
The Subjective Position of the People in Rural Revitalization

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ABSTRACT: The issue of agricultural and rural farmers is a fundamental issue related to the national economy and the people's livelihood. The party and the government have always put the resolution of the "three rural" issues as the top priority of the party's work. In order to give priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed a rural revitalization strategy and included it in the Party Constitution as one of the seven strategies to guide the country's development. The rural revitalization strategy has pointed out the way forward for deepening rural reform and development, and is an important program of action for realizing agricultural modernization in the new era. It is a major strategic decision made by the Party Central Committee focusing on building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and striding forward to a powerful modern socialist country. The rural revitalization strategy fully embodies the people's dominant position. This article expounds the understanding of the rural revitalization strategy from four aspects: for the people is the fundamental purpose of rural revitalization, relying on the people is the fundamental driving force for rural revitalization, realizing that the results of revitalization are shared by the people is the fundamental value of rural revitalization, and the summary is the vision of the rural revitalization strategy.

KEYWORDS: *Farmers; Rural Revitalization; Subjectivity of People*

I. INTRODUCTION

President Xi Jinping once pointed out: "The people-centered development thinking is not an abstract and mysterious concept. It should not only stay in words and stop at ideological links, but must be reflected in all links of economic and social development. We must adhere to the subjective position of the people, conform to the yearning for a better life of the people. and we must continuously realize, maintain, and develop the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, so that development is for the people, development depends on the people, and the fruits of development are shared by the people."The three aspects covered by the subjective status of the people have pointed out the path and direction for realizing rural revitalization.

II. FOR THE PEOPLE IS THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE OF RURAL REVITALIZATION

President Xi pointed out that "Development for the people is the fundamental position of Marxist political economy." Development for the people answers the fundamental purpose of development. It not only embodies the fundamental purpose of the Chinese Communist Party to serve the people wholeheartedly, but also firmly grasps the core issue of rural revitalization under the new situation. Rural revitalization is one of the main goals of building a modern and powerful socialist country. Its fundamental purpose is to realize, maintain, and develop the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. This is the direction guide for doing a good job in rural revitalization.

2.1 Rural revitalization is an inevitable requirement of the people's subjective status.

In the field of rural revitalization, the Party Central Committee with President Xi at the core insists on taking the people as the center, formulating rural revitalization strategies and deploying rural revitalization work from the people's standpoint. This is mainly reflected in two aspects.

2.1.1 Take the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of farmers as the fundamental criterion for rural revitalization.

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "We must always put the interests of the people in the supreme position, so that the results of reform and development can benefit all the people more and more equitably, and continue to make progress towards achieving common prosperity for all people." The ultimate goal of rural revitalization is to continuously increase the participation and benefit of farmers in industrial development, thoroughly solve the problems of rural industrial prosperity and farmers' employment, and ensure long-term stable income growth for local people so that they can live and work in peace and contentment. Our party has always taken the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of farmers as the highest standard for rural revitalization, which demonstrates sincere feelings for the people and fully embodies the people-centered development thinking.

2.1.2 The people are the main body of judging the effectiveness of rural revitalization.

Rural revitalization must focus on the people's livelihood, and it is necessary to seize the people who need to be cared most, and seize the most direct and realistic interests of the people. At the same time, the people are the main body of judging the effectiveness of rural revitalization. The effectiveness of rural revitalization must be reviewed by the people. The criteria for judging the effectiveness of rural revitalization are the degree of realization of the people's interests, the degree of satisfaction of the people's needs, and the people's sense of gain and happiness in rural revitalization.

2.2 Rural revitalization and agricultural and rural modernization focus on improving people's livelihood and well-being.

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made a major decision to implement the

rural revitalization strategy and listed it as a major historical task for building a modern socialist country in an all-round way. As the master of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers” in the new era, it emphasizes the need to prioritize the development of agriculture and rural areas, and establish a sound urban-rural integration development system and mechanism in accordance with the general requirements of industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance, and prosperity. Establishing a sound urban-rural integration development system, mechanism and policy system, and accelerating the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, the focus is on improving people's livelihood and welfare.

