



The Difficulties and Path of Rural Ecological Environment Management in China

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Abstract. Since the reform and opening up, the governance of rural ecological environment has been paid more and more attention. But at present the effect of rural ecological environment governance is not ideal. This paper analyzes the current situation of China's rural ecological environment, probes into the difficulties of China's rural ecological environment governance, and puts forward relevant suggestions.

Keywords: Ecological governance · Rural ecology · Rural economy

1 Introduction

In the economic construction for a long time, the ecological environment in rural areas has been ignored, resulting in the current ecological environment problems in rural areas are very serious, seriously restricted the stable development of rural areas in China. Although the rural ecological environment governance has been highly valued by all sectors of society, but because of the very complex factors affecting the rural ecological environment, it has not achieved significant results. Rural ecological environment governance refers to the comprehensive management of rural ecological environment by grass-roots governments, township enterprises and rural residents, including the management of natural resources and environmental damage, industrial enterprise pollution, agricultural non-point source pollution and livestock and poultry breeding pollution, and the deterioration of rural living environment. The ultimate goal of rural ecological environment governance is to create a good ecological environment in rural areas, coordinate the relationship between rural economic development and rural ecological environment protection, and realize the common development of rural economy and residents' life.

2 Review

Chinese scholars have done a lot of research on rural ecological environment governance, and the main research results are as follows.

Duan Xiaoliang and Wang Huimin [1] believe that in the context of rural revitalization, it is urgent to solve the dilemma of rural ecological environmental governance. The

main causes of the current predicament are the backward concept of rural ecological environment governance, the lack of endogenous power and the high technology and cost of governance. Zhao Baohai and Zheng Yuan [2] believe that rural environmental governance is the only way to realize ecological civilization society. Under the concept of ecological civilization development, China's rural environmental governance has been significantly improved. But the rural areas are vast and the pollution sources are complex, making it difficult to control. At present, there are still some difficulties in rural environmental governance, such as lack of institutional supply, single governing body and blind economic development. Yu Fawen [3] believes that after the building of a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way in 2020, the rural ecological environment will become the weak spot and weakness of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. The situation of ecological environment, production environment and human settlement environment in rural ecological governance is still grim. At the same time, there are still many difficulties in the implementation of rural ecological environment governance, such as fund, mechanism, technology model, system and ability, system and so on. In the new development stage, we should strengthen the overall leadership of the Party, perfect the system, establish and perfect the long-term mechanism, pay attention to the construction of talent team and broaden the market financing channels. Song Linlin [4] believes that rural ecological environment governance is an integral part of comprehensive and all-round rural revitalization. The study of rural ecological environment network coordination governance can be used as a breakthrough of government reform, which can realize the theoretical subversion of traditional governance pattern. The governance of rural ecological environment in China has the dilemma of system, interest, ability and credibility. Wang Xianzhong et al. [5] believe that in order to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, attention should be paid to the construction of ecological civilization in the construction of socialist new countryside, and the two are interrelated. However, according to the survey, in the development of new rural areas in China, the problem of ecological environment pollution is relatively bad, and effective measures have not been taken to solve it. Wen Feng 'an [6] believes that the achievement of rural ecological governance is related to the coordinated development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and is an important measure and content of implementing the rural revitalization strategy in the new era, as well as an inevitable requirement for building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. Reviewing the practice of strengthening rural ecological governance in China in the past 70 years, it is found that there are still some practical difficulties in the process of rural ecological governance, such as weak awareness of governance, neglect of ecological environment by township enterprises and imperfect laws and regulations. Fan Yanfang [7] believes that China's ecological civilization construction has made remarkable achievements since the 18th CPC National Congress, but the pressure is still great. At present, China's ecological civilization construction has entered a critical period. Facing the difficult problems of rural ecological governance, the paper puts forward some paths, such as taking green development concept as the guide to improve the level of agricultural modernization, taking local government as the leading to increase the planning and support of rural ecological governance, and taking rural residents as the main body to comprehensively improve the awareness of rural ecological environmental protection. According to Luo Fuzhou

and Li Jing [8], the rural ecological environment presents a composite and intertwined form of pollution. Aiming at the problem of rural ecological environment governance, this paper constructs an evolutionary game model of cooperative governance among rural enterprises, local governments and farmers, and analyzes the behavioral strategy selection and evolutionary stability conditions of each game subject. Zhao Yongfeng [9] believes that although China's rural ecological environment governance has been carried out for many years, the governance effect has been limited due to the lack of systematic design of governance mechanism, which seriously affects the in-depth development of ecological civilization construction. In view of the problems of single subject, policy discrimination and weak legal system in the current rural ecological environment governance, we should adhere to the principle of systematic design and establish a healthy and long-term ecological governance mechanism. Li Jun [10] believes that rural ecological environment problems are characterized by diversification, which means that in the process of governance of rural ecological environment, we should not rely on a single government subject, but build a cooperative governance mechanism of multiple subjects, and comprehensively improve the effect of ecological environment governance in rural China with innovative ideas.

3 The Current Situation of Rural Ecological Environment in China

Rural modernization development is an important part of China's modernization development. Our country is a large agricultural country. The countryside is the basic unit of national governance. Rural ecological modernization is an important part of rural governance modernization, but also an indispensable part of national governance. Building an ecologically livable modern rural area is the basic project for realizing the country's long-term stability and is an important part of realizing the goal of China's modernization governance. The lag of rural modernization restricts the synchronous promotion of high-quality development in urban and rural areas to a certain extent. Once the rural ecology collapses, urban development will have no support. At present, the rural residents' demand for rural ecological environment has increased, and the new requirements for rural ecological governance in the new era have been put forward.

