

Research on Rural Revitalization in Marxist Contradiction Theory

XinRui Wan

¹Wuhan University of Communication, Wuhan, China

*Corresponding author. Email: compink@163.com

ABSTRACT

This paper takes the rural revitalization strategy proposed in the 19th Party Congress report as the background, adopts a combination of text and graphics, offline research and online questionnaires, briefly describes the study of rural revitalization in the context of Marxist contradiction theory, analyzes social welfare, living standards and the current situation and causes of inequality and poverty in rural revitalization, and how the major and minor contradictions hinder rural development, reveals the important position and key role of Marxist contradiction theory. It also reveals the important status and key role of Marxist contradiction theory in rural revitalization, and points out that rural revitalization is an inevitable requirement for solving the major social contradictions in the new era and realizing the "two hundred years" goal and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, with great practical and far-reaching historical significance. [1] The corresponding problems are formulated and solutions are proposed to address the outstanding issues.

Keywords: *Marxism; contradiction theory; social welfare; standard of living.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the report of the 19th National Congress, the Party proposed the rural revitalization strategy, which focuses on the work of the three rural areas and revolves around the five general requirements of prosperous industry, ecological livability, civilized countryside, effective governance and prosperous living. It is a profound grasp of the current laws of modernization and the development of rural revitalization. The realization of rural revitalization is an essential requirement for socialist development, and is of great historical significance in improving the living standards and social welfare of hundreds of millions of farmers and meeting the growing demands of the general public for a better life, as well as a key initiative to win the victory in building a moderately prosperous society and a modernized society. It is of great theoretical and practical significance in promoting the modernization of China's agriculture, deepening the idea of the rural revitalization strategy and advancing the realization of solving the major contradictions in rural society. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy fully demonstrates the great importance the Party attaches to the work of the "three rural areas".

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF RURAL REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

The rural revitalization strategy revolves around five major development requirements: prosperous industry, pleasant ecological living, civilized countryside, effective governance and prosperous living.

In the area of industrial prosperity, we are optimizing the layout of agricultural productivity, based on a nationwide approach, and creating specialized agricultural production regions based on the advantages of agricultural resources and the environment in each region. In the northeast, where the land is fertile, priority is given to the development of food and cash crops; in central China, based on the abundance of water and the natural environment, stable development of the production of food, oil and fishery and animal husbandry; in southern China, with convenient transportation and developed water transport, the development of aquaculture is accelerated, with large-scale aquaculture and close proximity to trade ports for the export of high-quality aquatic products. Because of the ecological fragility of the western region, it is necessary to limit the scale of agro-industry and to adopt a new model of developing tourism + to bring more with it.

In terms of ecological livability: respect nature, respond to nature and protect nature with the sustainable development concept that green water and green mountains are the silver mountain of gold. Promote green and sustainable development strategies for agriculture, resolutely outlaw air pollution and firmly stop the landing of polluting enterprises. Continue to implement the system of returning farmland to forests, and develop a system of rotational fallowing, while keeping the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land intact. The "toilet revolution" is being implemented in the countryside, taking into account the special circumstances of different regions and promoting the harmless treatment of toilet waste, eradicating the phenomenon of rural filth and disorder, and protecting the safety of farmers' water sources.

In the civilization of the countryside, adhere to the core values of socialism as a guide, vigorously promote patriotism, socialism education. Establish a number of model workers, moral models, the most beautiful village teachers, the most beautiful village officials and other in-depth propagation of the typical deeds of moral models and good people around, and establish and improve the long-term mechanism for advanced models to play a role. Based on the foundation of rural civilization, creative transformation and innovative development, constantly give contemporary connotation and enrich the form of expression, to provide a quality carrier for enhancing cultural confidence. [2] Protect ancient cultural relics and sites, such as the protection of the red site of the He Long trench in Xing Shan County, the protection of traditional Huizhou architecture, the protection of Miao villages in western Hunan, and so on.

In terms of effective governance, we have established and improved a modern rural social governance system led by the Party Committee, with the government in charge, social coordination, public participation and the rule of law as a guarantee. Since 1949, the grassroots mass autonomy system has continued to play a key role in grassroots governance, allowing farmers to fully participate in self-management and strengthening self-governance; tapping into the excellent moral culture of the countryside, folk customs and traditions to enhance moral governance. Promote the socialist legal system down to the countryside and build a peaceful countryside.

