



Management Science Research



A Rural Revitalization Strategy Implementation Study—Take the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region as an Example

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ABSTRACT

The revitalization of the countryside is inseparable from the development of modern agriculture. The coordinated development of agriculture in Beijing and Tianjin provides a new opportunity for the region to realize the great strategy of rural revitalization. Under the large-scale pattern of coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, it is necessary to include not only the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and the promotion of urban-rural integration development, but also the in-depth promotion of the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and the improvement of the level of coordinated development of urban and rural areas. It is proposed that urban and rural planning and regional coordination should be put into the overall pattern of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei.

Keywords:

The rural revitalization strategy
Coordinated development
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei

1. Introduction

The rural revitalization strategy is an important strategy for solving the "three rural issues" in China and an important direction for the current work of the Chinese government. When the Nineteenth National Congress report on the implementation of the new development concept and the construction of a modern economic system, it clearly pointed out that the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the implementation of regional coordinated development strategies, the establishment of a sound urban and rural integration

development system and policy system, and the acceleration of agricultural and rural modernization, the establishment of more Effective regional coordination develops new mechanisms. In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rural revitalization was regarded as one of the "seven major strategies" for the future development of the party and the country. Rural revitalization is related to whether China can fundamentally solve the problem of urban-rural differences, imbalanced and inadequate rural development, and whether China's overall development is

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balanced, whether it can achieve the sustainable development of urban-rural integration and agriculture. In addition, the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Collaborative Development Plan" proposes to promote the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei by "discriminating the function of Beijing's non-capital", and the synergy requirements of modern agriculture in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region from industry, market, technology, ecology, The system and urban and rural areas have jointly started to realize the coordinated development of modern agriculture in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei ^[1].

The rural revitalization strategy is another major strategy to solve the "three rural issues" after China's "new socialist countryside". At the same time, the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei will enter the fast lane, and a new regional economic development group may emerge in the future. China's regional urban-rural coordinated development is welcoming new opportunities. Under the background of the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, this opportunity will realize the rural revitalization in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and achieve the goal of synergy and revitalization in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Important issues to solve.

2. Policy research

2.1 *The Proposal and Significance of Rural Revitalization Strategy*

On January 2, 2018, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued Document No. 1 of 2018, namely, the Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy. The "Opinions" pointed out that the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is a major decision-making arrangement made by the party's 19th National Congress. It is a major historical task of decisively building a well-off society in an all-round way and building a socialist modern country in an all-round way ^[2]. It is the total work of the "three rural" work in the new era. Grasp the hand. On September 26, 2018, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the "Strategic Planning for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)". The "Planning" adheres to the two-wheel drive of rural revitalization and new urbanization, and

how to coordinate urban and rural development space and optimize rural development. The layout and the fight against the predatory poverty alleviation have put forward requirements, and in accordance with the four types of agglomeration, suburban integration, special protection, relocation and relocation, the methods and steps for promoting rural revitalization have been clarified.

2.1.1 Implementation background

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, we have persisted in resolving the issue of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" as the top priority of the party's work, and continuously strengthened the policy of strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers and enriching farmers, and solidly promote agricultural modernization and new rural construction, comprehensively deepen rural reform, and achieve historic achievements in agricultural and rural development, and provide important support for the party and state undertakings to comprehensively open up new situations ^[3]. In the past five years, the grain production capacity has reached a new level, and the structural reform of the agricultural supply side has taken new steps. The income of farmers has continued to grow, the rural people's livelihood has been comprehensively improved, the decisive struggle for poverty alleviation has made decisive progress, the construction of rural ecological civilization has been significantly strengthened, and farmers' awareness has increased significantly. The rural society is stable and harmonious. The great achievements in agricultural and rural development and the rich experience accumulated in the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" have laid a good foundation for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

2.1.2 Basic principles

The basic principles of the rural revitalization strategy include adhering to the party's management of rural work, adhering to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, adhering to the peasant's dominant position, adhering to the overall revitalization of the countryside, adhering to the urban-rural integration, adhering to the harmonious coexistence of man and nature, adhering to local conditions, and gradual progress. The "20-character policy" of the rural revitalization strategy is for the prosperity of the industry, ecological livability, civilized civilization, effective governance, and prosperous life ^[4].

2.1.3 Significant significance

The problem of agricultural and rural peasants is a fundamental issue related to the national economy and the people's livelihood. Without the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, there would be no modernization of the country. At present, the problem of insufficient development imbalance in China is most prominent in rural areas. The main manifestations are: the staged oversupply of agricultural products and the lack of supply, the quality of agricultural supply needs to be improved; the ability of farmers to adapt to the development of productive forces and market competition is insufficient, and the construction of new professional peasants Need to strengthen; rural infrastructure and people's livelihood areas have more debts, rural environment and ecological problems are more prominent, the overall level of rural development needs to be improved; the state support system is relatively weak, rural financial reform tasks are heavy, and the rational flow mechanism between urban and rural areas is urgently needed Sound; rural grassroots party building has weak links, and the rural governance system and governance capacity need to be strengthened. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is an inevitable requirement for resolving the contradictions between the people's growing and better life and the need for unbalanced development. It is an inevitable requirement for realizing the goal of "two hundred years" and is the inevitable realization of the common prosperity of all the people [5].

