

Thoughts on Further Revitalizing Rural Economy in China

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Abstract: In the past ten years, the state has attached great importance to the solution of the problems concerning agriculture, countryside and farmers. China's rural economy has achieved great development by leaps and bounds. While seeing that China's rural economy has achieved great development, it has also found that there are still many problems in China's rural economy. These problems seriously restrict the development of rural economy. This paper analyses and puts forward some suggestions on these problems. Targeted countermeasures.

1. Introduction

According to the data of "2011-2012: Analysis and Forecast of China's Rural Economic Situation" by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, great achievements have been made in China's rural economic development in the past ten years. In particular, in 2011, the grain output has increased by eight consecutive years, exceeding 1 trillion yuan for five consecutive years. This indicates that China's comprehensive grain production capacity has steadily leaped to a new level and that farmers' income has continued to grow rapidly. Farmers' income has increased by more than 8% for five consecutive years. Especially since 2010, the gap between urban and rural areas has narrowed for two consecutive years, and farmers' living standards have improved significantly. At the same time, with the continuous improvement of the level of grain production, the agricultural structure is also constantly optimizing. The traditional single structure of GRAIN-COTTON and quantity-based has been broken in agriculture, and the diversified and benefit-oriented structure has become more and more reasonable. The regional characteristics of agricultural development have gradually formed, especially the rapid development of rural private economy, which has become the highlight of county economic development. Moreover, in recent years, the level of agricultural material and technological equipment has steadily improved, the rural ecological construction has significantly increased, the forest resources and forestry economy have grown rapidly, and the rural water conservancy construction has also been significantly strengthened. From these data, we can find that in the past ten years, with the efforts of the Party Central Committee, the State Council and governments at all levels, China's rural economy has made very gratifying achievements, and the rural economy has developed rapidly.

2. Current Problems Restricting the Further Development of Rural Economy in China

In view of the rapid development of rural economy in China, we should also see that there are still many problems restricting the further development of rural economy in China. These problems seriously restrict the further development of rural economy in China.

2.1 Rural infrastructure construction lags behind

Infrastructure is the most basic material guarantee for both urban and rural economic development. Only by doing well in infrastructure construction can we "plant Chinese sycamore trees to attract phoenix". However, at present, the infrastructure construction in rural areas in China is still very

backward. First, the construction of water conservancy, electricity and communication facilities is relatively backward. According to relevant data, by 2011, 46% of the rural administrative villages in China had no tap water, 10% of the rural power grid construction was not covered by the large power grid, and 30% of the rural communication network construction was not covered by optical cable. From these data, we can see that the construction of rural water conservancy, electric power and communication network is lagging behind. Second, the construction of rural roads is lagging behind. In the past, there was a popular saying in rural areas, "If you want to be rich, build roads first." From this, we can find the importance of road traffic for the economic development of rural areas. However, from the current situation, the road construction in rural areas in China is very backward, which is mainly manifested by the low load of roads, the low quality of roads, the insufficient width of roads, the single structure of road traffic network, and the lack of roads in many rural areas in China. According to national statistical data, so far our country relies on it. However, 7% of administrative villages have no roads. The lag of road traffic construction has seriously affected the economic development of rural areas in China.

2.2 The backwardness of rural economic development model

The most important reason for the slow development of rural economy in China is the backward mode of rural economic development, which is quite inconsistent with the current situation of "changing the mode and adjusting the structure". Specifically speaking, the backwardness of rural economic development in China is mainly manifested in six aspects: First, the level of rural productivity is relatively low. The backward development of productive forces is the main reason for the backward development of rural economy in China. At present, many rural areas are still in the era of traditional agriculture, in which the main production tools are cattle and shovels, and the main production units are households. Agricultural output generally meets their own needs. Second, the rural industrial structure is single. Agriculture is the main industrial structure in rural areas, and secondary and tertiary industries are underdeveloped. In agriculture, there is also a single structure. Agricultural structure is mainly planting, while forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery development are lagging behind. Third, the development of rural market is relatively low. At present, China's rural market is still dominated by the market, and these markets are not standardized. Fourth, the utilization rate of rural resources development is relatively low. In the vast rural areas of our country, there are many people, mountains and abundant resources. However, due to the constraints of transportation and other aspects, the development of rural resources in our country is relatively low, resulting in a large number of resources idle and wasted, and the advantages of resources can not be transformed into economic advantages. Fifth, the development of township enterprises is very slow. Township enterprises are the main force driving rural economic development and play an important role in rural economic development. However, due to the impact of small scale, backward business model and financing difficulties, the development of township enterprises in China is relatively slow and does not play a good role as the main force. Sixthly, the opening degree of rural economy is relatively low. The low degree of opening up is still a remarkable feature of rural economic development in China. The low degree of opening to the outside world has led to a large number of external funds, technology and talents can not be used for rural economic development, and the rural market can not be connected with the external market.

