

Investigation and Research on the Construction of Beautiful and Livable Villages in Liaoning Province Based on Comparative Analysis

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Abstract—Through field research and data review, the author of this paper collects documents and theories related to the study of beautiful and habitable rural construction, and summarizes the habitable areas in Xifeng County, Huludao City, Tiemen Town, Dandong City, and Faku County of Shenyang City in Tieling City, Liaoning Province. The paper clarifies the current situation of rural construction, proposes the improvement direction in the future, and finds out the practical problems people are currently facing in the construction process of beautiful and livable rural areas with the aim to help correct some problems affecting rural construction development, tries to give advice to the building of new path for rural revitalization in China in order to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. To alleviate urban-rural contradictions and provide practical exploration and theoretical basis for realizing urban-rural integration. Finally, to make contributions to the construction of beautiful and livable villages in Liaoning Province and realize the overall goal of rural beauty as soon as possible.

Keywords—*Liaoning Province; Livable rural construction; Long-term mechanism; Happiness*

I. INTRODUCTION

On February 19, 2019, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee for Guiding the "Three Rural Issues" in 2019, "Several Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Adhering to the Priority of Agricultural and Rural Development and Doing a Good Job in "Three Rural Issues" The document emphasizes that we must adhere to the general guidelines for priority development of agriculture and rural areas, implement the strategy of rural revitalization as the general focus, and benchmark the hard tasks that must be completed in the comprehensive construction of the "three rural" work in a well-off society, and comprehensively promote rural revitalization [1-2]. In recent years, many times, it has been proposed to build an ecologically livable and beautiful village, so that the majority of farmers have more sense of happiness, indicating that the issue of livable rural areas has become the focus and hot issue of the state and society, and also a key issue in solving people's livelihood. Liaoning Province is guided by the construction of beautiful villages, taking rural revitalization work as a breakthrough, and

using innovative mechanisms as a guarantee to concentrate strength, integrate resources and multi-party linkage, and effectively promote the construction of ecologically livable beautiful countryside.

In 2018, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the State, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping made important instructions to emphasize the construction of a beautiful and ecologically livable country, so that the majority of farmers can feel more happy. In recent years, various departments in various regions have made improving rural living environment an important part of the construction of a new socialist countryside, vigorously promoted the construction of rural infrastructure and the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas, and achieved remarkable results in the construction of rural human settlements [3-4]. However, the situation of rural human settlements in China is very uneven. The problem of "dirty and chaotic" is still prominent in some areas. There is still a big gap between the comprehensive construction of a well-off society and beautiful villages, and it is still a prominent shortcoming of economic and social development.

Improving the rural living environment and building beautiful and livable villages has become an important task in implementing the rural revitalization strategy. According to the top-level design, the beautiful and livable villages will be built according to the objectives set forth in the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee. By 2020, the construction of rural infrastructure will be further promoted, the rural living environment will be significantly improved, and the construction of beautiful and livable villages will be solidly promoted. By 2035, the rural ecological environment will be basically improved, and the beautiful and livable villages will be basically realized. By 2050, the goal of rural beauty will be fully realized.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS FOR HABITABLE RURAL CONSTRUCTION IN LIAONING PROVINCE

From 2019 to 2020, Liaoning Province will be guided by the construction of beautiful villages, with rural domestic garbage control, rural toilet revolution, rural domestic sewage treatment, and village appearance as the core, and accelerate the short-board of rural living environment. According to the

plan, in the period of 2019-2020, Liaoning Province should build 1,000 beautiful demonstration villages with the goal of "clean and beautiful villages, pleasant living environment and pleasant scenery"; to control the production of "dirty, chaotic, scattered and poor" The living environment is the main task, and 10,000 clean villages have been built. The above-mentioned mission objectives have been clarified in the "Implementation Plan for the 'Thousand Villages Beautiful and Wancun Clean' Action Plan (2019-2020) issued by the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government (hereinafter referred to as the "Program").

In order to promote the improvement of rural living environment, Liaoning Province will start from six aspects and lay a foundation for the development of industry prosperity, ecological livability, civilized civilization, effective governance and rich life. The "plan" clearly states that according to rural resource endowments, different geographical characteristics, ethnic regional characteristics, basic conditions, economic conditions, development level, population size, production and living habits, etc., the administrative village is the implementation unit, based on actual conditions and local conditions, Policy, classification implementation, should not copy, copy, model, across the board. At the same time, it is necessary to fully respect the wishes of the villagers and establish a mechanism for mutual cooperation, joint construction, co-management, evaluation, and sharing among the government, village collectives, and villagers. The work will be promoted step by step, and the peasants' sense of acquisition and happiness will be continuously enhanced.

III. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF LIVABLE RURAL CONSTRUCTION IN LIAONING PROVINCE

Through field inspections, data review, and research visits, Liaoning Province was investigated and understood. The details are as follows:

Since 2018, Xifeng County of Tieling City has taken the opportunity of the beautiful rural construction project, vigorously implemented the rural toilet reform project, and included the rural toilet reform work as one of the key projects of the popular people. For this reason, Xifeng County set up a work leading group for the toilet reform project, which clarified the work procedures for villagers' applications, township audits, signing agreements, organization and implementation, and completion acceptance. Newly built 1400 harmless sanitary toilets in rural areas, distributed in Xifeng County. The 10 villages in the township have realized the harmless treatment of feces.

Huludao City of Liaoning Province, through the construction practice of 287 villages, classified the towns and towns listed in the planning, and summarized the three types of livable rural demonstration models of general villages, industrial villages and wealthy towns. Fuyu Town is represented by Gangyu Town. Gangtang Town originally had rich molybdenum mines. It relies on the rapid development of mineral resources and has the reputation of "the richest man in the west of Liaoning". The "steel gang model" is characterized by relying on the existing resource advantages and economic development level, promoting the transformation of the industry to ecological, and improving the environmental

quality of towns and villages. Because there is an economic development advantage, it pays attention to ecological conservation in environmental improvement, so that the planning results not only achieve the purpose of environmental optimization, but also promote economic and social development. The "home-based model" is typical of some villages with good industrial bases. Yujiacun has advantages in three aspects: livestock and poultry breeding, facility agriculture and transportation. It is characterized by the advantages of village development during planning and the further development of the industry. Nanwangyu belonged to a poverty-stricken village before the planning. Through financial support, it first developed the rural industry, expanded the dairy farming industry and greenhouse vegetable cultivation, and activated the rural economy. The promotion of the "Southern Wang屯Model" is based on the similarity of economic development, resources and location between villages and villages.

The development of "livable rural areas" in the border town of Dandong City has greatly improved the living environment and the changes in the appearance of towns and villages. The town has completed the construction of village roads, supporting more than 70 supporting bridges, and gradually moving from villages to villages. The completion of 106-inch street lighting installations in the towns to achieve the lighting of the main village roads; Comprehensive renovation, 577 garbage collection boxes were installed in the town and villages. With the gradual improvement of various infrastructures, the living environment of the people is getting more and more beautiful, the production conditions are getting better and better, and the sense of well-being is constantly improving.

The construction of Yiju Demonstration Village in Faku County, Shenyang City is covered by roads within the village. The main street roads are equipped with side ditch, greening, renovation of the village wall, and the establishment of garbage pools. The key villages, industrial villages and tourism along the main traffic trunk roads. The village carried out the construction of three major systems projects: "Rural Environmental Improvement", "Facilities Improvement and Quality Improvement" and "Livable Demonstration Creation". We will implement infrastructure such as rebuilding village roads, village lighting, and square construction, and strengthen rural public facilities service functions. Strengthen the village greening and wall renovation, improve the sewage collection system, comprehensively enhance the image of the countryside, and establish a sound long-term mechanism for rural environmental management. Since the launch of the livable rural construction project, the environment of 309 villages in Faku County has been significantly improved, and infrastructure construction has been continuously improved. Among them, the name of the village of Fengbeibao, the Zhangjiabao Village of Dengshibaozi Town, the Bajiazi Village of Xiushuihezi Town, and the Gongzhuling Village of Sijiazi Mongolian Township have gradually emerged.

IV. THE IMPROVEMENT DIRECTION IN THE FUTURE

Promote special actions for the management of rural domestic waste. This year, the rural domestic waste disposal system in Liaoning Province covers 85% of administrative villages. Carry out centralized rectification of informal garbage dumping points, and basically complete the centralized remediation tasks for informal garbage dumping sites next year. Actively explore the methods of garbage classification and treatment with rural characteristics, adapt to local conditions, promote household classification, village collection, town transfer, county treatment system. Advance the rural toilet revolutionary action. The "Program" clearly defines its own actual and objective conditions and reasonably determines the goal of changing toilets. Accelerate the revision and improvement of technical specifications for rural toilet renovation in different regions, especially in dry and cold regions. Summarize and promote rural toilet technology and products that are adapted to different conditions, mature technology models, and recognized by farmers. This year, the rural public toilets in the clean village reached 83%, and reached 85% next year.

