

The Construction of New Rural Infrastructure under the Rural Revitalization Strategy

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Abstract: The outline of the 14th Five-year Plan proposes to strengthen the construction of modern infrastructure system, and strengthening the construction of new rural infrastructure is not only a part of the promotion of rural revitalization strategy, but also an important measure to comprehensively promote the construction of socialist modern infrastructure system. Promoting infrastructure construction in rural areas, including roads, water and electricity facilities and educational facilities, and forming a sound modern infrastructure system is an important link between rural revitalization and poverty alleviation. In recent years, China has made remarkable achievements in economy, education, social culture and rural construction, but there are still many rural infrastructure construction in China is not perfect, even some local infrastructure is quite backward. Therefore, improving rural infrastructure construction plays an important role in rural development and promoting rural revitalization.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization; New Infrastructure Construction; Modern Infrastructure System

1. The raising of questions

Infrastructure is the general material condition on which the society depends for survival and development. It refers to the material engineering facilities providing public services for social production and residents' life. It is a public service system used to ensure the normal progress of social and economic activities of a country or region. ^[1] Infrastructure includes not only what we normally call transportation roads, postal facilities, water and electricity facilities, and educational facilities, medical facilities, etc, it also includes basic cultural facilities, Sports facilities, communication facilities, Including economic, science, education and culture, medical and health care and other social infrastructure. Ma xiaohe and Liu zhenzhong ^[2] believe that the construction of high-quality rural infrastructure is an important symbol of building a well-off society in an all-round way, and put forward the view that the construction of rural infrastructure should match the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way. Since China proposed "targeted poverty alleviation" in 2103, the national government has issued a series of Poverty Alleviation Policies to solve the problem of rural poverty. In order to steadily solve the problem of food and clothing for poverty relief objects and achieve poverty alleviation and prosperity, the central and local governments have established special poverty alleviation institutions and formulated various Poverty Alleviation Policies to combat poverty through comprehensive poverty alleviation, transformation poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation. ^[3] Many national poverty alleviation measures have achieved good results, and rural infrastructure has also been greatly improved. However, at present, the foundation of many villages in China is still imperfect, especially in the rural areas and marginal mountainous areas far away from the urban area. There are various problems, such as lack of traffic roads, incomplete power and water supply facilities, lack of medical facilities, and the rural infrastructure construction in different regions is very uneven. Today, with the continuous promotion of rural revitalization, rural infrastructure construction still needs to be further improved and strengthened.

2. The significance of strengthening the construction of new rural infrastructure

Strengthening the construction of new rural infrastructure plays an important role in promoting rural revitalization, realizing the "fourteenth five-year plan" and promoting rural economic development.

2.1 Conducive to rural economic development

Rural infrastructure construction, first and foremost rural roads and communication construction, has always been a popular saying "if you want to be rich, build roads first". It can be seen that road construction plays a very important role in rural economic development. In rural areas, with no access to roads and communications, it is difficult for people to access the advanced culture of the outside world, obtain information from the outside world, and introduce funds. It is also difficult for people in the village to go out. People depend on farming for their income. In real life, it can not only improve the living standards of rural residents, but also provide convenience for their medical treatment and children's education, which also plays a great role in promoting the future economic development of rural areas.

2.2 The meaning of Promoting Rural Revitalization

Comprehensively implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy is an important strategy that the party and the state will focus on in the coming period. Among them, improving the level of rural infrastructure construction is an important part ^[4]. Rural infrastructure construction is an important support for Rural Revitalization. In the past, the infrastructure in rural areas such as transportation, communication, power supply, medical treatment and education was imperfect or even backward. People had to rely on agriculture and health care, which greatly constrained the labor force. Today, with the rapid development of information network technology, promoting the construction of new rural infrastructure is not only the need to improve the living standards of rural people, but also the need of the development of the times. With the implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy, agriculture has been gradually mechanized, most of the labor force has been liberated from the land, and the rural economy has been further improved. In the current situation of unbalanced and imperfect rural infrastructure construction in China, promoting the construction of new rural infrastructure is the due meaning of Rural Revitalization and the urgent requirement of realizing socialist modernization, which is imperative.

2.3 Realizing the requirements of the 14th five year plan

The fourteenth five-year plan proposes "to lay out and build new infrastructure such as information infrastructure, integration infrastructure and innovation infrastructure around strengthening digital transformation, intelligent upgrading and integrated innovation support." Promoting the construction of new rural infrastructure is an important part of improving China's infrastructure construction, and rural infrastructure construction is the foundation and support for the realization of the fourteenth five-year plan. China's rural infrastructure has a long way to go. It not only refers to road construction, but also covers all kinds of infrastructure needed by people in all aspects of life. Fitness equipment for the elderly, educational facilities for children, medical facilities, cultural facilities, water and power supply facilities, etc., are not only necessary to improve the living standards of rural people, but also necessary to coordinate urban and rural development and implement the 14th five-year plan.

