

Comprehensive and regional land improvement and ecological restoration methods based on rural revitalization

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Abstract

With the continuous development and implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, in order to better solve the problems of "three farmers", truly realize the modernization of agriculture and rural development goals, through the implementation of the rural revitalization policy to comprehensive land consolidation and ecological restoration. The comprehensive land consolidation has stepped into a new stage of development, with the improvement standards and requirements. It is no longer a simple land consolidation, but an organic integration with the cultural environment, ecological environment and economic construction. This paper mainly implements comprehensive land consolidation with the help of rural revitalization policy, and analyzes and studies the ecological restoration methods and existing problems.

Keywords

Rural revitalization; Overall land consolidation; Restoration of ecology.

1. The development course of land improvement in our country

1.1. Theoretical research on land consolidation

Land remediation technicians need to conduct a detailed survey of the local ecological environment before the implementation of remediation. Through the ecological situation of the local land, they should combine the farmland water conservancy planning, road planning, ecological environmental protection planning and land reclamation planning to form an organic overall planning, so as to maximize the benefits of rural land remediation. At the same time, using engineering, technology and policy means to readjust the allocation of land resources to meet the needs of current and future economic and social development is an important means to solve the problems of unreasonable, overuse and underuse of land.[1]

1.2. Research on land consolidation mode

Since the reform and opening up, our land consolidation has experienced three stages: development period, expansion period and comprehensive development period. The characteristics of different stages are also different. At the beginning of the founding of New China, agricultural cooperation movement was adopted, which gradually evolved into farmland infrastructure construction with continuous improvement, and finally formed the rural contract responsibility system. At present, the comprehensive land consolidation has become the primary deployment of land consolidation construction, and the land

consolidation is divided into five different types according to different consolidation targets: (1) agricultural land consolidation; (2) rural construction land consolidation; (3) urban industrial and mining construction land renovation; (4) Land reclamation; (5) Exploitation of unused land resources in Yinong. The specific rectification types are shown in Table 1 below:[2]

Table 1 Five types of land consolidation modes

Serial number	type
1	Land consolidation mode
2	Improvement of rural construction land
3	Urban industrial and mining construction land consolidation
4	Land reclamation
5	Yinong unused land resources development

1.3. Study on the benefits of land consolidation

From the point of view of the overseas research situation, the foreign study on land remediation is relatively early, and the experience of land remediation has a very good reference and reference for the development of our land remediation work. But in recent years, not many studies have been carried out abroad. The comprehensive land consolidation in our country has experienced "land consolidation" -- "land consolidation" -- "land consolidation" -- "The comprehensive land consolidation" in four stages. According to the focus of work at different stages, the country has issued relevant laws and policies to guide, and different scholars have also put forward relevant opinions and suggestions in view of the research situation at different stages. On the whole, in the theoretical research, China's comprehensive land improvement work related system and work system is slowly improving, and has gained some results. However, because our country's land comprehensive renovation work is relatively short, there are still some problems: On the theoretical research, some research methods are used for reference overseas, has not yet formed the theoretical system that conforms to the actual situation of our country, and our country is using the whole land comprehensive improvement to promote rural economic development, coordinate the cooperation between the various departments, plan all kinds of agricultural project funds, integrate various resources comprehensive advantage research is not very sufficient, and other developed countries have a certain gap. Among them, there is still a large gap in the research of the whole land comprehensive consolidation with the "township" as the basic unit, especially the research from the perspective of rural residents. The specific stages of land consolidation are shown in Table 2 below:[3]

Table 2 Experience stages of land consolidation

Serial number	type
1	Land consolidation
2	Consolidation of land
3	Comprehensive land consolidation
4	Comprehensive improvement of land across the country

2. Concept of rural revitalization

Rural vitalization should follow the principle of giving priority to agricultural and rural

development, so as to achieve "thriving industries, prosperous lives, To establish and improve the relevant management and policy systems, coordinate urban and rural development, promote the construction of rural economic, political, cultural, social and ecological civilization, and accelerate the modernization of rural governance system and governance capacity. The connotation of rural revitalization lies in that through economic, political and cultural development, To achieve the goals of integrated development between urban and rural areas, promoting agricultural modernization, expanding the path of farmers' income and improving the rural governance system, optimize the structure of rural population and the effective use of land resources, improve regional functions, reshape rural areas, and cope with the decline and loss of rural internal factors. To realize the rural economic, social and ecological level of the comprehensive revival and urban-rural integration of the new pattern. The rural vitalization strategy is systematic, hierarchical and regional.[4]

(1) Systematization: Rural revitalization is a process in which various factors are interconnected, mutually restricted and coordinated.

Its ultimate goal is "thriving industry, livable ecology, civilized village style, effective governance and a prosperous life". Rural revitalization is also a comprehensive humanistic process, involving economics, management, geography and other disciplines. When formulating development plans, it requires the coordination and cooperation of multiple departments to form a governance system with clear responsibilities, standardized management and complementarity.

(2) Stratification: Different regions have different development modes, and the rural vitalization targets of different regions show a distinct trend of differentiation. At the regional level, rural revitalization should cover all districts and form an "all-area" pattern. At the township level, we should follow the law of local economic development and support promising projects.

Regional: Influenced by resource background, geographical location, policy environment, market environment and cultural tradition, the rural social and economic development in different regions of China presents a alienated structure of business trips. The key to promoting rural revitalization is to excavate rural value according to local conditions and cultivate diversified industrial structure. Therefore, it is necessary to scientifically formulate the strategy, path and mode of rural revitalization.

Table 3 Specific characteristics of the rural vitalization strategy

The nature of the	content
Systematic	Coordination of multiple departments
Order of magnitude	Follow the rules of local economic development
Regional	We will formulate strategies, paths and models for implementing rural revitalization

3. Conclusion

This paper mainly analyzes the contradiction between the comprehensive land consolidation in the whole area, which can maximize the utilization rate of rural land, integrate land resources, promote rural revitalization and alleviate urbanization development and land shortage, and adopts different consolidation plans according to the different economic

development level and natural environment of each district.[5]

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