

# Research on the Construction and Development of New Countryside in Shaanxi

Huai Yuan <sup>a</sup>, Shengjun Zhang <sup>b</sup>

Shaanxi Institute of International Trade & Commerce, Shaanxi 702000, China.

<sup>a</sup>ya1990@163.com, <sup>b</sup>shengjunz99@163.com

**Abstract.** The deepening of rural development is the basis for realizing the simultaneous development of Shaanxi's four modernizations, and it is also an important link to realize the province's comprehensive construction of a well-off society in 2020. This paper analyzes the current situation of the construction of new rural areas and the factors that hinder the further development of the development in Shaanxi Province. Then search for the reform path to further deepen rural development.

**Keywords:** New Countryside Construction; Path of Development; Shaanxi.

## 1. Introduction

China's economic development has gradually experienced an important transition from agriculture to non-agricultural. With the development of industrialization, informationization, urbanization and agricultural modernization, rural areas have a heterogeneous regional economic space corresponding to urban life. Driven by the construction of new rural areas, the rural economy has been developed, the industrial structure adjusted, the living environment generally improved, and the income of farmers increased steadily in Shaanxi Province. However, we should also clearly understand that there are still some outstanding problems such as active government, peasant apathy, hardware improvement, software lag, environmental improvement and environmental protection backwardness in the construction of new rural areas in Shaanxi. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore the deepening development of new rural construction in Shaanxi Province.

## 2. The Status Quo and Existing Problems of the Construction of New Countryside in Shaanxi

### 2.1 The Task of Accelerating the Development of Urbanization is Still Arduous

The urbanization rate increased from 40.23% in early 2010 to 56.79% in 2017 in Shaanxi Province. The rural population decreased from 20.28 million to 10.57 million in the same period. With the acceleration of urbanization and the construction of new rural areas, the income of farmers has increased year by year. The per capita disposable income of rural residents obviously has increased from 4,477 yuan in 2010 to 10,265 yuan in 2017, but the income gap between urban and rural areas remains high.

### 2.2 The Grain Output has Risen Steadily, but the Planting Area has been Declining Year by Year

Since the implementation of the new rural construction, Shaanxi's agricultural grain output has increased steadily year by year. From 11.649 million tons in 2010 to 12.162 million tons in 2017, which not only solves the needs of industrial and agricultural development in the province, but also lays a solid material foundation for urbanization development and urban-rural integration, but In the same period. The province's grain planting area has decreased from 3159.7 thousand hectares in 2010 to 30,45.26 thousand hectares in 2017.

### **2.3 The Development of Agricultural Industrialization is Slow, and the Income of Farmers is Weak**

Since the construction of the new countryside, the development of agricultural industrialization in Shaanxi has undergone a significant transformation. This has benefited from Shaanxi's unique advantages in agricultural science and technology resources, but compared with the requirements of regional urbanization, Shaanxi Agricultural industrialization development is still very lagging behind. Combined with the traditional farming mode and simple breeding mode, Shaanxi farmers' economic income lack of leading industries and pillar industries is relatively simple. The economic growth of farmers is weak and the task of poverty alleviation in rural areas is still very arduous in Shaanxi.

### **2.4 The Infrastructure is Gradually Improving, the Follow-up Investment is Seriously Insufficient**

At the end of 2010, the cultivated land area of the province was 3.936 million hectares, of which the effective irrigated area was 1,234,700 hectares, which only accounted for 13 of the cultivated land area. The newly-increased and high-efficiency water-saving irrigated area of the whole year separately was 1.09 to 1.44 million hectares. Due to the incompleteness of the supporting facilities and the changes in water resources, the high-yield farmland of drought and flood control only accounts for 21% of the cultivated land area. Before 2017, there are still millions of rural people living in the province who need to solve the problem of drinking water. However, compared with the construction of agricultural infrastructure that is lagging behind, it is tantamount to paying a drop in the bucket and causing difficulties in solving the three rural issues.

