

The Original Contribution of Xi Jinping 'S Important Exposition on Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: Xi Jinping's important exposition on rural revitalization has distinct originality, pointing out that revitalizing the countryside and building a good countryside are determined by the mission of the Communist Party of China and the historical changes of the main contradictions in our society. Promoting Rural Revitalization is an important task for the construction of a strong agricultural country and the modernization of China, which can provide Chinese wisdom and Chinese programs for global rural governance. In the understanding of "what kind of countryside to build", we should clarify the new prospect of the countryside in the new era and the new tasks and objectives of the countryside construction in the new era. On the understanding of "how to build the countryside", this paper systematically expounds the fundamental guarantee, basic path and main motive force of promoting the strategy of rural revitalization, which provides strong theoretical support and spiritual strength for effectively solving the problems of "agriculture, countryside and farmers".

Key words: Xi Jinping, rural revitalization, originality

Revitalizing the countryside and building a good countryside are the unswerving goal of the Communist Party of China and the inevitable requirement of realizing the modernization of the country. Since the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping based on the overall strategic situation of national rejuvenation, the unprecedented changes in the world in a century and the historical orientation of the new stage of development, has put forward the strategy of rural rejuvenation, and has made a series of important expositions on it, systematically answering the questions of "why to build the countryside", "what kind of countryside to build" and "how to build the countryside". This has greatly improved the Party's understanding of the work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" and pushed the Party's work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" into a new stage. Therefore, in-depth study of Xi Jinping's original contribution to the important exposition of Rural Revitalization has important theoretical and practical significance for comprehensively promoting Rural Revitalization and Chinese-style agricultural and rural modernization in the new stage of development.

I. First, the understanding of "why to build the countryside" has reached a new height.

Revitalizing the countryside and building a good countryside are the constant pursuit of the Communist Party of China. Since the founding of New China, the Communist Party of China has put forward a series of ideas on "why to build the countryside" in the great practice of socialist modernization, such as "agriculture is fundamental, don't forget".^① "Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, rural stability is the foundation of the stability of the whole society, and the peasant problem has always been the fundamental issue of

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^① Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, Vol. 2, Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1994, p. 29.

China's revolution, construction and reform."^① "Solving the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers is related to the overall situation of building a well-off society in an all-round way."^② Etc. On this basis, Xi Jinping based on the overall strategic situation of national rejuvenation, the unprecedented changes in the world in the past century and the historical orientation of the new stage of development, combined with the work practice of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" since the new era, revealed the necessity and significance of implementing the strategy of rural rejuvenation and promoting rural rejuvenation in an all-round way. Thus, the Communist Party of China has reached a new height in its understanding of "why to build the countryside".

(1) Revitalizing the countryside and building a good countryside are determined by the mission of the Communist Party of China. In ancient times, China was an agricultural country that mainly cultivated land, and its agricultural production level was in the forefront of the world for a long time. Rural farmers accounted for the vast majority of the territory and population. After entering modern times, the repeated invasions of foreign powers and the cruel rule of domestic reactionary forces not only destroyed agricultural production, resulting in the gradual backwardness of agricultural production level in a vast agricultural country, but also greatly impacted the social culture and order in rural areas, hindered the improvement of farmers' lives, resulting in rural turbulence, dilapidation and poverty of farmers. Therefore, the rural problems in modern China were very prominent, and revitalizing and building the countryside was the inevitable choice of people of insight and progressive political forces at that time, while the Communist Party of China, which was determined to change the future and destiny of the people and the nation, took revitalizing and building the countryside as its mission. Xi Jinping pointed out that "since the founding of our Party, it has been an important mission to rely on farmers and seek happiness for hundreds of millions of farmers". From the period of democratic revolution to the period of socialist revolution and construction, he completed land reform and vigorously promoted mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production, built water conservancy projects and developed rural collective economy. From the new period of reform and opening up to the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, to the abolition of agricultural taxes, the implementation of rural cooperative medical insurance, the development of a new socialist countryside, and since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "comprehensively deepen rural reform, accelerate agricultural modernization, and accelerate the construction of beautiful and livable villages".^③ The work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" carried out by the Communist Party of China in different historical periods has fully proved this point. Therefore, the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization and the comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization are the concrete embodiment and practical action of the CPC's mission of revitalizing and building the countryside in the new era, as well as the inheritance and development of the CPC's long-term accumulated experience in the work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers".