2.2 The Proposal and Significance of the Coordinated Development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

On April 30, 2014, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee reviewed and approved the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Collaborative Development Plan", and the coordinated development strategy of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei was born. The coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei has entered the stage of substantive integration after experiencing theoretical explorations such as the "Capital Economic Circle" and the "Greater Beijing Economic Circle".

2.2.1 Overall goal

The coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is aimed at the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region as a whole, with the aim of resolving the core functions of the non-capital and

"solving the big city disease" in Beijing, and creating a complementary advantage and mutual benefit for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Situation [6]. Strengthen Beijing's core functions, and build a world-class city group with the capital as the core, and play the high-end leading and radiating role of Beijing-Tianjin Twin Cities to enhance the radiation-driven ability. Eliminate tangible and intangible barriers, accelerate the inter-regional flow of factors, narrow the gap between Hebei and Beijing, improve the ability to undertake, create a four-circle space pattern, and achieve complementary functions.

2.2.2 Functional positioning

In the collaborative planning of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the most noticeable is undoubtedly the functional positioning of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. In the future, the three provinces and cities of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei will be positioned as: "National Political Center, Cultural Center, International Exchange Center, and Science and Technology Innovation Center"; Tianjin is "National Advanced Manufacturing R&D Base, Northern International Shipping Core Area, Financial Innovation Operation" Demonstration area, the pioneering zone for reform and opening up; Hebei Province is "an important base for modern trade and logistics, an industrial transformation and upgrading pilot zone, a new urbanization and urban-rural demonstration zone, and a Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei ecological environment support zone". Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei identified the layout of "complementary complementarity, regional linkage, axial agglomeration, and node support", and clearly defined the "one core, two cities, three axes, four zones, and multiple nodes" as the framework to promote orderly relief of Beijing. Non-capital function, build a network-type spatial pattern with important cities as the fulcrum, strategic functional area platform as the carrier, and traffic trunks and ecological corridors as the link [7].

2.2.3 Significance

Promoting the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is a challenge to adapt to the new normal of China's economic development, coping with the pressures of resources and environment, and increasingly unbalanced regional development imbalances, accelerating the transformation of economic development mode, cultivating new growth momentum and new growth poles, and optimizing the practical needs of the regional development pattern are of great

significance. It is conducive to cracking the deep-seated contradictions and problems accumulated in the long-term development of the capital, optimizing and upgrading the core functions of the capital, and embarking on a path of solving the "big city disease" with Chinese characteristics; it is conducive to improving the shape of urban agglomerations, optimizing the layout of productive forces and spatial structure, creating a better A highly competitive world-class urban agglomeration; it is conducive to leading the new normal of economic development, comprehensively docking major national strategies such as the "Belt and Road", and enhancing the radiation-driven capacity of the Bohai Rim and the hinterland of the North, for the country's transformation and development and full-scale opening up Make a bigger contribution.

3. Problems in rural development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

The imbalance between urban and rural investment in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is an important reason for restricting the rural revitalization in the region. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region faces a series of realistic dilemmas: labor, land and other production factors have long been biased into cities, institutional supply, and public resources. The urban-rural allocation is uneven, the village lacks endogenous growth motivation, and the imbalance between people and nature ^[8]. Urban development has a large effect on rural radiation, but there are imbalances and inadequate problems. In the promotion of rural areas in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the rural revitalization strategy has policy misunderstandings such as "one size fits all" revitalization, sports revitalization, blood transfusion revitalization, and black revitalization. The reform should be initiated from four aspects: agriculture, rural areas, farmers, and agricultural land ^[9]. Returning to the countryside, with the revitalization of people and the revitalization of animals, we will gradually realize the rural revitalization, endogenous revitalization and sustainable revitalization.

3.1 Long-term production factors flow from rural to urban areas

According to the push-pull theory, due to the rapid

development of cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, huge urban-rural differences have occurred, which has led to the formation of "thrust" and "pull", which has led to a large transfer of rural labor to cities. At the same time, the long-term urban-rural dualization structure also makes the allocation of land, capital, technology and other factors in urban and rural areas seriously unbalanced, and flows to cities in the long-term. From the perspective of labor factors, the outflow of rural labor factors, especially the young and middle-aged labor and excellent talents, have flowed to cities for a long time, making rural revitalization facing the irrational human resource structure. From the perspective of land elements, a large number of rural land has been converted into urban land, and agricultural land such as cultivated land has been heavily occupied by urban construction. In addition to the occupation of agricultural land by urban construction, the construction land index is also unevenly distributed between urban and rural areas ^[10]. The construction land index mainly meets the urban development needs, and the rural revitalization is restricted by the supply of land elements. From the perspective of funding factors, the breadth and depth of rural financial services are insufficient, the financial infrastructure is imperfect, and the credit system is not sound enough. The lack of rural financial development, the current situation of rural capital flow to the city has not changed, rural revitalization faces obstacles to the return of funds to rural areas. From the perspective of technical factors, the investment in science and technology in rural areas is much lower than that in urban areas. For a long time, the gap between rural science and technology innovation and technology application and urban areas is huge, and the proportion of science and technology research and development investment between agriculture and other industries is uneven. In addition, the infrastructure of science and technology applications in rural areas is not perfect, the proportion of various technologies used in rural areas is difficult to improve, and the investment in technological innovation and technology application is insufficient, which makes rural development lack the support of scientific and technological strength.

