

Research on the development dilemma and activation strategy of endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization in the new era

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Abstract: As the main body of endogenous driving force for rural revitalization, farmers play a positive role in promoting the implementation of Rural Revitalization Strategy. However, at present, many problems have been exposed in activating the endogenous power of rural revitalization, resulting in the lack of endogenous development power of Rural Revitalization. To this end, China needs to start from the aspects of tapping rural self owned resources, promoting rural cultural construction, and developing rural characteristic industries, so as to activate the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization to the greatest extent. Based on this, this paper studies the development dilemma and reasons of the endogenous power of Rural Revitalization in the new era, aiming to explore effective strategies that can give full play to the dominant advantages of farmers and activate the endogenous power of Rural Revitalization.

Key words: Rural Revitalization; Endogenous power; Activation policy

Since the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has always regarded farmers as the participants and ultimate beneficiaries of Rural Revitalization and promoted the comprehensive development of Rural Revitalization Strategy. The implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy is an inevitable requirement to meet the people's growing needs for a better life. However, at present, many rural areas have problems such as the loss of the main force of construction and weak infrastructure, which lead to the lack of endogenous power of Rural Revitalization and seriously affect the further development of Rural Revitalization. Therefore, exploring the development dilemma and activation strategies of the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization in the new era plays a positive role in stimulating the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization and highlighting the dominant position of farmers in rural revitalization, and has very important practical significance.

1 The necessity of activating the endogenous power of Rural Revitalization

The Rural Revitalization Strategy is a major national strategy in China, the main line of the development of rural areas, and fully reflects the determination of building a new countryside with Chinese characteristics in the new era of socialism. Endogenous power can make farmers, as the main body of rural areas, actively participate in the work of Rural Revitalization. The endogenous power here can be understood as that in the process of pursuing personal development and family prosperity, farmers, driven by their own needs, actively participate in the Rural Revitalization and provide power for the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. If the endogenous power of rural areas can not be effectively activated, it is difficult to fundamentally solve the development problems of rural areas only by the help and subsidies of external forces. Highlighting the subjectivity of the farmers and giving full play to their principal role in the Rural Revitalization work can give internal impetus to the various undertakings of the revitalization of the countryside and fundamentally promote the construction and development of the countryside.

To realize the sustainable development of rural revitalization, we need to be based on the actual needs of farmers, and fully connect the Rural Revitalization measures with the internal needs of farmers. On this basis, the implementation of various strategic measures for Rural Revitalization can successfully attract the participation interest of revitalization subjects, so as to promote the smooth development of various work. In contrast, at this stage, many revitalization projects and measures do not fully understand and respect the actual situation and suggestions of farmers, which not only makes it difficult to achieve the connection between supply and demand, but also affects the enthusiasm of farmers' participation, leading to the difficulty in the smooth implementation of rural revitalization projects and measures. Therefore, activating Rural Endogenous power has very important practical significance and is an important guarantee to promote rural development.

2 Development dilemma of endogenous driving force for Rural Revitalization

1. Loss of main force in rural construction

Due to the uneven development of urban and rural areas, many young people choose to leave the countryside and look for development opportunities in the city. There are even some rural areas with "empty villages", only the elderly and children. Many farmers lack the subjective consciousness of rural construction and development, especially in the younger generation, who are more willing to leave the countryside and take root in the city. Even under the background of the country's vigorous development of rural economy, they do not have the subjective consciousness of participating in rural construction. If they are not guided, The loss of the main force of Rural Revitalization will become more and more serious over time. In recent years, with the promotion of the propaganda and guidance of Rural Revitalization talents, this problem has been alleviated, but there is still much room for improvement. In particular, the lack of supporting measures for the development of young adults and high-tech groups makes the lack of this group more serious, which directly hinders the further expansion of the main force of Rural Revitalization.

2. Farmers' lack of self-development ability

Entering the new era, China's rural areas have ushered in unprecedented development opportunities. As the internal subjective force of rural construction, farmers need to give full play to their ability to inject strength into rural revitalization. However, in the actual construction work, many farmers' self-development ability is insufficient, which affects the continuous promotion of Rural Revitalization. For example, some farmers' autonomous learning ability is weak, at the same time, their education level is low, their thoughts are conservative and deep-rooted, and they lack enthusiasm for learning new things. At the same time, when the education department provides learning and promotion opportunities, many people show problems such as low learning efficiency and insufficient understanding ability; In terms of self-management, due to the slow pace of life in rural areas, and has formed a set of fixed life mode, which is integrated with the overall living atmosphere, many farmers do not have the awareness of long-term planning and lack of in-depth thinking about themselves and life. Therefore, limited by their comprehensive ability, it is difficult for them to expand their business scope.