In the area of living well, we will adhere to the strategy of giving priority to employment and an active employment policy, improve the public employment service system that is equal in both urban and rural areas, continuously improve the quality of rural workers, expand the space for farmers to go out for employment and local employment, and achieve higher quality and fuller employment. [3] Enhance the ability of economic development to create jobs, broaden the channels for the transfer of rural labor to employment, guide rural labor to

go out for employment, and more actively support local employment in the vicinity.

3. CURRENT STATUS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

At present, there are many development problems in China's rural areas, such as the agricultural industry, ecological environment, rural style construction, grassroots governance and basic livelihood of farmers, which need to be solved. [4] The agricultural industry has a single production structure and low risk resistance, and is subject to the constraints of lagging market information, low-price competition for homogeneous products and a single sales channel, often due to unstable market supply and demand, which greatly discourages the production and sale of agricultural products. Secondly, China's rural agricultural production is carried out on a family basis, with small scale and scattered operations, making it difficult to match modern agriculture, which is gradually being swallowed up by foreign large-scale, systematic and modern agricultural production.

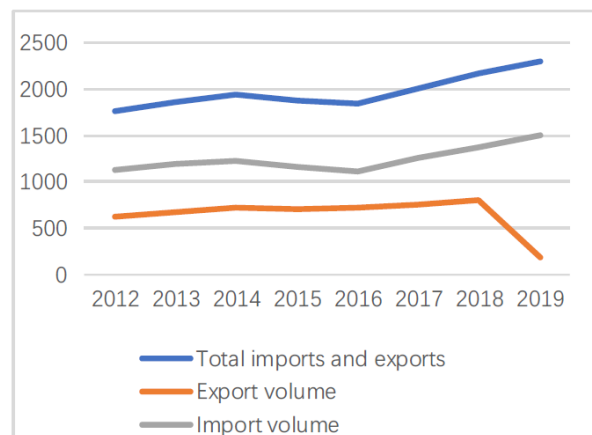


Figure 1 The annual changes in China's foreign trade of agricultural products (US \$100 million).

Ecological and environmental problems are particularly prominent in rural areas, where some heavily polluting heavy industrial enterprises, influenced by urban policies of energy conservation and emission reduction and green sustainable development, have gradually chosen to move to rural areas to continue their production and development, which has a great impact on rivers and groundwater in rural areas, as well as a high air pollution index, laced with various harmful substances, which seriously affects personal health. The level of education of the peasants is limited by local educational resources, and they are generally poorly educated, lacking a basic understanding of the ideology of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the spirit of change, and are content with their current lives and are stuck in their ways. Secondly, in rural areas, feudal superstitions have not yet been completely broken down,

and bad customs still exist, so the issue of building rural customs also needs to be given more attention. At present, China's grassroots self-government system is not yet perfect, and there are many shortcomings in self-management, self-restraint and self-monitoring. In the election stage, many people are not very enthusiastic about the election and are prone to vote blindly by the herd mentality. In their daily work, grassroots cadres are not well educated, resulting in a lack of scientific advice in dealing with problems. With the rapid development of Urbanization, more and more young and strong farmers choose to go to the cities for work, leaving children and empty nests in rural areas are becoming more and more serious problem. Coupled with the serious lack of medical and educational resources in rural areas. This has prevented children from receiving the affection and education they deserve and has seriously affected China's future development prospects.

4. RURAL REVITALIZATION UNDER THE CONTRADICTION THEORY

The rural revitalization strategy is related to the construction of the two modernizations and the dream of China's great rejuvenation, and is likewise a major historical significance of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Its basic contradiction is still the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, between the economic base and the superstructure, and the recognition of the basic contradiction of the current rural development as a realistic requirement and concrete content of the problem. This requires us to deepen reform comprehensively in the process of implementing the rural revitalization strategy, to continuously promote the adaptation of the productive forces to the development of the relations of production, and to continuously improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

