



Research on Rural Living Waste Management Issues under the Perspective of Rural Revitalization Strategy-- Taking Xing'anmeng of Inner Mongolia as an Example

Jingjing Li

Harbin University of Commerce, Harbin, China

15540830890@163.com

Abstract. The report of the 19th Party Congress proposes the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. The report of the 19th CPC National Congress puts forward the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization, which clearly puts forward the agriculture and rural areas as the leader, and takes "prosperous industry, ecological livability, civilized countryside, effective governance, and affluent life" as the general requirements. In the report of the 20th National Congress, a comprehensive deployment was made to promote rural revitalization in a comprehensive manner. Among them, the improvement of rural living environment is a major decision-making deployment made by the Party Central Committee from the strategic and overall height. In recent years, especially with the implementation of China's precise poverty alleviation policy, the living environment in rural areas has been significantly improved. However, the problem of rural living garbage governance is still prominent, therefore, strengthening rural living garbage governance has become one of the key tasks to improve the rural habitat environment.

Keywords: rural revitalization; governance; rural living garbage.

1 Introduction

Gradually improving the rural habitat is an important task to comprehensively implement the idea of rural revitalization strategy, an important initiative to achieve the goal of livable ecological structure, which is related to the fundamental well-being of farmers. In order to fully cooperate with the rectification of the dirty and chaotic environment of rural and pastoral habitats, the "three-year rectification and improvement action of human habitat sanitation" was launched in 2018 in the middle banner of the right wing of horqin. In order to further enhance and improve the rural habitat environment, and further promote rural revitalization, the Rural Habitat Improvement Action Plan for 2023 has been formulated.

2 The current situation of rural living garbage management in the right-wing middle banner of horqin in xingan league

2.1 Rural garbage removal and transportation equipment is improving day by day

Keyuzhong Banner attaches great importance to the improvement of the human environment, on the new crown pneumonia epidemic and the Spring Festival period of the sharp increase in the rural pastoral life of the garbage, unified for the soum towns to centralize the procurement of 15 garbage trucks, 15 sets of road sweepers. Among them, 12 soum town government seat gacha, Budunhua copper mine management area, Mengntaolgai silver lead mine separately allocated road sweeper and garbage removal vehicle each one. At present, there are 201 landfills across the flag, and since the beginning of 2020, 5,980 motorized vehicles have been deployed to remove and transport garbage from rural and pastoral areas.

2.2 Implementing sanitation grid management

In order to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the farmers and herdsmen to clean up the domestic garbage, and let the farmers and herdsmen establish the sense of ownership. The People's Government of Keyuzhong Banner has vigorously implemented the system of "four packets in front of the door", and has also implemented sanitation grid management, with each main road in the villages being supervised and managed by a "driven person" acting as a sanitation supervisor for the area under his/her jurisdiction. To carry out a series of activities such as "sanitary civilized households" and "beautiful courtyard households" to ensure that the environmental health improvement work is running on a regular basis, and to more fully stimulate the villagers to consciously take the initiative to improve the living environment of the human body's initiative [1].

3 Xing'an League, horqin right wing of the banner of rural household garbage management existing problems

3.1 Infrastructure construction to be standardized

The number of 847 administrative villages in the whole Union that have basically established the system of household garbage management is 244, accounting for 28.8%. However, although some soum gacha has built a garbage disposal site, but the geographic location of the garbage dump construction did not adopt the public opinion to reflect the public sentiment, the grass-roots government did not do according to the local conditions and reasonable configuration of garbage removal and transportation equipment. At the same time, because some villagers do not transport garbage to the garbage room, resulting in incomplete and incomplete garbage removal, which will seriously affect the progress and strength of the rural household garbage remediation.