(2) Revitalizing the countryside and building a good countryside are determined by the historical changes of the main contradictions in our society. Since the reform and opening up, after decades of modernization, China's socialist cause has made tremendous achievements, not only the total economic output has steadily ranked second in the world, the quality of economic development and the level of scientific and technological development have steadily improved, the ability of independent innovation has been continuously enhanced, but also the people's living conditions have been greatly improved, and the material and spiritual and cultural needs have been greatly met. Therefore, the main social contradictions in our country have undergone historic changes, that is, "the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced and inadequate development". The historical changes of social contradictions determine that China must focus on solving the problem of insufficient development imbalance in "agriculture, countryside and farmers". In fact, there are many problems in "agriculture, countryside and farmers" that affect the further development of agriculture and rural areas and farmers' pursuit of a better life, such as "unbalanced development between urban and rural areas, inadequate rural

^① Jiang Zemin on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2002, 117.

^② Hu Jintao: Holding High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Striving for the New Victory of Building a Well-off Society in an All-round Way — Report at the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China [J].

^③ Xijiping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, p. 239.

development".^①"The hollowing out of villages, the empty nest of farmers and the aging of farmers are increasing", "the failure of good moral norms, public order and good customs", "the low degree of farmers' organization and weak collective consciousness", and the lack of grass-roots Party organizations in rural areas.^②Etc. These problems have the characteristics of universality and systematicness, which requires the Party and the state to solve these problems comprehensively and systematically. Therefore, Xi Jinping put forward the strategy of Rural Revitalization, which comprehensively and systematically revitalizes and builds the countryside from the aspects of economy, politics, culture, society, ecology and Party building.

(3) Promoting Rural Revitalization is an important task for the construction of a strong agricultural country and the modernization of China. "A strong country must first strengthen agriculture, and only when agriculture is strong can country be strong". The construction of a strong agricultural country is an important part and inevitable requirement of the construction of a strong modern country, and "rural modernization is the inherent requirement and necessary condition for the construction of a strong agricultural country, and the construction of livable, livable and beautiful countryside is the proper meaning of a strong agricultural country". Therefore, promoting rural revitalization and building a strong agricultural country is an important strategic plan for building a strong socialist modernization country, and "comprehensively promoting rural revitalization is an important task for building a strong agricultural country in the new era".^③ Chinese-style modernization is a comprehensive modernization, which naturally includes rural modernization. In the process of reform and opening up in the past few decades, the level of urbanization in China has been significantly improved, and rural modernization has also made significant progress, but compared with cities, it is obviously lagging behind, public services and infrastructure construction are relatively deficient, and there are many historical, developmental and systematic problems. Therefore, "the most arduous and arduous task of building a socialist modern country in an all-round way is still in the countryside", and promoting rural revitalization is an important task of Chinese-style modernization.

(4) Promoting Rural Revitalization can provide China's wisdom and China's plan for global rural governance. Rural problems are not unique to China. In the process of promoting modernization, many countries, especially western developed countries, are also facing rural problems such as shrinking and aging rural population, hollowing and marginalization of agricultural production, destruction of rural ecological environment, decline of rural culture, unbalanced and uncoordinated development of urban and rural areas. pointed out that the "rural disease" caused by rural recession is "a common challenge facing the whole world". However, many countries have not solved these rural problems well. China has the responsibility of a big country and the ambition to contribute wisdom and strength to global governance. If we can provide Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to solve rural problems, it will undoubtedly enhance China's international status and promote world peace and development. Before the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the strategy of rural revitalization, a series of actions to build and solve rural problems, such as the construction of township enterprises, the construction of new countryside and rural cooperative medical insurance, and the implementation of targeted poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, have become models and examples for many countries to learn from. Therefore, although the historical background, social system and development opportunities of China are different from those of other countries in the world, the worldwide characteristics of rural problems determine that "China's success in the cause of rural revitalization is itself a major contribution to the world".^④

II. Second, it has opened up a new realm in the understanding of "what kind of countryside to build".

^①Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, p. 3.

^②Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 235-236.

^③Xi Jinping at the Central Rural Work Conference, emphasized anchoring the goal of building a strong agricultural country and earnestly grasping agricultural and rural work [J]. Rural Electrification, 2023 (01).