Since the reform and opening up, the level of industrialization in China has been improving. With the continuous development of urbanization, the ecological environment in rural areas has been greatly affected. Problems such as water pollution, air pollution and agricultural pollution have brought severe challenges to the development of rural ecology in China.

China's cultivated land area is decreasing year by year, and the quality of cultivated land still needs to be further improved. In addition, cultivated land is facing serious problems such as desertification, desertification and soil erosion. China's agricultural production mode is still in the extensive production stage, which relies heavily on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase production and income. Due to the limited level of agricultural science and technology, farmers blindly applied excessive fertilizer in the production process, resulting in a large number of chemical fertilizer and pesticide residues into the soil and water, directly leading to soil acidification, soil layer thinning, fertility decline, water black and smelly. Although the degree of agricultural mechanization has been high, farmers in order to facilitate farming, often take the way of burning

straw on the spot, causing air pollution in rural areas, but also harm the physical and mental health of rural residents. Most rural areas have no sewage treatment facilities, and domestic pollution is discharged at will. At the same time, domestic waste disposal is very low, which also poses a great challenge to rural ecological governance.

Most manufacturing industries in rural areas are small in scale, with limited operating capital and lack of technology and equipment upgrading to discharge industrial pollution. Environmental policies in rural areas are loose and supervision is not strong. Waste gas, waste water and residue from industrial production can be discharged directly into the air, ditches and soil without treatment. These industrial wastes even contain toxic substances and trace heavy metal elements, which bring great damage to the rural environment.

With the increase of rural residents' income and the improvement of material life, the amount of domestic garbage in rural areas has also increased. However, due to farmers' weak awareness of environmental protection, the long-term formation of living habits, such as wanton dumping of garbage, garbage stacking disorder, etc., has intensified the environmental pressure in rural areas.

4 Difficulties Existing in Rural Ecological Environment Management in China

4.1 China's Rural Ecological Environment Governance Concept Is Backward

In rural areas, no matter the government, enterprises or ordinary people have a low level of awareness of ecological governance modernization. Due to the long-term influence of traditional administrative environment, some township (town) governments still adopt traditional ideas for ecological governance, thus affecting the modernization process of ecological governance. For a long time, the governance of rural environmental pollution depends on the government to carry out environmental protection policies. The pollution problem cannot be improved in the long run due to lack of manpower and other factors. Most farmers are indifferent to ecological environment protection. They are not aware of the serious threat that environmental pollution poses to human life and health and the sustainable development of economy and society. Therefore, they ascribe ecological environmental governance to the work of the government, and do not clarify their own responsibilities in ecological environmental governance.

4.2 There Is a Lack of Funds for Rural Ecological Environment Management

Rural environmental pollution control and environmental improvement is a long-term and complicated work. If there is no necessary financial support and long-term guarantee mechanism, rural pollution control will be difficult to be effective due to the lack of funds. China's rural area covers a large area, the pollution situation is serious, difficult to control, need to invest a lot of money for infrastructure construction. The central financial department has set up special funds for rural environmental pollution control, but it is still difficult to meet the needs of rural ecological environment control. Local governments are under great financial pressure. Relying on the single financial fund support of the government, it is difficult to meet the needs of the capital needs of rural areas.

4.3 The Rural Ecological Environment Governance Technology Is Insufficient

Rural ecological environment management technology requirements are higher. The sources of rural environmental pollution are diversified and dispersed. Existing single technology is difficult to quickly achieve rural environmental governance. Most of the ecological management technologies in rural areas are still in the primitive stage. There is no professional sewage and waste treatment system, no scientific infrastructure for effective protection and treatment, and no professional infrastructure to monitor pollution data in rural production activities. Therefore, rural ecological governance cannot form scientific management. At the same time, the ecological governance technology of township enterprises is only to cope with the government's regulation, and they do not take the ecological governance technology as an important part of enterprise development, so they have no motivation to improve the ecological governance technology.

4.4 Rural Ecological Environment Governance Lacks Institutional Guarantee

Rural ecological environment governance lacks of special law for rural environmental pollution control. A series of existing laws and regulations on ecological and environmental protection are mainly applicable to pollution prevention and control in urban areas, but lack pertinence to solve rural pollution problems. Many provisions are too general and have no specific implementation standards for rural pollution control. In addition, most of the local governments focus on ecological environmental governance in cities and towns, ignoring the construction of rural ecological environmental governance system. At present, China's rural areas have not established a long-term effective joint interaction of various departments of rural environmental governance mechanism. Although environmental protection agencies have been established in some rural areas, the enforcement of environmental monitoring and management personnel is not strong and has little effect.

5 Conclusions

Under the influence of beautiful countryside construction and new countryside construction, rural ecological environment governance has been paid more and more attention. However, there are some problems in rural ecological environment governance, such as weak concept, imperfect system, weak law enforcement and supervision. The effect of rural ecological environment control is not ideal. In the new stage of development, effective measures must be taken to improve the rural ecological environment governance system and enhance governance capacity.

We should strengthen the core role of community-level Party organizations and strengthen the leading role of community-level party committees and governments in rural environmental governance. We should clarify the regulatory and law enforcement responsibilities of law enforcement departments at all levels and of all types, clarify the boundaries of responsibility, improve reward and punishment mechanisms, and encourage all social forces to participate in rural environmental governance.

Through various publicity and education activities, we will improve farmers' awareness of ecological environmental protection, implant the concept of environmental protection into their hearts, and take effective measures to mobilize farmers' enthusiasm, so that they become the main body of rural ecological environmental governance.

We should formulate and improve relevant laws or administrative regulations for the protection of the rural ecological environment. Legal provisions should take into account the current situation of ecological governance in different rural areas, and enhance the pertinence, timeliness and operability of laws and regulations.

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