3.2 The accumulation of rural human and physical capital is much lower than that of cities.

The government's public service investment has long

been biased towards cities. It is estimated that urban per capita public service investment is 16.1 times of the per capita public service input of the village, and it is 8 times of the per capita public service investment of the township. This makes the rural human capital and material capital accumulation far lower than that of the town ^[11]. The region restricts rural revitalization and rural development. First, the investment in urban and rural education has been unbalanced for a long time, and the urban education capital far exceeds the rural areas. The gap between urban and rural education continues to widen. The overall quality of rural teachers is far less than that of urban teachers. The gap between teaching facilities and teachers in urban and rural areas is large, which leads to a significant gap in human capital accumulation between urban and rural areas. Second, there is insufficient investment in rural sanitation services, and there is a huge gap between the supply of public goods such as environmental sanitation and the city. Third, social resources, health care and other public resources and infrastructure investment still have a large gap between urban and rural areas. At present, the number of social security institutions such as old-age places and welfare homes in rural areas, the service capacity and service level of medical service institutions, and the coverage of public welfare facilities such as village roads and running water are lower than those in urban areas.

3.3 Shortage of effective rural system supply

Once the rural systems are locked in, even if they are not the most effective, they will continue to exist for a certain period of time and affect the follow-up policies. Although a number of rural reform pilot projects have been initiated at the central level, the effective institutional supply to promote rural revitalization is insufficient ^[12]. First, the change in the opportunity cost of peasant household registration to lose rural welfare makes the peasants' willingness to settle in the city not high. The reform of the household registration system, which is uniformly registered as a household registration, has not shaken off the welfare differences behind the household registration, and the incomplete transfer of the rural population has hindered rural revitalization. Second, the long-standing urban-rural dual land market has not changed substantially, and different prices and different

prices in the same place still exist. Although the state has carried out pilot projects for the construction of collectively-operated construction land, the acquisition of rural land into state-owned land is still the main channel for construction land supply, and the dualized land system arrangement inhibits rural revitalization. Third, the reform of the rural administrative management system is not effective, and the villager autonomy system with multiple governance has not been established. The village committees that have been transformed from the people's communes have not really realized the transformation of management into governance in most rural areas.

3.4 The rural endogenous growth momentum is seriously insufficient

For a long time, China has adhered to the development concept of urban priority development and urban development ^[13]. The development of the city has sacrificed the resources and environment of the rural areas. The rural development mode is extensive and the endogenous growth momentum is insufficient, which makes the resource and environment constraints of rural revitalization increase. People and nature are out of balance. First, the city's priority development policy, such as the difference in the price of agricultural products, makes the rural areas profit from the environment and resources, and the development mode is extensive and unsustainable. The per capita consumption of agricultural and sideline products in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas. It can be seen that rural areas have met the needs of urban development at the expense of resources and environment. With the resource constraints such as the reduction of cultivated land reserve resources, the increasing proportion of water resources utilization, and the increasing demand for quality of life for urban and rural residents, rural development faces the practical obstacles of insufficient resource and environmental carrying capacity. Second, under the development concept of "taking the township with the township" and "leading the rich with the rich", the new kinetic energy of the new industry within the rural areas has been neglected, making the rural development over-reliant on urban development, and rural development lacks endogenous growth momentum.

3.5 Insufficient radiation effect and driving effect of urban to rural areas

China's current regional urbanization degree and development level are very different, failing to form a balanced network system that radiates across the country, making the internal development of the country unbalanced. First, the urban economic growth is extremely concentrated and cannot fully promote rural economic growth. The imbalance of regional development has led to an imbalance in the role of urban development in rural areas, and the differences in rural economic development are enormous. Promoting the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is also a need to explore the reform path and build a regional coordinated development system ^[14].