^④Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, p. 240.

Xi Jinping On the basis of inheriting and developing the theory of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" of Marx and Engels and the traditional Chinese thought of "agriculture-based", thoroughly summarized the rich achievements of the theory and practice of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" since the founding of the Communist Party of China, and systematically explained the scientific connotation of the strategy of rural revitalization, thus opening up a new realm for the Communist Party of China in the understanding of "what kind of countryside to build".

(1) The image of the general requirement of "twenty words" depicts a brand-new picture of the countryside in the new era. Starting from the overall layout of socialist modernization construction, Xi Jinping put forward the general requirements of "industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance and affluent life" for rural construction in the new era. The general requirements of "twenty words" conform to the new trend of economic and social development and rural construction, and respond to the new expectations of farmers for a better life. Xi Jinping put "industrial prosperity" in the first place, which shows that this is the focus of rural revitalization and the key to solving various contradictions and problems in rural areas. At present, the rural areas are declining in many ways, and the population is constantly flowing to the cities, which is rooted in the problems of rural economy, and it is difficult for farmers to maintain their lives in the countryside. Some scholars have pointed out that in the process of promoting modernization, whether in western developed countries or developing countries, there is an obvious situation of "rural economic recession, farmers are difficult to survive, and have to move to cities".^① At the same time, there are still some problems in China's rural industry, such as single structure, low level of science and technology, and difficulty in meeting market demand. Therefore, Xi Jinping put forward the requirement of "industrial prosperity", which is to fundamentally improve and revitalize the rural industry, and realize the revolutionary transformation and high-quality development of the rural industry. If we want to solve the important problem of rural population loss, retain farmers and even attract some urban residents and university graduates to return to rural life, we should not only "industrial prosperity", which can provide more adequate and good employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, but also "ecological livability". The countryside should have a good ecological environment and living environment, not just "clean and tidy village". Obviously, the construction requirement of "ecological livability" Xi Jinping put forward by reflects the villagers' new pursuit of a better rural life, and reflects 's new understanding and new ideas of rural construction of ecological civilization. In view of the failure of excellent moral norms and the spread of bad customs in the countryside, Xi Jinping put forward the construction requirements of "rural culture". "Rural customs" is a collection of rural customs, social customs, family customs, peasant living habits and behavior styles, including rural customs covering the whole rural customs and customs involving families and peasant groups. Xi Jinping attaches great importance to the construction of spiritual civilization in rural areas, pointing out that "rural revitalization should not only shape, but also cast the soul", and "cultivate civilized rural customs, good family customs and simple folk customs".^② This is Xi Jinping's specific requirement for the construction of "rural culture" and a new regulation for the goal of the construction of rural spiritual civilization. Rural governance is an important part of national governance, which is a systematic and institutional governance of rural economy, politics, culture, society, ecology and other aspects. Rural management is only one aspect of rural governance. Xi Jinping put forward the construction requirement of "effective governance", which is obviously an innovative development of "democratic management" in rural areas. "Effective governance" means that the countryside is governed comprehensively and effectively, that the ability of rural governance is improved, and that the rural governance system combining autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue is improved. Therefore, "effective governance" is not only the result and effect of rural governance, but also the proper state and appearance of rural governance, which can effectively guarantee the smooth progress of rural revitalization. After decades of construction and development after the reform and opening up, the people's material life and spiritual and cultural life have been significantly improved. Especially since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, with the steady development of the economy and the building of a well-off society in an all-round way,

^① Wang Xiaoyi, Anier. Rural Revitalization with Chinese Characteristics from a Global Perspective: Institutional Advantages and Action Paths [J]. Sociological Research, 2022 (05).

^② Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, p. 231.

people's living standards have been further improved, and many people's hands have changed from well-off to well-off, while farmers with relatively low incomes also hope to live a relatively well-off life both materially and spiritually and culturally. Xi Jinping put forward the construction requirement of "living a rich life", which echoes the appeal of the broad masses of farmers. In a word, the general requirement of "twenty words" Xi Jinping put forward by is based on the national and local conditions, is a scientific guide to solve the problems of rural development in a targeted and systematic way, and is a brand-new description of the rural landscape in the new era.