At the Chinese and foreign journalists meeting of the 18th Politburo Standing Committee, Xi Jinping made a solemn promise: "The people's yearning for a better life is our goal." The people's growing needs for a better life and the unbalanced development are not sufficient. The contradiction between the two has become the main contradiction in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Stable work, good income, good medical care and education, and a safe, comfortable and beautiful living environment are the ardent expectations of the peasants, and they are also hotspots and difficult issues for solving major contradictions. However, factors such as the natural environment, infrastructure, own abilities and qualities have affected the realization of the good wishes of the peasants. In order to realize the peasant masses' yearning for a better life, the Communist Party of China has attached great importance to helping the people to get rid of poverty and move towards common prosperity since its founding. After more than 70 years of hard work, by 2020, with the comprehensive completion of a well-off society, absolute poverty has been eliminated. Solving relative poverty and realizing rural revitalization are on the agenda. The fundamental purpose is to protect and improve people's livelihood and to further realize farmers' rights. The yearning for a better life.

To this end, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have issued the "Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)".

2.2.1 Strengthen rural infrastructure construction.

Continue to focus on the construction of infrastructure in rural areas, continue to increase investment, accelerate the completion of shortcomings in rural infrastructure, promote the interconnection of urban and rural infrastructure, and promote the upgrading and upgrading of rural infrastructure.

(1) Improve the conditions of rural transportation and logistics facilities, accelerate the construction of a backbone network of rural logistics infrastructure, and encourage businesses such as commerce, post, express delivery, supply and marketing, and transportation to increase the network layout of facilities in rural areas. Speed up the improvement of the terminal network of rural logistics infrastructure, and encourage the construction of common distribution centers for rural areas in areas where conditions permit.

(2) Strengthen the construction of rural water conservancy infrastructure network and promote the construction of smart water conservancy. Deepen the reform of the property right system and management system of rural water conservancy projects, improve the grassroots water conservancy service system, and promote the long-term sound operation of the project.

(3) Build a modern rural energy system, promote the upgrading of rural energy consumption, greatly

increase the proportion of electricity in rural energy consumption, accelerate the implementation of clean heating in winter in northern rural areas, and actively and steadily promote the replacement of loose coal. Promote rural green energy-saving buildings and agricultural energy-saving technologies and products. Vigorously develop "Internet +" smart energy, and explore the construction of rural energy revolution demonstration areas.

(4) Consolidate the foundation of rural informatization. We will deepen universal telecommunications services and accelerate the coverage of broadband networks and fourth-generation mobile communication networks in rural areas. Implement a new generation of information infrastructure construction project. Implement the digital village strategy, accelerate the comprehensive and in-depth integration of modern information technologies such as the Internet of Things, geographic information, and smart devices with rural production and life, deepen the innovative application of agricultural and rural big data, and promote information services such as distance education, telemedicine, and financial services into the village. Establish a spatial and intelligent new rural statistical information system. In the process of rural informatization infrastructure construction, simultaneous planning, simultaneous construction, and simultaneous implementation of network security work.

2.2.2 Improve the employment quality of rural labor.

Adhere to the employment priority strategy and active employment policy, improve the urban and rural equal public employment service system, continuously improve the quality of rural laborers, expand the space for farmers to go out and find employment in the vicinity, and achieve higher quality and full employment.

2.2.3 Improve the system guarantee system.

Promote the formation of a human resource market with equal competition, standard and orderly, and unified urban and rural areas, establish and improve systems for equal employment and equal pay for equal work for urban and rural workers, and improve employment stability and income levels. Improve the system of laws and regulations on the human resources market, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of rural workers and employers in accordance with the law. Strengthen employment assistance, and implement classified assistance to farmers who have difficulties in finding employment.

2.2.4 Increase the supply of rural public services.

The Party and the government focus on rural groups, always keep in mind the rural people's yearning for a better life, and strive to help them live a happy life with childbearing, medical care, housing, material satisfaction, and spiritual enrichment. Carry out the solemn promise of letting the people realize a happy and beautiful life with practical actions. To this end, we must continue to focus on the development of national social undertakings in rural areas, promote public education, medical and health, social security and other resources to the rural areas, and gradually establish and improve the basic public service system of universal coverage, universal sharing, and urban-rural integration. Equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas.

2.2.5 Strengthen the capacity building of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief in rural areas.

Persist in focusing on prevention and combining prevention and relief, and the unity of normal disaster

reduction and abnormal disaster relief, and comprehensively improve the comprehensive prevention capabilities against various disasters. Improve the policy support system for disaster response and post-disaster reconstruction work mechanism. Disaster prevention and reduction publicity and education have been widely carried out in rural areas.