3. Rural traditional culture is fading away

Rural culture is an important resource in rural revitalization, and it is the traditional culture of China's rural civilization after thousands of years. However, at present, many farmers have insufficient understanding of traditional rural culture and lack of identity with rural traditional culture, which makes them lack the consciousness of inheriting and innovating local culture. In addition, with the massive outflow of rural population, the main body of rural culture inheritance has also been lost. Many rural cultures rooted in regional characteristics cannot be developed, and even face the risk of disappearing. In the Rural Revitalization work, the self owned culture of rural areas can provide the focus for the revitalization work and promote the economic development of rural areas, while it is difficult to highlight the unique cultural elements, which is bound to restrict the further development of Rural Revitalization work.

3 Activating strategies of endogenous driving force for Rural Revitalization

1. Based on cultural revitalization to activate endogenous power of Rural Revitalization

(1) strengthen ideological construction and abandon backward customs

With the development of rural areas, people's lives have been greatly improved. However, under the influence of some backward customs, farmers' living expenses are increasing, resulting in excessive extravagance and waste. For example, in weddings, funerals and weddings, there are high fees for human relations and a large number of feudal superstitions, which hinder the construction of new rural civilization. As the main body of the construction of new civilization, farmers are the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization. It is necessary to strengthen their ideological construction in the new era of socialism and gradually change the external behavior of farmers.

To this end, we can hold publicity activities such as "rural culture seminar" and "idle chatting in the field", so that new civilization and new style can still enter the countryside, and ensure that farmers get spiritual and ideological nourishment during the slack season, and gradually become new farmers with ideas and culture in the new era. In addition, in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of farmers, each village can hold an activity to select "moral models" and "civilized families" every six months, and each township will select advanced farmers and their families to commend them, so that farmers can obtain a sense of honor and achievement. At the same time, these advanced farmers and families can serve as an example to drive the enthusiasm of other villagers, so that the rural civilization in the new era can obtain endless strength with the participation of farmers themselves. Such activities can not only mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers to participate in rural revitalization, but also improve the cultural literacy of farmers and create a new rural atmosphere, so as to effectively activate the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization.

(2) excavate excellent traditional culture and improve farmers' cultural confidence

Rural material culture and non-material culture are important components of Chinese traditional excellent culture, which can be said to be the foundation of national culture. With the development of society, the achievements of rural modernization have become more and more significant. Affected by this, many rural farmers have begun to ignore the value of rural traditional excellent culture. In the context of using rural culture to achieve rural revitalization, we need to protect and make good use of rural natural scenery, human environment, historical sites, folk art, residential architecture and regional characteristics. Encourage rural areas to develop local characteristic cultural industries based on their own regional characteristics, relying on history, intangible heritage and rural natural scenery, and build a rural cultural industry system with unique advantages.

(3) formulate talent introduction measures to attract villagers to return home and start businesses

Facing the serious problem of population loss in rural areas, we can start from the revitalization of "Xiangxian" culture to promote the promotion of talent construction in rural areas. In order to promote this work, we can start from formulating relevant talent introduction measures, actively build talent introduction policies that meet the characteristics of rural areas, attract all kinds of talents to participate in rural construction, and realize the revitalization of rural talents. For example, open a green channel for returning entrepreneurial talents, quickly complete the review and approval work, and give certain tax relief to reduce their economic burden on entrepreneurship. At the same time, actively publicize the outstanding contributions of advanced rural enterprises and individuals to their hometown, and enhance their sense of belonging and honor. With the introduction of new ideas, new technologies and excellent moral quality, the talent introduction form with rural characteristics is formed, which injects a continuous endogenous force into Rural Revitalization.

2. Activating endogenous power of Rural Revitalization by improving rural economic base

First, break the closed character of the rural economy. In the process of activating Rural Endogenous power, we need to restore the rural areas' own productivity, but also need to change the past development environment, actively attract urban productivity, break the situation

of one-way flow of talents, and build a new mechanism of two-way flow. Under this measure, we can break the closed character of the rural economy and activate the rural endogenous power. Secondly, actively improve the rural infrastructure construction. Optimizing the village environment is an effective measure to achieve the goal of building a new countryside. In the past, villagers could only dump garbage at will. In the context of rural revitalization, doing a good job of garbage disposal and protecting the natural environment in rural areas can maximize the advantages of rural natural scenery. There are many such optimization measures, which can not only improve the quality of life of farmers, but also realize the sustainable development of rural economy.

Thirdly, develop characteristic agriculture. Highlight the new rural economic industry and cultural industry in the new era of rural areas. For example, some rural areas have formed the cultural industry of fruit tree planting after entering the new era. Therefore, taking advantage of this local advantage, they hold “pear blossom festival”, “Cherry Blossom Festival” and “Peach Blossom Festival” to attract a large number of tourists every spring. Not only that, in the autumn fruit harvest season, tourists can also hold picking experience activities, forming a unique economic industry. Finally, revitalize the idle land in rural areas. Under the influence of the loss of rural population, the number of idle land in rural areas is rising, resulting in a waste of resources. In the process of implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy, it is necessary to revitalize these idle lands, or encourage farmers to rent them, and agricultural product enterprises to carry out unified management and planting, or change the use of land. According to the needs of rural comprehensive renovation, land approval work should be done well, leisure and entertainment services should be developed, and basic entertainment facilities should be provided, so as to enrich farmers’ leisure life. In this way, it can not only develop the economy in rural areas, but also increase employment and provide a platform for talents in rural areas to display their skills.