3. Measures to Promote the Further Development of Rural Economy in China

Faced with the problems existing in the economic development of rural areas in China, in order to promote the solution of the "three rural" problems and realize the sound and rapid economic development of rural areas in China, this paper puts forward the following suggestions:

3.1 Further Improvement of Rural Infrastructure

To improve rural infrastructure, we must first formulate rural infrastructure construction planning, so that rural infrastructure construction should focus not only on the solution of current problems, but

also on the future development, so as to achieve sustainable development of rural infrastructure construction. Secondly, we should strengthen the construction of rural road traffic facilities. On the one hand, we should pay attention to improving the quality of road traffic. On the other hand, we should implement the "village-village traffic" project as soon as possible to ensure that roads cover all administrative villages, and actively build a three-dimensional traffic network between villages and towns. Finally, we should further improve the construction of rural water conservancy, power and communication networks. On the basis of guaranteeing the connection of tap water villages and villages, the quality of rural domestic water is guaranteed. To further speed up the construction of rural power grid, on the one hand, the village without electricity should be switched on as soon as possible, on the other hand, the rural power grid reform should be strengthened to realize the upgrading of rural power grid. Then it is to improve the rural communication network construction and accelerate the realization of rural informatization.

3.2 "Transforming the Mode and Adjusting the Structure" to Accelerate the Transformation of Rural Economic Development Model

To speed up the development of rural economy, we must further develop rural productive forces, promote the transformation of rural economic development mode from labor-intensive to technology-intensive, from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, and from closed and semi-closed economy to open economy. Specifically speaking, the first is to further develop rural productive forces. Firstly, we should vigorously improve the quality of rural laborers and train new farmers; secondly, we should further improve agricultural production tools, realize the informatization and mechanization of production tools; finally, we should change the mode of agricultural development and vigorously develop intensive agriculture. The second is to adjust the rural industrial structure. On the one hand, we should vigorously develop agriculture, realize the comprehensive development and integrated development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and by-fishery; on the other hand, we should vigorously develop rural secondary and tertiary industries and realize the coordinated development of rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries. Third, further develop the rural market. Firstly, we should strengthen the management of rural market and establish a good order of rural market; secondly, we should actively cultivate rural financial market, resource market and so on, and further improve the rural market system. Finally, we should strengthen the links between rural areas and markets, and form an integrated market system of township, Township and urban-rural areas. Fourth, increase the development of rural resources. On the premise of establishing the concept of ecological protection and scientific development, we should strengthen the development of rural resources to improve the utilization rate and value of resources, so as to transform the advantages of rural resources into economic advantages. Fifth, further promote the development of township enterprises. Firstly, we should introduce policies to promote the development of township enterprises as soon as possible to help them solve the problem of financing; secondly, we should further expand the scale of operation of township enterprises and promote product diversification. Finally, we should improve the quality of enterprise managers, actively introduce talents, and use talent construction to drive the development of enterprises. Sixth, we should implement the strategy of "introducing in and going out", and comprehensively improve the level of rural market opening to the outside world. On the one hand, the countryside should actively open the market, bring in various resources, funds, technology and talents, and make full use of external resources to realize economic development; on the other hand, it should strengthen the docking of rural market with urban market and foreign market, actively go out, enhance the development level of rural economy in external competition, and realize the leap-forward development of rural economy.

4. Conclusion

In a word, through research, this paper recognizes that the development of rural economy is of great significance to the solution of "agriculture, countryside and farmers", the coordinated

development of urban and rural economy and the realization of the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way. Therefore, we must deeply analyze the problems in our economic development and take pertinent measures to solve them. In order to achieve sound and rapid development of rural economy in China.

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