(2) The strategic goal of realizing agricultural and rural modernization and building a strong agricultural country has clearly defined the new tasks and objectives of rural construction in the new era. As early as the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China established the strategic goal of realizing agricultural modernization and the national economic construction policy in the order of agriculture and light industry. After the reform and opening up, the reform of rural economic system, the rise of township enterprises, the development and promotion of agricultural science and technology, the exemption of agricultural tax and the construction of new socialist countryside have effectively promoted the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. However, until the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the task of agricultural and rural modernization is far from being completed, its development is relatively lagging behind, and there are many shortcomings. However, agricultural and rural modernization is a major task related to the realization of the goal of the second century, which determines the quality of national modernization. Therefore, in order to lay a good foundation for national modernization and smoothly achieve the goal of the second century, put forward the strategic goal of realizing agricultural and rural modernization and building a strong agricultural country. This clarifies the new tasks and objectives of rural construction in the new era. At the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, put agricultural modernization and rural modernization together for the first time, and proposed to accelerate agricultural and rural modernization, which obviously deepened and enriched the Party's understanding of "what kind of countryside to build". Since then, has repeatedly stressed the important position of agricultural and rural modernization in the overall situation of national modernization on different occasions. With the realization of the goal of the first century's struggle and the comprehensive promotion of a strong socialist modernization country, Xi Jinping put forward the strategic plan of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization and accelerating the construction of a strong agricultural country at the Central Rural Work Conference in December 2022. He pointed out that "a strong country must first strengthen agriculture, and only a strong agriculture can make the country strong." Without an agricultural power, there would be no whole modern power. "Agricultural development is indispensable to meet the people's needs for a better life, achieve high-quality development and consolidate the foundation of national security." "The realization of agricultural "rural modernization is the inherent requirement and necessary condition for building a strong agricultural country".^① Rural revitalization, with the overall goal of realizing agricultural and rural modernization, is "a basic project for building a strong agricultural country".^② This shows that the construction of a strong agricultural country is an upgraded version of the realization of agricultural and rural modernization, and the ultimate goal of realizing agricultural and rural modernization is to lay a solid foundation for a strong modern country and build a strong agricultural country covering strong agriculture, beautiful countryside and rich farmers. This further deepens and enriches the Party's understanding of "what kind of countryside to build", and provides scientific guidance for solving the problems of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" in depth and comprehensively, and carrying out the work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" in a targeted and targeted manner.

III. Third, the understanding of "how to build the countryside" has entered a new stage.

The strategy of Rural Revitalization is not only a major practical issue concerning the overall situation of

^① Xi Jinping at the Central Rural Work Conference, emphasized anchoring the goal of building a strong agricultural country and earnestly grasping agricultural and rural work [J]. Rural Electrification, 2023 (01).

^② "Striving to compose a chapter of Chinese-style modernization in Guangxi-General Secretary 's important speech on Guangxi's inspection is inspiring and inspiring", People's Daily, 2023-12-17.

socialist modernization, but also an important measure to thoroughly change the face of rural development and comprehensively promote the quality and efficiency of rural construction. In order to smoothly promote the strategy of rural revitalization, Xi Jinping based on the overall completion of the battle against poverty and the strategic goal of realizing the modernization of agriculture and rural areas and building a strong agricultural country, faces the challenges and problems existing in the rural construction in the new era, and systematically expounds the fundamental guarantee, basic path and main motive force of promoting the strategy of rural revitalization. Thus, the Communist Party of China has entered a new stage of development in its understanding of "how to build the countryside".