3.6 Uncoordinated and unbalanced regional development in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

The land area of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region is 216,000 square kilometers, accounting for 2.3% of the national area. As the core area of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei economic development, Beijing and Tianjin have relatively low total land resources, accounting for 0.2% and 0.1% of the national land area, respectively. In 2017, the resident population of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region was 112.5 million, accounting for 8.1% of the country. Among them, Beijing and Tianjin have a high population, with a population density of 1322.8 people per square kilometer and 1303.3 people per square kilometer, all of which are more than three times that of Hebei Province (398.3 people/km²), which is the national average (144.8 people/square kilometer). More than 9 times the kilometer). The economic development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is not balanced. In 2017, the total GDP of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei reached 8255.98 billion yuan, accounting for 9.98% of the country. In terms of per capita GDP, in 2017, Hebei's per capita GDP was less than 1/2 of that of Beijing and Tianjin. From the perspective of industrial structure, Beijing was dominated by tertiary production, with a proportion of 77.9%, and it showed a clear trend of high-end, Tianjin and Hebei. The proportion of production is still about half, 49.4% and 51.1% respectively. From the perspective of urbanization rate, the urbanization rates of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei are 86.5%, 82.9% and 55.01% respectively. Comprehen-

sive judgment, Beijing has entered the post-industrialization phase, Tianjin is in the late stage of industrialization, and Hebei is still in the middle of the industrialization phase. Uncoordinated and unbalanced regional development is a "difficult problem". The long-term existence of these problems is closely related to the lack of explicit and invisible barriers to the flow of factors and the lack of coordination mechanisms for regional development ^[15]. The contradiction between the uncoordinated and unbalanced development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is the most prominent and complicated, with the highest degree of attention and the most difficult solution. To promote the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, we must break through administrative barriers through deepening reforms, build an open regional unified market, establish a regional integrated and coordinated development system, and explore a new path for promoting regional coordinated development.

4. Analysis and solution of rural revitalization in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

An important task of the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is to promote economic system reform with regional synergy and optimize the game relationship between various entities ^[16]. The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has both Beijing's technological innovation advantages, Tianjin's advanced manufacturing and R&D transformation advantages, and Hebei's development space advantages, providing superior conditions for exploring innovative driving models for industrialization. The development level of the three places is different, the degree of urban-rural integration is different, the floating population is concentrated, and the environmental pollution is serious. It is of exemplary significance for building a shared social welfare system, solving multiple contradictions between urban and rural areas, and for innovative development.

4.1 Problem analysis

The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei rural revitalization and development must be strongly reformed. According to the overall situation of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Hebei is obviously behind Beijing and Tianjin. At the same time, the two major cities of Beijing and Tianjin need the

support of "the hinterland" for development, but the extremely strong "siphon effect" has caused a huge gap between Hebei and Beijing and Tianjin. Beijing and Tianjin have over-concentrated resources such as capital, talents and technology in the process of urbanization. However, in the rapid development, Beijing has been plagued by problems such as population and environmental resources ^[17]. It is necessary to ease the pressure through the planning and construction of the "Green Capital Economic Circle". At the same time, Beijing and Tianjin are unbearable, there are more than 20 poverty-stricken counties in Hebei and Beijing, and there is an urgent need for economic improvement and development. In order to improve the ecological environment of the capital city, it is necessary to restrict the development of industrial industries and promote ecological conservation. This has created sharp contradictions between the improvement of livelihoods and the promotion of economic development.

4.2 Solution ideas

Defining the functional positioning of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. The clear understanding of the role of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei agriculture in the overall situation of national and regional development and the functional orientation of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei agriculture are the basic prerequisites for achieving mutual benefit and win-win in complementarity ^[18]. The roles and responsibilities of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region in collaborative development are common but different. The government-led, market-oriented, overall planning, and coordinated promotion are jointly undertaken by the governments of the three places. The Beijing and Tianjin governments must resolutely perform the duties of talent support and science and technology projects. Hebei Province should give play to its regional advantages and provide resources for the development of various three places. We will improve the rational division of labor, optimize the mechanism for allocating resources, and coordinate and promote the integration of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei transportation, industrial development, and ecological environmental protection with the construction of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" and urban construction.

Establish a system of regional integration development that is mutually beneficial and win-win. In the case

of the implementation of the regional tax sharing system in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the establishment of a mutually beneficial and win-win regional integrated development system is an institutional guarantee for the coordinated construction of beautiful villages ^[19]. Establish a market factor cooperation mechanism and promote the effective flow and full utilization of capital, land and talent through the development and integration of the three element markets. Establish a cooperative mechanism for agricultural science and technology research and development, scientifically allocate the scientific and technological advantages of the three places, and promote the cooperation and development of agricultural science and technology. Expand and improve the green channel of agricultural products, establish a unified and standardized agricultural product quality inspection system, establish a trading information sharing mechanism for agricultural products and agricultural materials, eliminate institutional barriers in the market circulation, and enable agricultural products to flow smoothly.

Innovation drives modern agricultural development. The important task of the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is to promote agricultural modernization and allow farmers to participate equally and share the fruits of modernization. It is necessary to promote the docking of urban and rural industries in a coordinated manner, and on the basis of strict protection and effective use of resources, promote the innovation of agricultural management methods such as family management, collective management, and cooperative management; support the development of farmers' industrialized management; Leading enterprises and farmers' professional cooperative organizations are the cultivation and development of new agricultural management entities. It is necessary to coordinate support for contractual management rights in the open market to large professional households, family farms, farmer cooperatives and agricultural enterprises. In order to adhere to the problem orientation, the rural revitalization and construction of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region can promote the coordinated and coordinated development of the rural revitalization and construction of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region scientifically and pragmatically ^[20].