The current problems of rural development are numerous, but the main contradiction revolves around lagging economic development, which causes a series of problems. The main contradiction in the lagging economic development is lagging productivity development, which is affected by the five factors of production: labor, land, capital, information and data. In rural areas, where education is generally low, it is difficult to master new agricultural techniques and use new agricultural tools because of the high cost of learning, and it is even more difficult to achieve this in a short period of time because of the rapid development of information technology. The average farmer relies on his own practical experience and the idea of "living off the land", so that production is only sufficient to meet the family's daily expenses. In contrast to the developed countries in Europe and the USA, where farmers are generally highly educated and quick to accept new technologies and production tools, they are well adapted

to the needs of modern agriculture. At the same time, more efficient production techniques and production tools can produce more products and meet more needs. Our rural areas are vast and there is huge scope for the development of forestry, pastoralism and aquaculture, not to mention the fertile black land of the northeast, the vast pastures of Inner Mongolia and the aquaculture of the southern waterways. The great climatic differences between the north and the south and the lack of convenient transportation make it difficult to bring the advantages of the land into full play, and the low rate of land utilization and replanting greatly reduces the output of agricultural products. In the process of Urbanization, capital is allowed to converge in cities; in the process of international trade development, capital is allowed to circulate between countries, while the lack of capital in rural areas makes it difficult to develop, in order to have a source of living water. In recent years, the government has integrated funds and provided targeted assistance, financing for rural enterprises and small loans from banks, and this market is gradually coming alive in rural areas. In a market economy, government regulation is only temporary and limited, and to eradicate this problem we must "attract". "Citing" capital into the huge market in rural areas, the start of rural investment, the introduction of good development, universal access to rural areas. The market economy in the Internet era, with fast information dissemination, data interconnection and other characteristics of modern agricultural production, through big data collection, analysis to get the future market demand and market cycle changes, and in rural areas, science and technology is not developed, the Internet under the information collection, data analysis is obviously easy to see difficult to achieve.

In Marxist contradiction theory, the contradiction gets the main aspect dominates and plays a dominant role within things, and the nature of things is determined as long as the main contradiction gets the main aspect. Only if we solve the problem of the main aspect in the main contradiction, will we solve the problem of the main contradiction in the contradiction. When we study the particularity and universality of contradictions, we should pay attention to the fact that there are contradictions at all times and in everything, that there are different contradictions at the same stage and that there are different contradictions in the same thing. We should pay attention to the distinction between the various different forms of contradictions, otherwise we will make mistakes. Analyze in depth the subject position of farmers in the rural revitalization strategy, and analyze the contradictions of the individual in the subject and the contradictions between the subject and the individual. Based on the above contradiction analysis and revealing the real contradictions, we will be able to break the negative impact of contradictions and transform them into the driving force for things to move forward.

This suggests that in the process of realizing the rural revitalization strategy, we must constantly improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, comprehensively deepen the reform, and adapt the production relations to the development of productive forces. Acknowledging contradictions is the premise of solving contradictions, analyzing contradictions is a necessary means of solving contradictions, revealing contradictions is the key to solving contradictions, and solving contradictions is the result of solving contradictions. Adhere to the unification of the two-point theory and the key point theory, proceed from the actual situation, analyze specific problems concretely, and look at problems comprehensively. It is not only possible to start from the local phenomenon of the rural revitalization strategy and grasp the mainstream, so as to correctly solve the contradiction and promote the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

5. CONCLUSION

The main goal of the current research is to determine the positive role of the Marxist contradiction theory in rural revitalization and to facilitate the successful realization of the rural revitalization strategy. The main limitation of this study is the lack of a deep understanding of the specific current situation in rural areas. Due to the vast rural areas in the country, and different regions having different cultures, it is difficult to have profound overall control over them. This research helps us to understand the current predicament of rural development, reveal the theoretical problems behind the current situation of rural development, and provide theoretical support for building a powerful modern socialist country in an all-round way. More broadly, research is still needed to determine whether the Marxist contradiction theory can correctly guide the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and to appropriately adjust the specific content of the rural revitalization strategy according to the current rural development status.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

One is always on a strange road. Watching strange scenery and listening to strange music

REFERENCES

- [1] Xinhua News Agency. The State Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the strategic plan for rural revitalization (2018-2022) [J]. Territorial resources, 2018 (10) : 3.
- [2] Chen Yan. The three basic principles of media management in rural revitalization [J]. Rural economy and science and technology, 2018, 29 (23) : 2.
- [3] Gu Xu fang, Liu Xingyue. Grasp the implementation of ' four priorities ' to promote rural revitalization [J]. Guangdong economy, 2019 (3) : 4.
- [4] Du Jiayang, Liu Suyuan, Jie Jinhui, etc. China ' s rural development status and prospect prediction-rural revitalization has a long way to go [J]. China Agricultural Digest-Agricultural Engineering, 2019, 31 (6) : 41-45, 73. DOI : 10.3969 / j.issn.1002-5103.2019.06.018.