### **2.5 Social Undertakings have Improved, it is Still Difficult to Deepen Development**

In 2017, there were 24,978 village clinics and 31,855 rural doctors and health workers in Shaanxi Province,. The number of people participating in the new rural cooperatives in the whole province reached 25,534,200, and the participation rate was 99.27%. The medical and health care was basically covered. According to the data bulletin of the sixth census data of Shaanxi Province, the number of illiterate people over the age of 15 is 1,379,900, accounting for 3.74% of the total population of the province. Most of the illiterate population is concentrated in rural poverty-stricken areas, which has become an important bottleneck for the deepening development of new rural construction. In general, under the promotion of new rural construction, the three rural issues in Shaanxi have undergone qualitative changes, but there are also some practical problems and gaps. It has become a constraint and major obstacle to the deepening development of Shaanxi's new rural construction.

## **3. The Blocking Factors in the Deepening Development of Shaanxi New Rural Construction**

### **3.1 The Dual System Solidifies the Separation between Urban and Rural Areas and Further Intensifies its Co-Ordination**

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the dual social system has been caused by the influence of urban development bias, which has made the rural and urban areas separate. System and policy obstacles have made it possible for farmers to move horizontally between urban and rural areas. The transformation, identity and class solidification not only aggravated the duality of urban and rural areas, increased the difficulty of urban and rural integration, and worsened the environment for solving the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. In particular, the level of urban-rural differences in Shaanxi was far higher than the national average. The construction of new rural areas needs to break through the dual division of the system in the process of synchronization of the four modernizations.

### **3.2 Dislocating of Labor Productivity and Land Productivity, Restricting Farmers' Income Increase and Affecting the Realization of Urban-Rural Integration**

Productivity is the efficiency or benefit in the production process, that is, the ratio of input and output of production factors in the production process. The agricultural productivity of a country is mainly reflected in the two dimensions of labor productivity and land productivity. Generally speaking, labor productivity reflects the relationship between labor input and income acquisition, and labor productivity increases, indicating that farmers' labor input can obtain higher compensation. Land productivity reflects the relationship between land input and output, and land productivity. The increase indicates that the farmer's land input can obtain higher income. Generally speaking, the increase of labor productivity is conducive to the increase of income, and the increase of land productivity is more conducive to the increase of production. As far as Shaanxi Province is concerned, the slight increase in agricultural land productivity and the gradual dislocation of farmers' labor productivity are the reasons for the increase in farmers' food production and the lack of economic growth, and have hindered the narrowing of the urban-rural gap through the construction of new rural areas.

### **3.3 The Lack of the Main Body Leads to the Lack of Sustained Power Lag in the Construction of New Rural Areas.**

The formation of the three rural issues is a historic process in China. For a long time, the rural elites have used the new rural construction as a test field for their own value realization and wealth creation. The intellectual group has made theoretical and programmatic deductions from the perspective of bridging the social duality. Government managers are more from macroscopic promoting the healthy development of economy, society and politics, but the biggest drawback of the new rural construction is that it has not mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants. Therefore, to solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in Shaanxi, the primary solution is promoting enthusiasm of peasants to build a new countryside

### **3.4 Insufficient Supply of Public Goods Hinders the Development of Various Undertakings in the Construction of New Countryside**

The biggest obstacle to the deepening development of new rural construction in Shaanxi Province lies in the shortage of rural public goods supply. The supply level of public goods in rural science, education, culture, health, water, electricity, electricity, etc. is still far from the full realization of a well-off society in 2020. Nearly 20% of the administrative villages in the province still have no access to asphalt roads or 2/3 of the cultivated land, which cannot be effectively irrigated. One third of the rural population urgently needs to solve the problem of drinking water. The number of health care resources in rural areas is low, and the price of medicines is too high. These realities indicate that the supply of rural public goods in Shaanxi Province is insufficient, and the construction of rural infrastructure is seriously lagging behind.