Promote equal exchange of elements and achieve balanced resource allocation. The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei

region must accelerate the process of equal exchange of urban and rural elements and the balanced allocation of public resources. Effectively safeguard the rights and interests of farmers' production factors, equitably share the value-added benefits of the land, develop rural industries, and increase the employment rate of farmers; establish and improve the agricultural support and protection system, subsidize the agricultural subsidy system, and improve the compensation mechanism and agriculture of the main grain producing areas. The insurance system promotes the effective reduction of agricultural risks, increases farmers' income and promotes the balanced allocation of public resources. Develop agricultural product processing and logistics industry, extend the industrial chain, and achieve farmers' income through vertical cooperation between producers, processors, services or consumers. Strengthening industrial integration is an effective way to significantly enhance the vitality of the rural economy and realize the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei agriculture.

5. Implementation Measures for the Rural Revitalization Strategy in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

The revitalization of the countryside is inseparable from the development of modern agriculture. The coordinated development of agriculture in Beijing and Tianjin provides a new opportunity for the region to realize the great strategy of rural revitalization. Under the large-scale pattern of coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, it is necessary to include not only the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and the promotion of urban-rural integration development, but also the in-depth promotion of the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and the improvement of the level of coordinated development of urban and rural areas ^[21]. It is proposed that urban and rural planning and regional coordination should be put into the overall pattern of coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. Under the premise of ensuring ecological security, improve the quality and level of coordinated urban and rural development and green development, while actively promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, Good villages revitalize this big game.

5.1 Coordinated development of regional urban and rural areas

In order to further deepen the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development strategy and implement the rural revitalization strategy, since the 18th National Party Congress, China has made remarkable efforts in promoting the coordinated development of regional urban and rural areas and accelerating the formation of new growth poles and growth belts. The coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei has been vigorously and orderly and effectively promoted. Over the past three years, a large number of major projects in the three major areas of transportation integration, eco-environmental protection, and industrial upgrading and transfer have been implemented, and the regional air pollution prevention and control joint control mechanism has been continuously improved. The Beijing Science and Technology Innovation Center accelerated construction, and the comprehensive innovation and reform experiments in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region were promoted in an orderly manner, and public service construction and sharing achieved positive progress. The Xiong'an New District of Hebei Province was officially established, the Beijing City Sub-center accelerated planning and construction, and Beijing's non-capital functions were well-ordered. The major national strategy of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development has taken the lead in transportation, industrial upgrading and transfer, and eco-environmental protection. The progress and results exceeded expectations.

5.2 Three-dimensional reform of agriculture, rural areas and farmers promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas

The coordinated revitalization of rural areas under the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei is mainly reflected in two aspects: on the one hand, the coordinated revitalization of rural areas in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region; on the other hand, the coordinated development of urban and rural areas and the narrowing of urban-rural development gap. The problem of agricultural and rural peasants is a fundamental issue concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood. Focusing on the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, the report of the 19th National

Congress clearly defines the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. The report proposes that we must adhere to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, and establish and improve the system and policy system for the integration of urban and rural development in accordance with the general requirements of industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance, and affluent life, and accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Rural modernization is to make the rural areas fully realize the industrialization of agricultural production, the urbanization of farmers' life, the scientific management of rural areas, the civilized rural customs, and the integration of urban and rural society. The rural revitalization strategy proposed in the report of the 19th National Congress is a three-dimensional all-round strategy. It is a major development strategy concerning the trinity of agriculture, rural areas and peasants, and has an epoch-making milestone significance ^[22].

5.3 Combination of rural revitalization and coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei

In accordance with the general requirements of the "20-word policy", the rural revitalization strategic plan was prepared, the three-year special action plan for beautiful rural construction was implemented, and the village living environment was rectified. We will deepen the reform of rural land, improve the system of separation of "three powers" in contracted land, comprehensively promote the reform of land use for collectively-operated construction and the system of land acquisition, and continue to promote the pilot use of collective industrial land by towns and towns to standardize and guide the use of idle farmhouses. We will promote the reform of the rural collective property rights system and the collective economic organization system, and deepen the collective forest rights system and the reform of state-owned forest farms. Highlight agricultural ecological functions, strengthen agricultural science and technology innovation, continue to promote the agricultural "transfer festival", and actively create green quality and safety demonstration zones for agricultural products. We will improve the dynamic growth mechanism for subsidies for the support of ecological forest management, and launch a new round of relocation of farmers in mountainous areas to effectively implement "six batches" of accurate

assistance to low-income farmers to ensure farmers continue to increase their income. The good natural ecological resources in the suburbs of Beijing are the basis for the revitalization of the countryside. The suburbs are an important ecological barrier of Beijing, and it has made an irreplaceable contribution to the protection of a pure land, a green water and a blue sky. The primary task of the ecological conservation area is to preserve the ecology. The ecological conservation area is not to develop, but to achieve better, higher level and more sustainable development ^[23].