3. Problems in rural infrastructure construction

China is a large agricultural country. The issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" is an important link in the realization of socialist modernization, and it is also the top priority of the work of the whole party. Since the proposal of rural revitalization, China's rural infrastructure has been greatly improved, but there are still some problems.

3.1 The digitalization of rural government affairs has not been realized in the grass-roots government governance

The main force of rural infrastructure construction is the government. In the era of high development of information network technology, rural infrastructure construction should realize informatization and digitalization. Traditional infrastructure can no longer

meet people's living needs. First of all, in many rural areas, except for busy farming season, only the elderly, women and children are at home. The village lacks daily leisure and entertainment facilities and exercise facilities. And now there are basically no primary schools in the village. Most children can only go to distant counties or towns to go to school, which is very inconvenient. Second, people can only go to the town or the countryside to do business. It is very inconvenient to go back and forth from the village to the village without a bus. The development and setting of government network government affairs need to be further improved. Finally, under the background of the popularization of network information technology, rural medical treatment, educational facilities, cultural communication facilities and so on have not yet realized digitization and informatization.

3.2 Narrow financing channels

At present, the main source of funds for the construction of rural infrastructure in China is the government. The construction of new rural infrastructure has a huge scale, especially the establishment of hospital facilities, cultural and educational facilities and unified power and water supply facilities. Relying only on government investment will not only lead to greater financial pressure on the government, but also make the government's finances stretched. The government has not fully mobilized the enthusiasm of enterprises, social organizations and citizens to participate in the construction of new rural infrastructure, especially the major banks. There are few sources of funds for the construction of new rural infrastructure, and the construction progress is slow, even leading to the shelving of rural infrastructure.

3.3 Lack of waste treatment facilities and lack of environmental protection concept

In many rural areas of China, there is no specific garbage storage area. All kinds of garbage produced by the villagers are thrown into nearby rivers and ditches, seriously polluting the rural environment. On the one hand, rural villagers receive less education, have no awareness of environmental protection, lack the concept of environmental protection, and are not aware of the harm that environmental pollution brings to people; On the other hand, there is a lack of infrastructure related to rural waste treatment. We can see classified garbage cans everywhere in the city, but hardly in the countryside. Even if there is a garbage can in some villages, it is also an unclassified garbage can, which is very inconvenient for garbage disposal.

4. Realization path of new rural infrastructure construction system

4.1 Coordinate the supply of urban and rural infrastructure and broaden the sources of funds

Rural infrastructure belongs to the category of public goods, and investment has a decisive impact on its construction.^[5] It has certain limitations to only rely on government capital investment. Coordinating the supply of urban and rural infrastructure can not only effectively narrow the huge gap between urban and rural infrastructure, but also improve the efficiency of rural infrastructure investment^[6]. In addition, the government should continue to broaden the source of funds for the construction of new rural infrastructure to ensure the supply of funds. Taking the construction of medical infrastructure as an example, a single source of payment funds is not enough. The government can attract investment to broaden the channels of fund sources and participate in the construction of rural medical facilities by introducing social forces. The government can take advantage of local geographical advantages to attract enterprises or factories to settle down and increase government revenue. At the same time, the government can also attract medical enterprises to build rural medical infrastructure through preferential land and tax policies. The government may set up special funds for the construction of medical facilities for a specific purpose, and set up special institutions and personnel for supervision and management. By formulating relevant policies, we will implement the construction of new rural infrastructure.

4.2 Promote rural infrastructure construction and improve the comprehensive quality of villagers

Promoting the construction of new rural infrastructure, First of all, we should solve different problems of rural roads. Road is the bridge between people and the outside world, and also the cornerstone of economic development. The second is waste infrastructure

construction. In different places in rural areas, garbage cans are set up by category to treat rural garbage in a unified way. Finally, various infrastructures such as medical treatment, culture, health, science and education, power supply and water supply will be solved in turn. And in the construction of rural infrastructure, we should pay attention to the combination with modern network information technology to create a new infrastructure system.

In addition, we should pay attention to strengthening the ideological and cultural education of the rural people and improving the comprehensive quality of the villagers. The government carries out ideological and cultural education to the villagers through publicity and education, centralized meetings or cultural activities, so as to improve the comprehensive quality of the villagers and establish a good concept of environmental protection. Improving the comprehensive quality of rural people is an important part of Rural Revitalization. While strengthening the construction of new rural infrastructure, we should also improve the overall quality of villagers.

4.3 Promote the integration of digital governance and rural government affairs under the guidance of digital application

In the digital rural governance, the full and effective application of digitalization is the foundation. Digital application requires the joint participation of multiple subjects and elements, and the collaborative processing of multiple departments, so as to continuously expand the depth and width of digital network application and stimulate the enthusiasm and initiative of all participants in rural governance.

The integration of digital application and rural government affairs is also a dynamic process of data collection, analysis and processing. Therefore, it is necessary to build a complete digital application system and implement modern digital technology through the digital application system. Promote the continuous operation of the digital platform for rural government affairs, and constantly update the service content, so as to make rural governance more convenient and efficient.

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