, there is a lack of unified centralized treatment institutions and systems for rural domestic sewage, and most of the domestic sewage flows into rural rivers and soil, greatly increasing the difficulty of pollution control.

2.3. Industrial Construction Pollution has Had a Far-Reaching Impact

Modern urban construction to speed up the pace, take up a lot of land resources, land quantity, increase the cost of land, more enterprises to the countryside, in the process of production and operation of a large number of waste gas, waste water and waste residue, not in accordance with the relevant national standards for unified treatment directly into the rural rivers, land, large increase rural pollution range, cause rural pollution increased [6].

3. Difficulties and Problems in the Rural Ecological Environment Management in Anhui Province

3.1. Villagers' Awareness of Ecological Protection is Weak

From the current situation, the main factor restricting the construction of rural green lifestyle in Anhui Province is the farmer [7]. With the acceleration of the urbanization process, the young and middle-aged rural workers work in cities, leading to the imbalance of rural age structure. The average educational background and knowledge level of rural residents are relatively low, and they generally do not know the knowledge of environmental protection, nor do they have the awareness of protecting the natural environment and the ability to implement ecological protection.

The main body of rural ecological environment governance should include the government, farmers, rural enterprises, rural organizations and social public welfare organizations, among which the government, agricultural producers and operators and rural enterprises, as the direct beneficiaries of agricultural ecological environment governance, should shoulder the main responsibility of ecological environment governance [8].

However, for a long time, rural ecological environment governance mainly relies on the government. As the maker of rural ecological environment governance policies in the province and the executor and supervisor of the implementation of ecological pollution prevention and control policies, the government actually plays a leading role in ecological environment governance. Relatively speaking, rural enterprises and farmers in ecological environment governance is very limited. Farmers lack the awareness and relevant knowledge of ecological protection. Many rural enterprises simply pursue economic benefits, ignoring or even evade the responsibility for environmental protection. Environmental public welfare organizations in rural areas are also very underdeveloped. As a result, the subject of rural ecological environment governance is single, the sense of community is weak, and it is impossible to build a diversified governance, benign cooperation of ecological governance

community [9].

3.2. The Living Environment of the Population is Prominent

With the victory of poverty alleviation, governments at all levels have put forward higher requirements for the living conditions in rural areas, hoping to make China's rural areas become a beautiful countryside with green mountains, clear water and fragrant flowers in the future development. But at present due to various reasons, the overall environment in rural Anhui province is not good.

First of all, the construction of animal husbandry in some rural areas is not systematic [10], the poultry that chickens, ducks, pigs and sheep can be raised in small scale home are mostly raised, leading to the scattered distribution of animal feces, causing great pollution to the local air, water and soil. The pollution to the air is mainly manifested as the large amount of odor produced by animal feces in the natural state, while the pollution of water quality is manifested as the circulation of various organic matter and microorganisms in the feces through the atmospheric ecosystem circulation, and the water eutrophication due to the enrichment effect is serious [10]. In addition, when the animal manure is sown into the crops as organic fertilizer, the feed residues and some harmful substances present in the manure weaken the soil fertility.

Secondly, some rural infrastructure construction is not yet perfect, often ignoring the construction of toilets, the construction of garbage storage and treatment facilities and other basic projects related to people's livelihood. Although both infrastructure construction and overall village appearance construction are important links of rural revitalization, important livelihood projects concerning the production and life of villagers should still be put in the first place.

3.3. Rural Industrial Pollution is Difficult to Restrict

Economic development is the foundation of rural revitalization, but compared with urban areas, rural areas have no developed high-tech industries, most of which are labor-intensive industries with low technology content and require a large number of physical personnel. Although the establishment of some chemical plants has employment opportunities, it will inevitably cause some negative effects on the human body and the ecological environment during the establishment process and operation. If the chemicals are directly discharged without treatment or fail to meet the discharge standards after treatment, they will not only seriously damage the water and soil, cause adverse effects on the natural ecosystem, but also cause a certain degree of damage to human organs and threaten people's health.

At present, the agricultural economy of Anhui province is still dominated by extensive development mode, and its harm to the environment is mainly manifested as [11]: First, the waste of natural resources is serious, and the energy consumption and resource consumption per unit output are high, such as flood irrigation and excessive irrigation in agricultural irrigation. Second, the pollution of agricultural production is serious. In order to one-sided pursuit of yield, excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers not only leads to excessive pesticide residues in agricultural products, but also causes the pollution of soil and groundwater. Third, the phenomenon of illegal pollution discharge by rural

enterprises still exists, and the relevant supervision, punishment, relief and compensation mechanisms are not perfect. Many polluting enterprises turn to rural areas, overwhelming the environmental carrying capacity of rural areas.

3.4. Pollution Control Models Need to be Innovated

After the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, environmental awareness has been deeply rooted in the people. "Clear waters and green mountains" and "fresh air" have become one of the basic needs of the people. However, because rural ecological environment governance is a complex systematic engineering, involving many departments and complicated ideas, there are "Kowloon water control" and "multiple management" [12], the working mechanism needs to be improved; the rural ecological governance mode promoted by the government is single, the participation of enterprises, society, grassroots communities and farmers is not high, the mode of "multi-participation and integrated governance" is yet to be mature, and the governance mode needs to be innovated.