(1) Fundamental guarantee: Strengthen and improve the Party's leadership over Rural Revitalization. "The key to doing well in rural areas and realizing rural revitalization lies in the Party". Since the shift of the focus of work to the countryside in the revolutionary era, the Communist Party of China has firmly established its leadership over rural work and formed a major principle for the Party to manage rural work. The strategy of Rural Revitalization is another new rural work measure of great significance after the battle against poverty, and its effective implementation has new and higher requirements for the system and mechanism of the Party's leadership of rural work, rural grass-roots Party organizations and cadres. However, in some places, the system and mechanism of the Party leading rural work and the grass-roots Party organizations in rural areas are not perfect, and some cadres lack the enthusiasm and ability to carry out rural work. Therefore, in order to effectively implement the strategy of rural revitalization, first of all, we should improve the system and mechanism of the Party's leadership in rural work. Xi Jinping proposed to establish a "leadership system of rural work under the overall and unified leadership of the Party Committee, the responsibility of the government and the overall coordination of the rural work departments of the Party Committee" horizontally, and to establish a working mechanism of three-level division of responsibilities among the central, provincial, municipal and county levels vertically. Secondly, we should strengthen the Party building in rural areas in an all-round way. Rural grass-roots party organizations are undoubtedly the core of leadership of all organizations and work in rural areas, and because of this, we must strengthen the political construction, organizational construction and style construction of rural grass-roots party organizations, and focus on solving the problems of weakness, laxity and corruption in rural grass-roots party organizations, so as to build rural grass-roots party organizations into a strong battle fortress. Thirdly, we should build a contingent of rural cadres who understand agriculture and love rural peasants. "Promoting the overall revitalization of the countryside depends on people". No matter how good the strategy of Rural Revitalization is, it also depends on the cadres of rural work to implement it conscientiously. Therefore, to do a good job in the construction of rural cadres is a key step to effectively implement the strategy of rural revitalization. Xi Jinping pointed out that in order to strengthen the training, allocation, management and use of rural cadres, we should "take the front-line training in rural areas as an important way to train cadres, and form the employment orientation of the flow of talents to the grass-roots level in rural areas".^① For the border rural areas, stressed the need to "optimize the system of appointing the first secretary and task force to key villages, send the village team down, and train local cadres".^②

(2) The basic path is to take the road of revitalizing the socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics and comprehensively revitalize the industry, talent, culture, ecology and organization of the countryside. The road of revitalizing the socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics is a new plan and path for to systematically solve the problems of agriculture, countryside and farmers, realize the modernization of agriculture and countryside, and realize the common prosperity of farmers, which is based on the achievements and experiences of the work of agriculture, countryside and farmers since the reform and opening up, and based on the new historical orientation of the work of agriculture, countryside and farmers in the new era. It fully embodies the nature, purpose and historical responsibility of the Communist Party of China, conforms to China's national conditions and the concrete reality of the work of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" in the new era, and meets the needs of rural

^①Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 220, 223, 226, 229, 261-262, 263.

^②When listening to the work reports of the Party Committee, the government and the Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, emphasized that we should firmly grasp the strategic position of Xinjiang in the overall situation of the country and better build a beautiful Xinjiang in the process of Chinese-style modernization [J]. Nationalities of China, 2023 (09).

and socialist modernization construction in the new era. Xi Jinping guided by the issue of "agriculture, countryside and farmers", and in accordance with the overall layout of "five in one" and the general requirements of "twenty words", pointed out that the first step in revitalizing the socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics is to integrate urban and rural areas, that is, to realize the integration of urban and rural infrastructure and public service facilities, rationalize the mechanism of urban and rural factor flow, and promote urban and rural economy. So as to realize the mutual promotion of industry and agriculture and the complementarity between urban and rural areas. Secondly, we should take the road of common prosperity, that is, on the one hand, we should consolidate and improve the basic rural management system, on the other hand, we should vigorously develop the rural economy, including strengthening the rural collective economy, developing various forms of scale management, and cultivating new agricultural management subjects. Thirdly, we should take the road of promoting agriculture by quality, that is, to optimize the rural economic structure and build a modern agricultural industry system, production system and management system mainly by deepening the structural reform of agricultural supply side, so as to revitalize agriculture on the basis of improving the quality of agricultural products. The fourth is to take the road of rural green development, that is, on the one hand, to further transform agricultural production and vigorously develop rural economy by green development, on the other hand, to practice green lifestyle by dealing with the relationship between economic development and ecological environmental protection and renovating rural human settlements. The fifth is to take the road of prosperity of rural culture, that is, to excavate, inherit and innovate excellent local culture, strengthen ideological and political education of farmers, enrich their spiritual life, change customs and establish civilized local customs. Sixth, we should take the road of good governance in rural areas, that is, to establish and improve the modern rural social governance system under the leadership of Party committees, government responsibility, social coordination, public participation and legal protection, and to improve the rural governance system combining autonomy, rule of law and rule of virtue. The seventh is to take the road of poverty reduction with Chinese characteristics, that is, to fight against poverty accurately, to improve the quality of poverty alleviation in the first place, to stimulate the endogenous power of the poor and enhance their development capacity as fundamental measures, to strengthen organizational leadership, to adhere to precise policies, to seek practical results and to seek truth from facts.^①

