



# Study on countermeasures of rural ecological environment management under the background of Chinese modernization

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**Abstract.** The report of the Party's 20th National Congress drew a blueprint for building a modern country and promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Among the key tasks of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization and promoting high-quality development, the most arduous and onerous tasks are still in rural areas. The rural ecological environment management is an important part of rural revitalization. In the new journey of comprehensively building a modern socialist country, it is of long-term significance to explore the issue of rural ecological environment governance under the background of Chinese-style modernization, in order to promote rural revitalization and further consolidate the precious results of poverty alleviation.

**Keywords:** Chinese modernization; Rural ecological environment; govern.

## 1 Introduction

China has made remarkable achievements in rural construction. All this is thanks to the policies and strategies formulated by the government. Many scholars have put forward suggestions to further improve governance.[1]Many foreign scholars have also studied the relationship between rural infrastructure and development.[2]On the basis of explaining the connection between Chinese modernization construction and rural environmental governance and the existing difficulties and causes of rural environmental governance in China, combining with relevant policies and practice exploration, this paper puts forward countermeasures for rural ecological environmental governance, in order to provide theoretical support for the improvement of rural ecological environmental governance capacity.

## 2 Presentation of Problem

In recent years, the work of ecological rural revitalization has been widely valued as part of the rural revitalization strategy. However, due to the influence of the traditional "urban-rural dual structure", the social attention to the construction of rural ecological

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environment has not reached the due height. On this issue, researchers from different disciplines have conducted a lot of analysis from the perspectives of citizen lifestyle, enterprise production priorities, regional resource allocation, and social structure. From the construction of new countryside to the construction of beautiful countryside, the implementation of a series of policy programs has greatly improved the rural ecological civilization to a certain extent. However, in the long run, the ecological environment management safeguards are insufficient, and the current ecological environment problems in rural areas are still not optimistic. The 20th Report made a modern strategic arrangement for building a harmonious coexistence between man and nature, laying a strong legal guarantee for further promoting the construction of rural ecological civilization. The report pointed out that the Chinese-style modernization is the modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Adhere to sustainable development, adhere to the policy of giving priority to conservation, protection and natural restoration, and protect nature and the ecological environment like protecting our eyes.[3]

### **3 The Link Between Chinese Modernization and Rural Environmental Governance**

Chinese modernization has both the characteristics of other countries' modernization and its own unique characteristics. It is 1.4 billion people as a whole into the modern, in terms of numbers and scale than in the past, the scope of the wider. In addition to the pursuit of common prosperity for all people and the common and coordinated development of spiritual and material civilization, it is also a new modernization of peaceful development on the premise of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.[4]It is a new countryside characterized by a good living environment to meet people's material consumption and pursuit of spiritual life, and on this basis to pursue the comprehensive and coordinated development of industrial organization, culture, ecological environment, talents, etc., which is a further sublimation of the previous requirements for the development of beautiful and livable countryside. Marxist ecological view emphasizes the priority status and objective constraints of nature, understanding the products of nature, and relying on nature to survive, we should fully respect nature and care for the environment.

#### **3.1 Improving the Quality of Rural Ecological Environment is an Important Aspect of Chinese-Style Modernization**

Chinese modernization means a new measure of social value and evaluation system, which pursues the harmonious development of man and nature as the new development mode of social civilization. Social economic development and natural ecological environment should be balanced and coordinated sustainable development.

The construction of rural ecological civilization is the achievement of national social progress and the inevitable requirement of realizing a higher stage of human development. On the basis of combining the characteristics of ecological civilization, it adjusts

the norms of rural social production and life so as to further coordinate the relationship between everyone's natural environment. The rural ecological environment is the index of human production and living environment, and the development of human is bound to put forward a higher level of demand for living environment. In the process of building a modern socialist country, China is faced with such problems as weak environmental carrying capacity and serious environmental pollution. If China is to be strong, agriculture must be strong. If China wants to be beautiful, the countryside must be beautiful. For China to be rich, farmers must be rich." The construction of rural ecological civilization is the basis of realizing the construction of ecological civilization in our country. To promote the construction of ecological civilization in rural areas, it is necessary to follow the law of rural development and ensure the health and cleanliness of the rural environment.

### **3.2 The Theory of Chinese Modernization Provides an Important Theoretical Basis for the Development of Rural Ecological Environment Governance**

The proposal of Chinese-style modernization is to comply with the objective law, summarize the law of rural development according to the type of region, the level of economic development, different development needs and trends, focus on improving the ability of rural environmental governance according to local conditions, and strengthen the shortcomings of rural development. The construction of rural ecological environment is an important part of the whole ecological environment, and it is an intuitive reaction of the construction of a Chinese-style modern country. To properly solve the problem of rural ecological environment is an important part of realizing the harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

The ecological view of Marxism contains abundant ecological thoughts. The exposition of man and man, man and society and man and nature is still enlightening. Marxist ecological view focuses on the root causes and solutions of ecological problems, and seeks solutions from the relationship between human production and life and economic development. It clarifies the preexistence of nature and the co-existence of the relationship between man and nature so as to achieve the harmonious symbiosis of the relationship between man and nature. The Chinese-style modernization theory is the crystallization of human wisdom based on the Marxist ecological concept, which means that the construction of rural ecological civilization does not need to give up freedom and rights for the sake of survival interests, and is a kind of civilization that human beings go to a higher level, a civilization that respects the law of natural development, and a civilization that respects the natural environment in rural areas. What it pursues is the cooperation and common development between man and nature.