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions of Rural Ecological Environment Management in Anhui Province in the New Era

4.1. Strengthen the Villagers' Awareness of Ecological Protection

The economic development of Anhui province has increased significantly, people's living standards have been improved, and they gradually pursue a higher level of spiritual needs. People have enhanced the ideology of natural ecological civilization and environmental protection, and have highly recognized the concept of sustainable development.

In order to improve the environmental conditions in rural areas, it is necessary to improve the villagers' awareness of ecological protection, establish the ecological civilization concept of respecting nature, conforming to nature and protecting nature, and build a solid ideological foundation for creating a comfortable and livable rural environment [13]. Local provincial and municipal governments can mobilize grass-roots Party organizations to actively train villagers in environmental protection skills, and publicize ecological culture through radio, television, WeChat public accounts, recording short videos and other ways. At the same time, actively guide the villagers to participate in the improvement of the rural ecological environment. By creating a good ecological environment, the villagers know that they are the beneficiaries of the ecological environment, and encourage farmers to actively participate in the ecological civilization construction activities [14].

4.2. We will Improve the Living Environment of Rural People

Part, first of all, in view of the rural elderly disability group, the party and the provincial and municipal government should adhere to the people as the center of development ideas, organization village cadres or volunteers for no labor ability and related vulnerable groups to provide services, regularly to clean up debris, make the bed, to ensure the clothes clean, to

create a clean and hygienic living environment, make the rural old man have a comfortable old age [15].

Secondly, the livestock and poultry breeding farmers for regional restrictions, random grazing, even if poultry and livestock random excretion and other phenomena to draw a red line, violators of a certain amount of fines. At the same time, large-scale farmers are required to build corresponding pollution prevention and control facilities, and strengthen the comprehensive utilization and harmless treatment of livestock breeding waste [16]. All sectors of society are encouraged to conduct in-depth research on various methods and measures to reduce the pollution of animal excrement, so as to maximize the impact of animal excrement on the ecological environment.

Finally, the implementation of the three-year action plan to improve the rural living environment, integrate various resources to carry out beautiful rural construction, toilet renovation, rural garbage and sewage treatment, and strive to continuously improve the rural living environment [10]. And according to the actual situation of rural areas to adopt the appropriate household garbage treatment mode. For example, the garbage control mode of household classification, village collection, town transfer and county treatment can be implemented in the villages with convenient transportation.

4.3. We will Promote the Green Transformation of Rural Industries

In the process of promoting the upgrading of old rural industries, we will promote the integration of the "ecological +" concept into the whole process and the whole field of production capacity development. We will not only carry out energy-saving, low-carbon and environmental protection technologies, but also cultivate and strengthen the green and circular economy [7]. We will focus on improving the green level of traditional production capacity, carry out the whole process of clean, circular and low-carbon transformation, and promote the synergistic improvement of pollution reduction and carbon reduction in thermal power, steel, building materials and other industries [14].

We will strictly control the total consumption of coal, and strictly replace equal and reduced coal for new, modified or expanded coal projects. We will systematically increase the proportion of low-carbon and clean energy, actively expand the use of natural gas, promote the development of wind power and solar power generation, develop biomass energy and other new energy sources in an orderly manner, and promote the large-scale development of renewable energy sources [15]. We will foster a new engine of green development, focus on developing five industrial economic sectors: new energy, energy efficiency, advanced environmental protection, resource recycling, and carbon neutral, and accelerate the development of internationally competitive strategic emerging industrial clusters and advanced manufacturing clusters.

4.4. Policy-oriented Governance Model Innovation

The construction of ecological civilization in rural areas should be combined with the governance of the ecological environment, and the government should effectively guarantee the principal position of grass-roots organizations and farmers through laws, and ensure the right of farmers to participate in politics. Secondly, the government needs to realize that the power of the masses is huge, encourage the

masses to exercise the right of supervision, and actively feedback the problems to the government; Meanwhile, the government should provide effective channels for the masses to maximize their participation.

The government should start from the top-level design, focus on the national strategy, market demand, future direction, promote the modernization of environmental governance system, improve the efficiency of environmental governance [3]. To encourage subsidy policy fully stimulate mobilize market forces, actively docking and strive for the national green development fund, the Yangtze river green development investment fund support, promote the establishment of provincial soil pollution control fund, mobilize government departments, polluters, environmental protection companies, financial institutions, social capital and other enthusiasm, wide monarch ecological environment protection and ecological civilization construction capital channels.

5. Conclusion and Discussion

The rural revitalization strategy has been further implemented, and people have paid great attention to the issue of rural ecological and environmental governance issues. The quality of rural ecological environment is closely related to the immediate interests of farmers, and reflects the ability of local governments in environmental governance. In the process of rural ecological environment governance innovation to enhance the consciousness of ecological environment protection, improve the farmers' comprehensive quality and ability, at the same time improve the utilization of rural resources, increase the application of new technology and equipment, positive innovation development of green ecological industry, and pay attention to the rural ecological culture construction, achieve win-win effect of rural economy and environmental benefits.

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