3.2 Outdated garbage collection and treatment technology

At present, the nature and composition of rural household garbage has become increasingly complex and dangerous. However, waste treatment technology, treatment procedures and means in most rural areas are still at the stage of preliminary development, with the problems of imbalance and insufficiency prominent, the weak foundation of the rule of law, and the shortage of funds, teams and facilities limiting the improvement of the overall level of waste treatment. Waste is still being landfilled in centralized landfills, which not only fails to segregate the waste at source and utilize it in a resourceful manner, but also pollutes the air quality around the incineration sites.

4 Xing'an League horqin right wing in the rural life of waste management problems of the causes of analysis

4.1 Insufficient capital input

The special funds for rural household waste management are mainly paid by the central financial allocation and the financial subsidies of local governments. Because of the high demand for funds for infrastructure construction of rural living garbage control, the source and quantity are not sufficient, therefore, it will be difficult to solve the existing problems by supporting the rural living garbage control work from the perspective of the original source of funds alone. This is coupled with the fact that the village collectives themselves have a low economic level and do not have the advantageous resources and relevant talents to introduce projects. Therefore, along with the difficulty of paying for environmental protection funds and the reality of unsound, imperfect and unscientific facilities for related garbage disposal, it will be difficult to promote the effective functioning of the work of rural living garbage remediation.

4.2 Low involvement of social organizations and the market

Low level of economic development in rural areas, a single type of social organization, not set up a voluntary organization on environmental protection to engage in rural living garbage management, therefore, the government should call for more social organizations to devote themselves to the cause of rural environmental protection, and the government, the market, the villagers and other main bodies to work together to promote the rural habitat improvement work to a new level.

4.3 Lack of institutional guarantee

Currently, the legal nature of the system of rural garbage management is not strong, and there is no mandatory constraint on the villagers' daily garbage disposal behavior. Secondly, there are no clear rules and regulations, rewards and penalties, and effective garbage classification mechanism for the prevention and control of rural household garbage pollution, which is often just a formality, but there is no supporting rewards and

penalties to guide and standardize the villagers' garbage disposal behavior. As a result, it is difficult to realize effective supervision and management of villagers.

5 Xing'an League, horqin right wing of the banner of rural living garbage management of effective countermeasures

5.1 Strengthen the government's publicity efforts to improve the villagers' awareness of environmental protection

The grassroots government should increase the publicity of environmental protection, to the villagers to publicize the concept of environmental protection, the villagers are the victims of environmental health, beneficiaries, participants, only to stimulate the villagers to participate in the main body, environmental health improvement work to achieve the source of governance, in order to form a long-term mechanism [5]. Life governance is widely involved in the governance of villagers' life behavior, living environmentalism theory that when people take a specific behavior, it is based on personal experience, common sense of life within the living organization (villages, etc.), and common morality given outside the living organization as the knowledge basis for various judgments. consciousness as the intellectual basis for various judgments [7]. The basic values shared within a community support social cohesion and motivate people to act within the framework of rules[8] . Therefore, we need to effectively enhance the residents' awareness of environmental protection, and at the same time, the flag party committee and government should take effective measures to allow each soum town to regularly arrange for household inspections, to stimulate the masses to participate in the consciousness of their own initiative, and to form the public opinion orientation of striving to be a model.

5.2 Increase capital investment to improve environmental protection infrastructure construction

Establishment of special funds for domestic garbage. The county government should actively strive for special funds for the management of domestic garbage, and make a comprehensive assessment of some townships with a low level of economic development, and introduce suitable projects to provide special support for them. At the same time, increase the number of cleaning staff, improve the labor cost of cleaning staff. In addition, villagers should be charged a certain amount of money for garbage disposal. Villages can establish a reasonable rural living garbage management mode according to the local population size, sanitary environment and villagers' economic conditions, and collect garbage disposal fees from villagers, which can increase the funds for living garbage management to a certain extent, and implement the special fund, special fund for special purpose, township management and village use to ensure that the income and expenditure books are bright [2].