## **4 The Current Predicament and Causes of China's Rural Ecological Environment Problems**

From a legal point of view, there is a lack of a systematic code to address environmental issues. The change of ecological environment concept under the vision of Chinese

modernization will certainly lead to new legal reform. From the perspective of legislators, it is necessary to integrate some new rights under the existing legal system to meet the spiritual needs of people at a higher level, such as the right to clean air, the right to clean water, the right to sunshine and so on. It is precisely because of the lack of provisions on such basic rights in the law that people are rarely aware of their due rights, or even if they are aware that their legitimate rights and interests have been violated, there is no efficient system of rights protection litigation to help protect the relevant legal rights and interests. In addition, due to the influence of the traditional urban-rural dual structure, there are great differences in the development of urban and rural areas, even in different rural areas in the same province, such differences are not uncommon. With the further deepening of the construction of a Chinese-style modern country, the distribution and flow of rural and urban resource elements are accelerating, which not only increases the development opportunities for rural areas, but also poses new challenges to the supply of local talents.

## **5 The Countermeasures for the Above Problems**

### **5.1 Attach Importance to Regional Development**

It is mainly reflected in economic development, mainly through helping local enterprises, relying on technological means to promote the transformation of agricultural development mode. Economic development is inseparable from the ecological environment, and the quality of the ecological environment determines the long-term, orderly and coordinated development of the economy. Ecological protection should not be ignored for the sake of development.

### **5.2 We Will Speed Up the Enactment of Legislation, Especially the Enactment of Specific Legislation and Targeted Legislation in Light of Regional Characteristics**

Establish and improve the system and mechanism of rural ecological environment governance so that ecological environment problems can be regulated by law. Specific provisions such as the General Plan for the Establishment of the National Park System and the Reform Plan for the Ecological and Environmental Damage Compensation System are complementary to the deficiencies of the law, promote the implementation of the law, and play a leading role in the future ecological and environmental legislation. At the same time, a series of intra-party regulations have been promulgated to promote the implementation of the Party and government responsibility for ecological environmental protection. In the process of "Chinese-style modernization with harmonious coexistence between man and nature" and the construction of beautiful villages, the construction of grassroots rule of law should also be constantly improved. In combination with local characteristics, special legislation and targeted legislation should be carried out. We will deepen the concept of modern ecological and environmental protection in the Chinese style to the grassroots, and encourage citizens to participate in legislation. In appropriate circumstances, the public disclosure of relevant information and the use

of new communication platforms to release environmental protection related legal knowledge, so that the concept of green water and green mountains is gold and silver mountains.

### **5.3 Make Full Use of New Media and Radio and Television Resources, Pay Attention to Environmental Protection Knowledge Publicity**

Generally speaking, rural residents have a weak awareness of ecological environment protection, and they may pay more attention to their own interests than to the improvement of rural living environment in a general sense. Based on the above analysis, the relevant departments should strengthen the publicity of environmental protection and the rule of law in rural areas, so that on the one hand, residents can have a clearer sense of rights related to their own interests, and at the same time, other units or individuals can timely and effectively report to the relevant departments if they are concerned about the local environment and ecology, so as to minimize the possibility of environmental pollution. In addition, we can also take the most common ways in rural areas to publicize the rule of law protection work and carry out regular training in the local area, so that every citizen can establish a solid awareness of ecological and environmental protection. At present, the target of environmental protection publicity and training is generally local government officials and students. According to the author's opinion, the audience of environmental education should be expanded, and the popularization of environmental protection publicity of grassroots farmers should be attempted directly. By expanding the scope and time of training, a long-term, multi-channel environmental protection publicity and education for all citizens should be formed. The awareness of environmental protection will be rooted in the hearts of the people, so that citizens can consciously comply with various environmental obligations in production and life.

### **5.4 We will Improve Environmental Protection Facilities in Rural Areas**

Because of the gap between urban and rural development, environmental protection facilities in rural areas are insufficient. Ecological environmental governance is inseparable from the investment of funds, and the initial investment of environmental protection funds definitely needs government investment, and local organizations can be properly shared after the conditions are mature. This part of the funds can come from the environmental restoration compensation obtained from ecological and environmental disputes, or a certain amount of local anti-subsidy funds for the development of corresponding industries in Ghana depending on the ecological environment. Focus on the shortcomings and shortcomings of rural environmental protection facilities, improve the sewage pollution control capacity in agricultural, forestry and pastoral areas, build new sewage treatment facilities, lay sewage collection pipe network and establish supporting garbage transfer and disposal facilities, train professional technical treatment personnel and so on. Guided by the implementation of the Five-Year Action Plan for the Improvement of Rural Living Environment (2021-2025), with the focus on the treatment of rural domestic sewage and garbage and the improvement of village appearance and appearance, rural greening and beautification are promoted by regions

and steps to improve the rural public living environment. In addition to allowing farmers to enhance the concept of environmental education, they should also provide specific guidance and technical assistance at the practical level.

## 6 Conclusion

The modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature is the proper meaning of Chinese modernization. The ecological crisis is frequent in the world, and the only way to leave the road of harmonious development with nature is a long-term solution. If humanity is to face the next ecological crisis, the law needs to shift from its current focus on the individual to the needs and interests of the broader human community.[5]The rural ecological environment management under the background of Chinese modernization not only follows the general law of rural social development, but also has Chinese characteristics. The starting point and goal of Chinese-style modernization has always been "people". Its goal is to share ecological welfare across the whole society, and rural areas, as an important part of the construction of a modern socialist country, should seek ways to transform ecological environmental protection into rural revitalization through multiple channels, strengthen environmental governance, and promote green development.

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