III RELYING ON THE PEOPLE IS THE FUNDAMENTAL DRIVING FORCE FOR RURAL REVITALIZATION

The Marxist historical materialism emphasizes that the people are the creators of history and the fundamental driving force for historical progress and development. Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "There is no major task proposed by our party that is not accomplished without the hard work of the people." The practice of the Chinese revolution and construction has repeatedly proved that "the country is the people, and the people are the country", the foundation of the party lies in the people, the blood lies in the people, and the strength lies in the people.

Looking back on the great course of my country's rural reforms over the past 40 years, "from the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, the emergence of township and village enterprises, to the abolition of taxes and fees on agriculture and animal husbandry and specialty products, to the ownership, contracting rights, and management of rural contracted land. The implementation of the separation of powers of the "three powers" and the decisive victory of the "poverty alleviation battle", its source of strength all lies in the full play of the main role of the people.

In the "new era", with the transformation of major social contradictions in our country, we will implement the strategy of rural revitalization, promote the revitalization of talents, organizations, industries, culture and ecology in the countryside, build a new and healthy urban-rural relationship. Solving the most significant imbalance in my country's development-the imbalance in urban and rural development, and the most prominent insufficiency-the inadequate development of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers is an objective requirement for resolving the main contradictions in our society. It is not only an objective requirement for achieving the goal of the "second century", but also an objective requirement to realize the common prosperity of all people, and the best practice for building modern agriculture and building a modern and powerful country. The main body of practice for implementing the rural revitalization strategy and realizing rural revitalization is still the broadest masses of the people.

3.1 Uphold the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party

The "Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on the Implementation of the Strategy for Rural Revitalization" pointed out that the Party must manage rural work. Unswervingly adhere to and strengthen the party's leadership over rural work, improve the party's leadership system and mechanism for rural work and internal party laws and regulations to ensure that the party always manages the overall situation and coordinates all parties in rural work, and provides a strong political guarantee for rural revitalization.

3.1.1 Give full play to the role of leading cadres

The party and government attach great importance to the role of leading cadres at all levels in agricultural and rural work. The secretaries of county party committees, especially those in poor areas, must be brave enough to take responsibility and work hard for development. Grasp and follow the new process of deepening reforms, respond to the new expectations of the people, lead the people to do a good job in economic and social development, and truly be an official and benefit one party. The full play of the role of leading cadres is a solid and powerful political guarantee for the success of the campaign for rural revitalization.

3.1.2 Strengthen the construction of the front-line grassroots rural revitalization team

Rural grass-roots cadres, working teams and first secretaries in the village are the front-line teams for rural revitalization. They get along with the peasants day and night and have a detailed and specific understanding of the rural situation. There are unique advantages in promoting revitalization policies, optimizing the allocation of revitalization resources, and implementing revitalization projects, etc. Strengthening the construction of the front-line grassroots rural revitalization team, and earnestly playing the role of the front-line grassroots team in the revitalization of the battle fortress, provides a strong organizational guarantee for rural revitalization.

3.2 Clarify the people's scope of rural revitalization

In "German Ideology", Marx's historical materialism clarified the main status of the proletariat and mental workers. As far as rural revitalization is concerned, the people are not limited to farmers, but also government workers and people from all walks of life who help revitalize. The masses of the people are the main force in our country's revolution, construction and reform, and will continue to be the main force in rural revitalization. Rural revitalization requires the strong leadership of the party, as well as the strong promotion of the government, and the active participation and support of the people. Only by consolidating the forces of all parties can a powerful synergy for rural revitalization be formed.

3.2.1 Give full play to the collective strength of the people

Under the leadership of the party, mobilizing and gathering social forces to participate in the great cause of rural revitalization is an important content of Xi Jinping's people's subjectivity and a concrete manifestation of Xi Jinping's thoughts on rural revitalization. "Everyone gathers firewood, the flame is high." Private enterprises, social organizations, benevolent people and other organizations and individuals have played an important role in poverty alleviation and will also play an important role in rural revitalization. The government alone cannot complete the historical task of revitalizing the rural population. It requires extensive participation and strong support from all sectors of society. The participation of social forces will surely converge into a majestic revitalization force to complete the arduous task of rural revitalization.