Formulate and implement a new three-year action plan for the development of the suburbs of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei City, give priority to solving problems in the ecological environment, public services, transportation facilities, etc., increase the efforts to change cages, and undertake the function of the core areas of the capital to promote the development of high-tech industries. . We will do a good job in the construction of high-end industrial comprehensive service areas, create new landmarks for urban renewal, and promote regional transformation and development. Steadily promote the construction of characteristic small towns. Increase the transfer payment to ecological conservation areas, improve the diversified ecological compensation mechanism, create a national forest city, develop global tourism, and increase ecological conservation functions and green development capabilities.

5.4 Agricultural modernization in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region under the rural revitalization strategy

Consolidate the material and equipment basis for agricultural development. The material and equipment basis is one of the necessary conditions for the survival and development of agriculture. Under the opportunity of the coordinated development of the agricultural industry in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, we should actively focus on the weak links of our agricultural infrastructure and material equipment, first of all, vigorously building and developing. The quality of high-standard farmland, and further improve the level of mechanized operations, part of the operation from mechanization to intelligent transformation, while developing facility agriculture and improve the construction of processing and distribution facilities, in order to achieve the material and equipment

basis for the development of agriculture.

Optimize the structure of the agricultural industry. In accordance with the idea of "stabilizing food, expanding fruit medicine, upgrading vegetables, increasing forage materials, and reducing cotton oil", optimize the production layout of characteristic agricultural products, concentrate the superior crops to suitable advantageous production areas, and effectively promote the main grain production. The district's interest compensation policy; improving the level of safe supply of vegetables and balanced supply, focusing on strengthening the product support capability of agricultural products; effectively carrying out the "Internet + Agriculture" initiative, maximizing the activation of agricultural factor resources, increasing farmers' income, and encouraging the development of modern Construction of agricultural parks.

Strengthen scientific and technological support. Actively focus on the coordinated development strategy of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, on the one hand, we must accelerate the construction of agricultural science and technology extension service system, mainly to carry out grassroots agricultural technology promotion, service team construction and innovation of agricultural technology extension services as the main implementation projects; The training and training of talents is mainly to carry out the cultivation of new professional farmers, the improvement of academic qualifications and the cultivation of cultivation capacity as the main implementation projects; it is necessary to strengthen the technical guidance services of farmers and continue to promote the construction of agricultural informatization, mainly to carry out agricultural collaborative office platforms and agricultural product markets. The information analysis and early warning platform and the "Internet +" agricultural platform based on the modern agricultural park.

Deepen institutional reforms. The reform of the institutional mechanism of agricultural development should be based on the comprehensive development of land rights. At the same time, we must continue to deepen the reform of the property rights system in rural areas, continuously strengthen the strength of the rural collective economy, and give farmers more property rights protected by law. On the basis of the basic improvement of the land property rights system, accelerate the construction of the carbon rural financial

service system, based on the policy agricultural credit guarantee, establish a sound agricultural guarantee institution in the city and county, and establish a cooperation mechanism between the bank and the guarantee institution. Agricultural industry development provides more effective financial services.

Cultivate new agricultural business entities. To construct and cultivate a new type of agricultural management subject, we must first lead the development of various forms of moderate-scale agricultural industrial management, and innovate the organizational management model of agriculture, such as increasing fiscal expenditures to support large-scale farming and family farms, and support and regulate farmers. The construction of cooperatives will enhance the intensive production of leading enterprises and strengthen their leading role; stabilize and improve the rural land contracting mechanism, based on this, encourage various forms of moderate-scale agricultural industrial operations, rationally optimize and innovate the development of private agricultural industry organizations [24].

5.5 Promote regional coordinated development and rural revitalization with the metropolitan area

The metropolitan area is a new area that has emerged rapidly since the new era, with high efficiency of commuting, urban and rural integration, and common development. Rural revitalization should be centered on people and settled in the metropolitan area. As a converging space for regional coordinated development and rural revitalization, the most important area for rural revitalization is the metropolitan area. Establish and improve the system of characteristic metropolitan areas, and vigorously promote the development of urban agglomerations composed of the metropolitan area and two or more metropolitan areas. This is the only way for the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China to propose the urban structure of building large, medium and small cities and small towns with the urban agglomeration as the main body, and accelerate the urbanization of the population.

6. Rural Revitalization Strategy Implementation Initiative

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy

is an important measure to achieve agricultural modernization, peasant life prosperity, rural harmony and beauty, and fundamentally solve the "three rural issues" in the new era, and is the concrete implementation of the "five in one" overall layout in rural areas. However, in order to revitalize the countryside to the requirements of industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance, and affluent life, the institutional framework and policy system for rural revitalization will basically be formed by 2020, and the realization of agricultural and rural modernization will be basically achieved by 2035^[25]. Decisive progress, comprehensive revitalization of the countryside by 2050, full realization of strong agriculture, rural beauty, and peasant wealth, it is necessary to start from various aspects such as industrial development, ecological environment, spiritual civilization, social governance, and peasant life, in accordance with economic construction, social construction, The inherent requirements of the "five in one" of cultural construction, political construction, and ecological civilization construction, and finding an effective path.