5.3 Improvement of policies and regulations for the prevention and control of rural household waste pollution

Rural habitat improvement work must establish corresponding policies and regulations to ensure the scientific and standardized process of living garbage management, the central and local governments should adjust the relevant measures according to the actual situation in rural areas, improve the laws and regulations of rural living garbage management, and improve the scientific and feasible living garbage management work. At the same time, local governments should formulate local laws and regulations in accordance with the policies of the central government to standardize the operation of waste treatment. At the same time, village committees should be actively guided to become mobilizers, supervisors and pioneers in the process of rural household garbage management, giving full play to their self-governing functions, regulating the villagers' garbage disposal behavior, and promoting the implementation of the rural environmental management law [4]. Gradually standardize the classification of garbage treatment of the operation process. According to the way of "leadership of the central and local governments, graded burden of each department, and active participation of social organizations", we have formulated the financial guarantee system for the operation of rural living garbage classification and governance, so as to provide sufficient policy guarantee for the classification of garbage in rural pastoral areas and the utilization of resources [3].

5.4 Establishing the mode of participation of multiple subjects in governance

The model emphasizes that in the process of rural living garbage governance should be jointly participated by multiple subjects, which can not only make up for the government's shortcomings in the governance process, but also can realize the maximization of social benefits while clarifying their respective responsibilities. Eleanor Ostrom has taken public pond resources as an example, and put forward the path of autonomous organization and autonomous governance of public goods supply. Habitat improvement is also a part of rural public goods supply, which is very suitable for the public goods supply path of autonomous governance [6]. Therefore, the grass-roots government should widely consult the people's wishes in the process of living garbage management, so that each subject of governance in the process of living garbage management plays its own role, not only as a manager of living garbage management, but also as a supervisor, and continue to promote the rural living garbage management work to a new level.

6 Conclusion

Rural habitat management is a long and complex systematic project that requires the synergy of multiple subjects, and requires us to explore the methods and operational mechanisms of rural habitat management that are suitable for the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and the work of habitat management is a long and difficult road. Therefore, government departments, social organizations and individual villagers

should play a concerted role, and efforts should be made to improve the standardization, scientificity and implementability of policies, enhance the participation of social organizations, enrich the sources and channels of financial resources, and raise the level of villagers' cognitive awareness, thereby promoting the smooth implementation of policies and the construction of beautiful villages.

References

1. Tana. Let the vast countryside become greener, cleaner and more beautiful--Keyuzhong Banner to speed up the promotion of rural human settlements environment improvement side story" [N]. Inner Mongolia Daily, June 10, 2020 (07).
2. Wang Yunna. Xiangtan County to implement a payment system for rural household waste disposal[N]. People's Daily, November 19, 2021 (13).
3. People's Government of Pre-Kerchin Right Wing. Implementation Program of Rural and Pastoral Living Waste Disposal. [EB/OL]. <http://www.kyqq.gov.cn/kyqq/zwgk3/xxgkml88/bmxxgkml79/5060802/index.html>.
4. Zhao Yan, Xu Yixin, Chen Jiaqi. Exploration of Countermeasures for Rural Living Waste Management under the Perspective of Ecological Civilization Construction[J]. Chinese and foreign entrepreneurs,2020(06):234-235.
5. Han Yuxiang. The new dilemma of rural grassroots governance and its breakthrough under the strategy of rural revitalization--Taking rural habitat improvement as an example[J]. Journal of Yunnan University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition),2021,38(02):48-56.
6. [U.S.] Eleanor Ostrom: The Way of Governance of Public Affairs, Yu Xunda, Chen Xudong translation, Shanghai: Shanghai Translation Publishing House, 2012 edition, page 213.
7. [Japanese] Torikoshi Haoyuki: "Japan's environmental sociology and living environmentalism", translated by Leun Meifang, in Xuehai, No. 3, 2011.
8. [German] Ke Wugang, Shi Manfei: Institutional Economics: Social Institutions and Public Policies, translated by Han Zhaohua, Beijing: Commercial Press, 2000 edition, p. 37.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