3. Activating the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization with rural autonomous organizations

First of all, giving full play to the vitality of rural autonomous organizations is an important prerequisite for promoting rural revitalization, which has a positive impact on the development and utilization of rural local resources. Therefore, it is necessary to base on the actual situation of the countryside and give the rural autonomous organizations a certain discourse right, so as to realize the autonomous development of the countryside and effectively activate the endogenous power of the countryside. For example, we should support rural self-government organizations to transform the advantages of mountains, forests, land and other resources in rural areas into economic development advantages, and give full play to the experience and wisdom accumulated by farmers from generation to generation. Secondly, the government should do a good job in helping rural autonomous organizations, provide certain welfare policy assistance to the personnel of autonomous organizations, enhance the attractiveness of the posts of rural autonomous organizations, and provide continuous power for the development of autonomous organizations. Finally, expand the development space of rural autonomous organizations, further weaken the leading function of township governments, enhance the confidence of villagers in their organizational ability and cultural construction ability, and maximize the internal potential of rural autonomous organizations.

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To sum up, activating the endogenous power of rural areas is a powerful measure to achieve rural revitalization and sustainable development of rural economy. In the face of the plight of the loss of the main force of rural construction, the lack of farmers’ self-development ability, and the gradual disappearance of rural traditional culture, we can take a number of measures to activate the endogenous driving force of Rural Revitalization from the aspects of rural cultural revitalization, improving the rural economic base, and the assistance work of rural autonomous organizations, so as to give full play to farmers’ autonomy and local advantages, Promote farmers’ conscious participation in rural revitalization construction, and ultimately realize the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside, and achieve the goal of farmers’ wealth, strong agriculture and rural beauty.

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Research Report on the mode of "work instead of training" for scaffolders of attached lifting scaffold

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Abstract: the attached lifting scaffold is an external scaffold with anti overturning and anti falling devices, which is erected at a certain height and attached to the main structure of the building, and makes the whole scaffold climb or fall layer by layer with the main structure through its own lifting and lowering equipment and safety devices. The attached lifting scaffold is usually composed of frame structure, wall attached support, anti tilt device, anti fall device, lifting mechanism and control device. The scaffolder of the attached lifting scaffold mainly includes two parts: one is to erect or dismantle the scaffold of the attached lifting scaffold, which is mainly carried out at the beginning or end of the construction; The second is the lifting or lowering of the frame during layer by layer construction, including daily maintenance and overhaul.

Key words: scaffold;Construction;Attached lifting scaffold

1 Training status of scaffolders of attached lifting scaffold

According to the survey results of the attached lifting scaffold scaffolders of 42 construction projects in Changsha, the following problems exist in the current situation of the attached lifting scaffold scaffolder training:

1. Normal age structure and low educational level

At present, the employees of the attached lifting scaffold in our city are mainly young and middle-aged people between the ages of 26 and 45, and their education level is low, generally at the junior high school level. The number of people who have received special vocational education (vocational high school, college and technical secondary school) is very small.

2. Single training mode and unsystematic training

Except for a small number of employees trained by manufacturers and vocational schools or training institutions, the vast majority of employees of attached lifting scaffolds are trained by masters and apprentices. Due to the lack of systematic training, the level of practitioners is mixed. Manufacturers and leasing companies generally organize targeted business training, but lack of systematicness, and generally adopt the teaching mode of finding and solving problems. The assessment of training results is also not paid enough attention.

3. Centralized training is difficult

Due to the large mobility and long working time of the employees of the attached lifting scaffold, it is very difficult to carry out centralized training. The training organized by enterprises usually needs to be carried out in multiple batches, and involves the return of foreign employees and on-site management. Generally, the training can be completed once every three months to six months at most. The training content is mainly theoretical knowledge (experience summary), rarely involving the training and improvement of operation skills.

In view of the above situation, the main way to improve the skill level of the scaffolders of the attached lifting scaffold is to gradually cultivate and improve in the work, that is, to gradually meet the requirements of the training objectives through systematic training and training during the internship (apprenticeship).

2 The model of replacing training with work and its training objectives

The mode of replacing training with work is an on-the-job training mode carried out by enterprises in production sites and employees' workplaces. Due to the characteristics of construction projects, the attached lifting scaffold scaffolders are more mobile, and usually a group of four people are responsible for 2 to 3 buildings or even more. In order to standardize the training methods and unify the training quality,

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The historical investigation and practical enlightenment of the reform of "contract to household" in rural areas of North China□
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