6.1 Implementation ideas

To implement the rural revitalization strategy, we should carry out work in the following aspects: improving the quality of agricultural development, cultivating new kinetic energy for rural development; promoting green development of rural areas, creating a new pattern of harmonious coexistence between man and nature; prospering rural culture and revitalizing the new civilization of rural civilization Strengthen rural grassroots work, build a new system of rural governance; improve the level of rural people's livelihood security, create a beautiful new rural landscape; lay a good fight against poverty and strengthen the sense of poverty; promote institutional and institutional innovation; The whole society will strengthen the support of rural revitalization talents; open up investment and financing channels, strengthen the protection of rural revitalization, and uphold and improve the party's leadership over the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers".

6.2 "Six revitalization" promotes rural revitalization strategy

Promote the revitalization of science and technology

agriculture^[26]. Further docking the national agriculture-related science and technology projects, focusing on the foundation of science and technology agriculture, and building an independent innovation research and development system. Continue to implement the provincial key research and development plan key agricultural common technology research projects, modern agricultural science and technology incentive post-grant special projects and agricultural science and technology achievements transformation projects, etc., support the province's agricultural research units around key areas of key technologies to carry out research and development, and promote agricultural science and technology innovation.

Accelerate the revitalization of food science and technology. Focusing on the development of the service food industry, we will increase the research and development of common key technologies and provide technical support for the entire industry chain. We will continue to implement the "Science and Technology Grain Development" project in the Bohai Granary and high-yield grain production to promote the economic development of the grain industry in the province. At the same time, support agricultural enterprises such as modern seed industry, science and technology service industry, intelligent equipment manufacturing industry, green input products, agricultural product processing, etc. to establish R&D centers or industrial research institutes, and continuously improve independent innovation and industrial service capabilities.

Strengthening the revitalization of innovation and entrepreneurship platforms^[27]. We will increase policy support and investment in science and technology funds, and further accelerate the construction of the "One Belt and One Park" (the modern agricultural science and technology demonstration zone and 130 agricultural science and technology parks around the capital), and promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation in the vast rural areas. At the same time, based on occupying the commanding heights of agricultural science and technology, gathering scientific and technological resources, breaking through technological bottlenecks, continuing to cultivate and develop more agricultural science and technology "little giants" enterprises, developing and expanding agricultural high-tech enterprises and agricultural high-tech industries, and

continuing to support conditional regional declarations of national agriculture. High-tech industry demonstration zone.

Emphasis on the promotion of scientific and technological talents. We will improve the policy of supporting innovation and entrepreneurship for returning rural residents, and guide migrant workers, college graduates, retired military personnel and scientific and technological personnel to innovate and start businesses in rural areas, and lead and co-organize small and medium-sized enterprises. Relying on Hebei Agricultural University and Hebei Science and Technology Teachers College, two national science and technology commissioners entrepreneurship training bases, strengthen agricultural science and technology training, and continuously enhance farmers' sense of innovation and technology.

Implement ecological technology revitalization. Further innovate eco-environmental conservation technologies and promote the development of green recycling in agriculture. We will focus on breakthrough technologies such as three-dimensional prevention and control of agricultural non-point source pollution, agronomic water saving and soil improvement, grassland ecological restoration, and regional ecosystem restoration and construction. Strengthen the research and control of pollution control of livestock and poultry breeding and the utilization of livestock and poultry manure resources, and encourage research on source emission reduction, manure utilization mode, livestock and poultry manure monitoring and environmental carrying capacity evaluation.

Strengthen the technological revitalization of mountainous areas. Increase the investment in science and technology and development funds in mountainous areas; build a model for the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei mountainous region; and improve the preferential policies for mountain development, and mobilize the enthusiasm of all walks of life to develop mountainous areas. At the same time, continue to play the "mountain entrepreneurship award" to tie the action, increase the "mountain entrepreneurship award" incentives, guide and encourage the whole society to invest in the mountain, and further stimulate the enthusiasm of science and technology personnel and the community to develop and build mountains.

6.3 Concrete measures for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy

6.3.1 Comprehensively start the construction of beautiful countryside, and the rural environment will continue to improve.

The three-year action plan for the implementation of a new round of beautiful rural construction was launched, and the overall requirements for the construction of beautiful rural areas in the city in the next three years, the construction schedule of "three-step" and 10 tasks were fully deployed. Solidly promote the winter cleaning and heating work in rural areas. 2017 is the end of the implementation of the "Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Intensive Measures for Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution (2016-2017)". Formulate the implementation plan for winter cleaning and heating work in villages in rural areas, and improve relevant support policies. The construction of functionally characteristic towns is carried out in an orderly manner, adhering to the characteristics of leading and piloting, and integrating policy innovations through planning, land, finance, and finance to guide functional projects, characteristic cultural resources, and brand enterprises to settle in small towns. Focusing on the function of the central city and the cultivation of new characteristic industries, we have supported the planning and construction of a number of characteristic small towns. Solidly promote resource integration, project portfolio and industry integration in small towns, improve the level of public services such as education and medical care, create advantageous industries that are compatible with the endowment and geographical characteristics of small towns, and explore the function of forming a livable and suitable city ^[28].