## **4. The Path of Sustainable Development of Shaanxi New Rural Construction**

The construction of new countryside is an important way to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, also an important point for Shaanxi Province to realize comprehensive, coordinated, sustainable development and social harmony of the national economy, also necessary to achieve a comprehensive well-off society in 2020. In the bottleneck of cracking, it is difficult to guarantee the sustainable development of urbanization and industrialization without increasing agricultural production. it is difficult to stabilize the supply of agricultural and sideline products without the increase of farmers' income, gather relevant production factors for agricultural development without the improvement of rural environment. Therefore, the sustainable development of new rural construction is an important part of the overall development of Shaanxi Province.

## **4.1 Leveraging the Power of Urban-Rural Integration, Breaking through the Barriers of the Dual System, Deepening the Development of New Rural Construction**

### **4.1.1 Coordinating Urban and Rural Development**

Shaanxi Province should speed up the improvement of the system and mechanism, and form a new type of industrial, rural and rural relationship that promotes agriculture through agriculture, urbanization, industry and agriculture, and urban and rural integration. Combining the experience and lessons of developed countries and regions in coordinating urban and rural relations, The entry point is the reform of household registration system to break the institutional constraint chain that has restricted the integration of townships for a long time, to achieve equality in the treatment of farmers and urban residents, and to rationalize the binary differences between urban and rural residents attached to the household registration system.

### **4.1.2 Accelerate the Establishment and Improvement of the Marketization Process of Complementary Urban and Rural Resource Systems**

Accelerate the establishment and improvement of market-oriented processes in the urban and rural areas of agricultural and sideline products, agricultural production materials, agriculture-related funds, land ownership transfer, agricultural technology promotion and agricultural machinery supply, and further promote the equal exchange of urban and rural elements and the balanced allocation of public resources. Thoroughly reverse the single urban development bias from the perspective of macro-policy and market allocation of resource elements, implement the simultaneous development of urban and rural areas, reciprocal development, urban-to-township, township-to-town and town-to-town promotion strategies to narrow the income gap between urban and rural residents. The goal is to realize the simultaneous development of urban and rural residents, and share the reform and development results of urban and rural residents, and focus on removing urban and rural dual market barriers

## **4.2 Relying on the Improvement of Land Productivity and Labor Productivity, Realizing the Simultaneous Increase in Production and Income of Farmers**

The situation that the increase in agricultural production in Shaanxi Province does not increase income is a major obstacle to the construction of new rural areas. On the one hand, the increase in land productivity means that the real output of agricultural and sideline products is increased and supply is sufficient. On the other hand, the increase in labor productivity is the main way for farmers to obtain economic growth.

### **4.2.1 Relying on the Advantages of Shaanxi Agricultural Science and Technology Resources**

Due to the influence of regional differentiation and natural resource endowment, the natural conditions of land and the sowing of agricultural and sideline products are quite different in Shaanxi Province. To truly realize the improvement of land productivity and ensure the sufficient supply of agricultural and sideline products, we must rely on the advantages of Shaanxi agricultural science and technology resources in accordance with the factor endowment.

### **4.2.2 Relying on the Development Trend of Urbanization, Speeding up the Transfer of Rural Labor**

The deepening development of new rural construction in Shaanxi Province should rely on the general trend of urbanization to accelerate the transfer of rural labor. For example, the concurrentization of the industry and farmers will gradually shift from agricultural production to non-agricultural production. deep processing of agricultural and sideline products, farmers will not enter the city and leave the soil. Without leaving the country, the labor force and land productivity will be increased through the reduction of existing land cultivation labor, and farmers' food production and economic growth will be expanded.

### **4.3 Stimulating the Enthusiasm of Farmers, Cultivating the Internal Drive of the Construction of New Countryside, Cracking the Bottleneck of the Development of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers**

Farmers are not only the beneficiaries of rural development, but also the human resources involved in the production of agricultural and sideline products in the process of new rural construction. Farmers are consumers of products, services and natural resources. They are workers who need employment in regional economic development. The attitude of new rural construction must be closely related to regional economic development. As an essential element in the production process, farmers' attitude towards new rural construction is crucial. Therefore, the enthusiasm of peasants should be the main focus of the deepening development of new rural construction in Shaanxi Province.