Promote special actions for rural domestic sewage treatment. According to the urban and rural overall treatment, centralized treatment of villages and towns, and decentralized treatment of farmers, the rural sewage will be collected and treated. Support qualified rural areas to carry out the construction of rural domestic sewage treatment facilities, and achieve unified planning, unified collection and unified treatment of rural domestic sewage treatment. By 2020, gradually complete the construction of demarcation and standard fences for drinking water source protection areas (or protection areas) of 10,000 people or daily water supply of more than 1,000 tons. Carry out investigation and treatment of rural black and odorous water bodies and promote rural water environment management.

Promote the village clean and tidy and beautify the greening special action. The "Program" clearly wants to organize village clean-up operations with "three clears and one change" as the main content, clean up rural domestic garbage, clean up pond ditch in the village, clean up livestock production waste such as livestock and poultry, and change the impact on rural human settlements. The bad habits, focusing on the "eight chaos" phenomenon such as littering, littering, chaos and chaos [5]. Strengthen the construction of administrative villages, natural roads and villages' internal roads, strengthen the beautification of villages, and encourage farmers to carry out tree planting and greening in front of and behind the houses and on both sides of the roads.

V. THE REALISTIC PROBLEM OF BEAUTIFUL AND HABITABLE RURAL CONSTRUCTION

A. The concept of rural ecological governance is lacking

Residents lack the awareness of rural ecological management. For a long time, rural residents have been affected by traditional living habits and are not aware of the pollution of human settlements such as domestic sewage and domestic garbage. Therefore, rural residents have insufficient understanding of ecological governance. From a national

perspective, China's rural ecological governance has just entered the exploration stage. Rural residents still have skepticism about ecological governance, and cannot fully understand the construction behavior of ecological governance facilities. It is considered that rural ecological governance actions are not necessary and do not cooperate with rural ecology. Governance actions have led to low efficiency, difficult promotion and poor results in rural ecological management.

B. Insufficient capital investment in rural ecological management

With the increasing awareness of environmental protection, the investment in urban environmental protection infrastructure construction has grown rapidly, but the investment in environmental protection infrastructure construction in rural areas is seriously insufficient, which has greatly affected the governance of rural human settlements. Compared with cities, county towns and established towns, the vast number of rural environmental protection facilities are scarce, and some places are still in a blank state. Although the national finance investment in the "three rural" areas has increased year by year, the rural financial capital investment in the rural sewage treatment and garbage disposal fields cannot meet the needs of rural ecological management.

C. The lack of ability to support technology of rural ecological governance

(1) Insufficient technology integration of intensive use of natural resources There are significant differences in the conditions of agricultural natural resources in different types of areas, and the required technologies are both common and different. In practice, ecological integration of multiple technologies is required, but in many places, a single technology model is still adopted, and it is difficult to achieve efficient use of natural resources.

(2) Lack of regional suitability for the utilization of crop waste resources The vast territory of China and the large differences in climatic conditions require suitable technologies with strong regional characteristics. First, the research on the utilization technology of crop waste resources lacks regional suitability. Second, the development of crop waste resource utilization technology products lacks regional suitability. First of all, from the overall point of view, there is a lack of an effective ecological compensation mechanism. It does not find an effective way for the utilization of crop waste resources. It can only rely on the issuance of relevant policies, and most of them take measures of "blocking" rather than "sparing". Secondly, for farmers, the lack of effective use of technology and the high cost of resource utilization make it the easiest way to deal with crop waste.

(3) Rural human settlements ecological management technology needs to be regulated For domestic sewage treatment, although there are some technologies for rural sewage treatment, these technologies lack standardization and standardization [6]. For the domestic garbage, the treatment mode of "house classification, village collection, town transfer, and county treatment" is adopted, and the treatment method is still landfill, so the garbage classification does not play its proper role.

D. The poor mechanism of rural ecological governance

(1) The operation mechanism of rural ecological management facilities is lacking. In recent years, especially after the implementation of rural environmental contiguous rectification, the state has invested a certain amount of funds and gradually equipped some rural ecological management facilities. However, due to the lack of an effective operation and management mechanism, there is neither an operating organization nor a management and maintenance fund, which leads to the idleness and waste of these facilities.

(2) The ecological compensation mechanism for rural ecological management is still not perfect, whether it is the protection and quality improvement of natural resource elements, or the transformation of agricultural factors into green environmentally friendly products, or the utilization of crop waste resources, as well as rural domestic sewage and life. The management of garbage requires effective ecological compensation mechanisms. However, the ecological compensation mechanism for rural ecological management is still not perfect.

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