3.2.2 Give full play to the pioneering spirit of the people and stimulate endogenous motivation.

The materialist dialectics of Marxism tells us that internal cause is the basis and external cause is the condition. In the final analysis, the peasant masses through their own wisdom and hard work to achieve internal rejuvenation is the foundation of rural rejuvenation. It emphasizes the stimulation of the endogenous power of the rural population, and aims to mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of the peasant masses to revitalize, and achieve rejuvenation by improving their own revitalization capabilities. Specifically, there are the following

paths.

First, the main force in realizing rural revitalization is the farmers in the new era. The most important practitioners of the Party's agricultural and rural work are farmers. The main body in implementing the Party's Three-Agriculture Policy is farmers. The main force in promoting agricultural and rural development is also farmers. The rural revitalization strategy requires farmers to actively respond and take action to achieve. The most direct and effective way of endogenous revitalization is to enhance the main participation of the peasants and carry out participatory revitalization. Especially in the selection and implementation of the revitalization project, the people's right to know, participate, and supervise should be guaranteed, and the people should be encouraged to actively participate in it as the main body. It is necessary to combine regional characteristics, adapt measures to local conditions, make full use of local resources, and achieve prosperity and revitalization through the development of related characteristic industries.

Second, to stimulate the peasants' aspirations to revitalize. External assistance and revitalization funds can only achieve short-term benefits, and revitalization ambitions are the lasting solution. It is necessary to cultivate the self-reliance of the peasant masses' subjective consciousness and concept, so that they can generate the expectation and motivation of revitalization from their hearts, and realize the transition from "want me to revitalize" to "I want to revitalize". Therefore, we must actively promote and educate the peasants.

Third, Enhance the revitalization ability of farmers. Rural revitalization education is based, and education can effectively improve the knowledge and technical literacy of the farmers, thereby enhancing the revitalization ability. As the saying goes, "It's better to teach a man fishing than to give him fish". If farmers receive vocational training and master employment skills through vocational education, they can improve their own revitalization ability and become the main force in realizing rural revitalization. For this reason, with the support of various national revitalization policies and revitalization projects, farmers should take the initiative to participate in various practical technical training, such as training in entrepreneurship, planting and breeding, etc., to master the skills of "bloodmaking" and put them into practice. Only in this way can we finally realize the organic combination of the wishes of the peasants and the guidance of science and technology, and fundamentally realize the revitalization. The practice of poverty alleviation has shown that stimulating the intrinsic motivation of the peasants to become rich and revitalizing, enhancing their own development capabilities, and implementing internal rejuvenation are the fundamental measures to achieve rejuvenation.

3.2.3 Encourage social talents to devote themselves to rural construction.

Establish and improve the incentive mechanism, study and formulate relevant policy measures and management methods, use homesickness as a link, allow public officials who meet the requirements to return to their hometowns, guide and support entrepreneurs, party and government cadres, experts and scholars, and various professional and technical personnel volunteers in the following townships, material donations, medical education, legal aid, and industrial investment have contributed to the cause of rural revitalization.

Continue to implement the "three districts" (outlying and poverty-stricken areas, frontier ethnic areas and

old revolutionary areas) talent support programs, and implement the "three support and one support" programs for college graduates to support agriculture, education, medical care, poverty alleviation, and grassroots growth of college graduates in accordance with local conditions. Solidly promote the work of college student village officials, and carry out the "women's action" and the youth achievement action for rural revitalization. Establish a mechanism for cooperation and co-construction of talents between urban and rural areas, regions, and schools. It is common to establish a regular service mechanism for urban teachers, doctors, and scientific and technological talents in rural areas.

Through the implementation and improvement of supporting policies such as loan financing, tax reduction and exemption, and supporting facility construction subsidies, we will actively guide industrial and commercial capital to invest in rural revitalization.

In short, only the participation and efforts of the whole society can form a strong force for revitalization.

3.3 Realizing the revitalization results shared by the people is the fundamental value of rural revitalization

3.3.1 The fruits of the development of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics are shared by all people, rather than benefited by a small number of people. This is the core essence of the scientific outlook on development.

Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized: "Socialism is not about a few people getting rich and most people poor. The greatest advantage of socialism is common prosperity." Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Achieving common prosperity is the fundamental principle and essential feature of socialism, which must not be shaken." Hu Jintao called for "all people should share the fruits of reform and development, so that all people should move steadily in the direction of common prosperity." Xi Jinping reiterated: "The development we pursue is development that benefits the people, and the prosperity we pursue is the common prosperity of all people." At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, while clearly putting forward the "people-centered development thinking", it also put forward "innovative development, coordinated development, green development, open development, and shared development" based on the actual problems in our country's economic and social development. The five development concepts were deepened in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee. The five development concepts are the concrete realization path of practicing the "people-centered development thinking", highlighting the value orientation of the people's sharing of development achievements, and are an important criterion for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

3.3.2 Allowing farmers to fully share the latest achievements of social reform and development is the fundamental value orientation of rural revitalization.

To persist in implementing the "people-centered development thinking" in China's economic and social development, it is necessary to respond to the people's expectations and demands in actual work, and it is necessary to allow the people to earnestly enjoy reform and development in their survival and development. The results.

Rural revitalization is the only way for my country to fully realize the goal of the "second century". There is no doubt that the "people-centered development thinking" should be followed to allow farmers to share the latest achievements of social reform and development to the greatest extent. Realizing common prosperity for all people is a value orientation.

To let the people share the actual work of leading rural revitalization, two problems must be solved:

3.3.2.1 The urban-rural dual system and the imbalance in regional development that prevent farmers from participating in economic development and sharing the fruits of development must be removed.

It can be solved step by step in two ways:

First, to achieve national overall planning, coordinated advancement, and coordinate the relationship between multiple stakeholders. For example, the integration of urban and rural basic public services, policies tilted toward backward areas, and inter-regional counterpart assistance. And in relatively backward areas, let social security supplement and promote rural revitalization, and achieve an effective connection between social security and rural revitalization.

Second, open up channels for rural revitalization. Underdeveloped areas can take advantage of their location advantages, build and expand channels for revitalization through the government, rationally integrate effective resources inside and outside the region, and use international forces, especially the world's non-governmental organizations, to inject new vitality into rural revitalization.

3.3.2.2 Let the rural revitalization work more effectively embody and promote social fairness and justice.

First of all, to create fair conditions for revitalization and development for the rural population. In the application and use of special revitalization funds, project planning and profit distribution, farmers must truly feel fairness and justice, and share the right to revitalization and development on an equal footing.

Second, we must properly handle the dialectical relationship between co-construction and sharing. Co-construction is the foundation and sharing is the goal. Sharing leads co-construction, co-construction promotes sharing. Absolute egalitarianism is not fairness and justice in the true sense. Only by creating a good atmosphere in which all employees do their best and all employees share, can we converge and develop strengths, lay a solid foundation for development, and enhance the level of development, so as to achieve fairness and justice in the true sense. The peasant masses must establish the concept of relying on external assistance and must not be equated with "waiting, relying, and wanting". Only by improving their own development capabilities and actively participating in creation can they share the fruits of revitalization and development.

3.3.2.3 Let farmers become greater beneficiaries of the value-added benefits of industrial integration and development.

Always adhere to the basic starting point for farmers to share more value-added benefits, focus on improving farmers' ability to participate in integration, innovate revenue sharing models, and improve the mechanism of closely related interests of the effective incentive of contacting farmers and driving farmers.

(1) Improve farmers' participation.

Encourage farmers to establish various forms of cooperatives in accordance with the law, and strengthen their equal status as market players. Guide rural collective economic organizations to fully tap the potential of resources and assets, and actively participate in the development of industrial integration through various forms in accordance with the law. Actively cultivate social service organizations to provide good services for farmers to participate in industrial integration.

(2) Innovate the revenue sharing model to allow farmers to share more revenue.

Let farmers share the benefits of processing and sales, and let farmers share more of the value-added benefits of the industrial chain. Promote leading enterprises in the industrialization of agriculture and establish solid order and contract relationships with farmers. Improve the profit distribution mechanism of agricultural joint-stock cooperative enterprises, and clarify the upper limit of the proportion of capital participating in profit distribution.

(3) Strengthen policy support and guidance.