6.3.2 Fully promote employment income increase and low-income farmers to provide accurate assistance, rural people's livelihood continues to improve

Focusing on the requirements of grasping employment, grasping the industry, grasping the environment, and assisting and helping, we will continue to increase the efforts of farmers to increase their income. Highlight key points to promote employment and increase income, make precise measures to increase the assistance of low-income farmers, strengthen the level of social security, and implement relevant policies to improve the level of household assistance for low-income farmers, and continue to do a good job in financial

awards.

6.3.3 Comprehensively promote the structural reform of the agricultural supply side, and the level of agricultural green development continues to improve

We will further promote the "transfer festival" of agriculture, continue to reduce the withdrawal of high-water consumption and breeding industries, continue to reduce high-water consumption grain cultivation in the severely over-exploited areas of groundwater, and focus on agricultural water conservation as a directional and strategic event, and accelerate the promotion. The water-saving cultivation technology has been widely applied and the construction of rainwater-saving and water-saving projects in greenbelt forests has been comprehensively promoted in comprehensively reforming agricultural water prices and district-scale high-efficiency water-saving irrigation. Accelerate the modernization of agriculture, improve the quality and safety supervision system for agricultural products, comprehensively carry out the activities of striving for the quality and safety of national agricultural products, increase the supply of green high-quality agricultural products and ecological products, and do a "vegetable basket" of fine and excellent cities. Accelerate the green development of agriculture, initiate the establishment of the National Agricultural Sustainable Development Experimental Demonstration Zone, organize the prevention and improvement of soil pollution, strengthen the management of agricultural non-point source pollution, and implement the action plan for the reduction of fertilizers and pesticides. Accelerate the transformation and upgrading of rural tourism, taking environmental ecologicalization, civilized living, folklore activities, localization of food, standardization of services, and management network as the direction, taking the needs of citizens as the guide, innovating the integration of agriculture and tourism, agricultural science, and agriculture Combined with other development models, we have created a number of rural tourism destinations and boutique routes that integrate farming experience, entertainment and leisure, and healthy pensions, and continue to enrich rural tourism and products.

6.3.4 Comprehensively deepen rural reform, and the momentum of rural endogenous development continues to increase

We will deepen the reform of the "three blocks of land" in rural areas, actively explore the effective

realization of the "three powers separation" of rural land, further strengthen collective land management, standardize contracting and circulation procedures, strengthen contract management, innovate circulation methods, and promote moderate scale operations. We will steadily promote pilot projects for the coordinated use of rural collectively-operated construction land and townships, and steadily promote the piloting of the use of idle housing for farmers. We will continue to deepen the reform of the rural collective property rights system, strengthen the supervision of rural three-investment, and strengthen the specific work of financial disclosure and collective economic auditing. We will comprehensively strengthen the standardization of cooperatives, formulate and implement the monitoring and evaluation procedures and standards for farmers' professional cooperatives, and organize the implementation of data monitoring and assessment of municipal model institutions and national model institutions.

6.3.5 Comprehensively strengthen grassroots party building, and further improve the level of rural governance

We will resolutely implement the central inspection tour to "review" the rectification of feedback on agriculture, normalize the promotion of "two studies and one learning" education, strengthen the standardization of rural party branches, and carry out pilot work. Do a good job in grasping the party's construction and promoting the development of low-income villages, and explore the formation of responsibility in the village, the organization in the village construction, the cadre growth in the village, the policy integration in the village, the implementation in the village, the effectiveness of the village inspection the village "helps the working mechanism. Strengthen rural propaganda and ideological work, and cultivate and improve rural civilization.

7. Conclusion

In the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the countryside is a vast world that can make a difference, and it has ushered in a rare opportunity for development. We have the political superiority of the party's leadership, the socialist institutional advantage, the creative spirit of hundreds of millions of peasants, the support of strong economic strength, the long-established farming civilization, the strong market demand, and the

ability to implement it. Rural revitalization strategy. We must base ourselves on the national conditions and the farmland, take advantage of the situation, and earnestly enhance our sense of responsibility, mission and urgency, and take the power of the whole party and the whole society to promote the comprehensive upgrading of agriculture with greater determination, clearer goals, and more powerful measures. The overall progress of the countryside and the all-round development of the peasants have written a new chapter in the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside in the new era. Grasp the opportunities of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development strategy, the establishment of the Xiong'an New District and the rural revitalization strategy, and realize the leap-forward development of the rural areas of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. Actively make up for the low level of urbanization in the rural areas of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the shortcomings of rural public services, and the poor quality of rural environment. We will improve rural infrastructure and pay attention to rural environmental protection, so as to comprehensively promote rural development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and realize Beijing. The villages of Tianjin and Hebei are working together to revitalize and build a beautiful and prosperous new countryside.

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