#### **4.3.1 Improving the Demand Status of Farmers' Transformation from Political Appeals to Economic Demands**

The villager autonomy management system that takes the people as the masters of the country is truly implemented in every link of the construction and development of the new countryside in Shaanxi Province, so that the peasants truly become the masters of the new rural construction, gradually improve the rural village social governance mechanism in Shaanxi, and truly implement the village affairs. The form of democratic supervision based on openness, financial supervision and mass appraisal, promote the institutionalization, standardization and proceduralization of villagers' autonomy, and effectively protect farmers' right to know, participate, express and supervise in the construction of new countryside, and completely change the new countryside.

#### **4.3.2 Mobilizing the Enthusiasm of Farmers in the Construction of New Countryside, Stimulating the Internal Drive of New Rural Construction**

Guide farmers in Shaanxi Province to accelerate the transformation from physical strength to skill, professionalism and knowledge, enhance farmers' self-confidence. The improvement of knowledge support ability has made it a new type of peasant with culture, technology, management, good management and high consciousness. It has improved the cultural literacy, technical level, management ability, legal awareness and moral standards of Shaanxi farmers in all aspects. The population pressure is transformed into the advantage of agricultural human resources, which provides a continuous impetus for the deepening development of new rural construction in Shaanxi Province, and then breaks the important obstacle to the sustainable development of the three rural issues in Shaanxi Province.

### **4.4 Accelerate the Supply of Rural Public Goods, Optimize the Allocation of Infrastructure, and Enhance the Connotation of New Rural Construction**

Infrastructure as a public product is the material basis for the survival and development of rural areas, and is also a major component of the supply base of rural economic growth. The products and services provided by the company directly into the agricultural production process as intermediate products reduce production costs and improve The production efficiency enhances the comprehensive competitiveness of the agricultural industry, and thus strengthens the attractiveness and comparative advantage of rural investment. At the same time, the optimal allocation of infrastructure is also an important link to enhance the connotation of new rural construction.

#### **4.4.1 Accelerate the Supply of Rural Public Goods in Shaanxi Province at the Policy Level**

First, it is possible to clarify the responsibility and division of labor among the three parties in the supply of rural public goods by the government, farmers and social intermediaries. Secondly, encourage the transfer of surplus resources such as urban public culture, medical care, science and technology and capital to the rural areas, and improve the rural social security system. Third, the rural infrastructure allocation and living environment will be improved, and the development of the agricultural industry will be further combined to make the traditional civilization and modern civilization perfectly integrated in the rural areas of Shaanxi Province.

#### **4.4.2 Combining the Current Situation of Rural Public Goods Supply in Shaanxi Province, Promoting the Deepening of Rural Development**

First of all, we will try our best to solve the problem of the difficulty of peasants' travel by solving the problem of the construction. Secondly, in the rural areas, the village-based environmental governance should thoroughly improve the living environment of rural residents, improve the quality of life, and encourage farmers to gather in the towns through centralized landfill and biodegradation. Third, reset the existing schools, village health stations, township health centers, township cultural stations, agricultural technology stations and other institutions in rural areas of Shaanxi Province, through the integration, relocation, resettlement, rational layout of rural cultural and educational infrastructure, and accelerate the crisis Leaking school buildings, consolidating the results of nine-year compulsory education, reducing the incidence of illiteracy, and improving the overall quality of Shaanxi farmers.

#### **Acknowledgments**

Study on the Rural Development Model of Shaanxi Province under the System of Circular Economy Cluster (15JK2019).

#### **References**

- [1]. Lyons R.K., Chatman J.A., Joyce C K. Innovation in services: Corporate culture and investment banking [J]. California Management Review, 2007, (1):174-91.
- [2]. Prajogo D.I., McDermott C.M. The Relationship between Multidimensional Organizational Culture and Performance [J]. International Journal of Operations & Production Management, 2011, (7):712-735.
- [3]. Martinez E.A, Beaulieu N. Gibbons R. Organizational Culture and Performance [J]. American Economic Review, 2015, (5): 331-335.