Arrangement of financial support funds should be based on the number and effectiveness of the new agricultural business entities to promote the number and effectiveness of farmers as an important reference, in order to strengthen the incentive mechanism of leading enterprises and cooperative organizations to bring farmers together and drive farmers, and to give full play to the role of government support funds. In various forms of cooperation based on land and forest rights, all contractors who enjoy financial investment or policy support should become shareholders. Encourage qualified financial funds, especially poverty alleviation funds, to be quantified to rural collective economic organizations and farmers, to invest in new agricultural business entities in the form of voluntary shareholding, to take special protection for the share of farmers' land management rights, and to explore the implementation of distribution mechanism of farmers' responsibility for profits and losses.

3.2.3.4 Stimulate the vitality of rural innovation and entrepreneurship.

Promote entrepreneurship and innovation of the rural masses, and cultivate new kinetic energy. Optimize the rural innovation and entrepreneurship environment, adhere to the marketization of the rural economy, further open up and invigorate, and rationally guide industrial and commercial capital to go to the countryside to start businesses.

(1) Improve the innovation and entrepreneurship service system.

Develop innovative and entrepreneurial support service platforms with various forms and sound service functions, and establish rural innovation and entrepreneurship parks and training bases to provide convenient and professional services for innovation and entrepreneurship of people returning to rural areas.

(2) Establish an incentive mechanism for innovation and entrepreneurship

Accelerate the incorporation of loans required for returning to rural areas to innovate and start businesses and carry out moderate-scale agricultural operations into the scope of the support of the national agricultural credit guarantee system. In order to attract more returnees to enter the park to start businesses, the standards for water and electricity used in the Returning Pioneer Park should be appropriately relaxed. In order to support the

development of new industries and formats in rural areas, all localities must determine a certain percentage of new construction land plan targets every year. Implement the tax reduction and fee reduction policies to support rural innovation and entrepreneurship.

3.3.2.5 Promote the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas.

Promoting the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas is the core content of the integrated development of urban and rural areas. To this end, the following aspects need to be strengthened:

First, promote the integrated development of urban and rural education. Strengthen the integrated planning and layout of urban and rural education. (In line with the principle of enrolling in the nearest place, taking the permanent population as the standard, carry out the urban-rural integrated planning and layout of educational resources, and strive to promote the reasonable flow of high-quality educational resources in urban and rural areas, and tilt towards rural schools.)

Second, speed up the construction of an employment service system that integrates urban and rural areas. Establish a unified urban and rural employment and unemployment registration system and employment assistance system; establish and improve a human resource market system supplemented by occupational intermediaries and state-owned public welfare institutions to fully protect the employment rights of urban and rural laborers and the right to employment of enterprises; provide free vocational training for urban and rural labor to improve their employment quality and skills.

Third, accelerate the construction of a social security system integrating urban and rural areas. With the overall goal of establishing a more equitable and sustainable social security system, we will consolidate and improve the results of the integration of urban and rural social security. The first is to speed up the social security coverage of migrants, and establish and improve a social security system that covers all members of society. The second is to focus on coordinating all members of the society and various security benefits, and establish a sound and more equitable and sustainable development social security system.

IV SUMMARY-PROSPECTS FOR RURAL REVITALIZATION

In short, for the people, relying on the people, and realizing that the revitalization results are shared by the people fully reflects the people's subjective status in rural revitalization. We firmly believe that in 2020, based on the basic formation of the institutional framework and policy system for rural revitalization, with the solid promotion of the party and the government and the joint efforts of the whole society, the expected goal of achieving phased results in rural revitalization by 2022 will be on schedule. Realization means that the institutional framework and policy system for rural revitalization have been initially sounded, and a modern agricultural system has been preliminarily established; the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas have been integrated and accelerated the initial formation of the development pattern, and the results of poverty alleviation have been further consolidated; the construction of beautiful ecological and livable villages has been firmly promoted; the urban-rural integration development system has been initially established, and the level of basic public services in rural areas has been further improved; the spiritual and cultural needs of farmers have basically been met; a modern rural governance system has been initially established. By 2035, decisive progress will be made in rural revitalization, that is, agricultural and rural modernization will be basically

achieved. Relative poverty has been further alleviated, and solid steps have been taken in common prosperity; urban-rural integrated development and rural governance systems and mechanisms have been improved; ecologically livable and beautiful villages have basically been realized. By 2050, rural areas will be fully rejuvenated, and agriculture will be strong, rural beauty, and farmers' wealth will be fully realized.

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