The road of revitalizing the socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics is the only way to comprehensively revitalize the industry, talent, culture, ecology and organization of the countryside, and to realize the comprehensive revitalization of the industry, talent, culture, ecology and organization of the countryside is the inevitable choice to take the road of revitalizing the socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping pointed out that the comprehensive revitalization of rural industry is to promote the integration and development of rural primary, secondary and tertiary industries, build a rural industrial system, and ensure national food security. To revitalize rural talents in an all-round way is to vigorously develop human capital, vigorously cultivate new agricultural management subjects, stabilize the confidence of rural personnel, and ensure that all kinds of talents can build safely in rural areas and give full play to their wisdom, so as to form a virtuous circle of rural talents, land, capital and industry convergence. To revitalize rural culture in an all-round way is to strengthen the ideological and moral construction and public cultural construction in rural areas, fully tap the ideological concepts, humanistic spirit and moral norms contained in traditional farming culture, and cultivate civilized rural customs, good family customs and simple folk customs. To revitalize rural ecology in an all-round way is to adhere to green development, comprehensively renovate rural human settlements, improve rural living facilities and create a good rural ecology. To revitalize rural organizations in an all-round way is to build strong rural grass-roots Party organizations, vigorously develop rural economic cooperation organizations, deepen villagers' autonomy, and establish and improve the modern rural social governance system.^②

(3) The main driving force is to comprehensively deepen agricultural and rural reform and vigorously promote agricultural science and technology innovation. Agricultural supply-side structural reform is an important part of deepening supply-side structural reform and an important driving force to improve the quality and efficiency of agricultural production. Xi Jinping pointed out that based on people's concern about the safety of

^①Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, p. 257.

^②Xi Jinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 268-269.

agricultural products, the structural reform of agricultural supply side should put increasing the supply of green and high-quality agricultural products in a prominent position, optimize the structure of agricultural production and the layout of production areas, and pay close attention to the standardized production of agricultural products and the supervision of quality and safety. At the same time, we should optimize the agricultural supply policy, do a good job in the formation mechanism of grain prices and the storage system, ensure the safety of grain rations and the harm to farmers caused by low grain prices, reform the corn storage system, digest the policy-oriented grain stocks, improve the agricultural subsidy system, develop moderate scale operation, and attach importance to supporting ordinary farmers and new farmers'cooperative organizations.

Promoting the strategy of rural revitalization can not be separated from reform, and realizing rural modernization can not be separated from reform, which is an important magic weapon and driving force for rural revitalization. Xi Jinping pointed out that deepening rural reform must be based on the integration of urban and rural areas, planning urban and rural reform as a whole, and building the institutional mechanism and policy system of urban-rural integration and development. To build the institutional mechanism of urban-rural integration and development, we must first build a new agricultural management system and develop the diversification of agricultural management on the basis of adhering to family management. Secondly, we should give farmers more property rights, safeguard farmers'land contractual management rights according to law, and protect the rights of members of farmers' collective economic organizations and the usufructuaryrights of farmers'homestead. Thirdly, we should protect the wage interests of migrant workers, ensure that farmers share the value-added benefits of land fairly, improve the agricultural insurance system, coordinate the balanced allocation of compulsory education resources in urban and rural areas, integrate the old-age insurance, medical insurance and minimum living security system of urban and rural residents, and sort out various reform measures to form an overall "playing routine". At the same time, emphasized that the bottom line of deepening rural reform should not be the collapse of collective ownership of rural land, the reduction of arable land, the weakening of grain production capacity and the damage to farmers'interests.^①

IV. Conclusion

The strategy of Rural Revitalization is a new strategy to comprehensively solve the "three rural" problems and realize the new upgrading of agricultural and rural development, which is bound to be full of hardships and new challenges. Xi Jinping's important exposition on Rural Revitalization not only makes the Communist Party of China reach a new level in solving the "three rural" issues, but also provides ideological guidance, policy guidance and action guidance for effectively promoting the strategy of Rural Revitalization in the new era. With the deepening of the strategy of Rural Revitalization, Xi Jinping's important exposition on Rural Revitalization will continue to be enriched and developed, thus providing continuous and powerful theoretical support and spiritual strength for the thorough solution of the "three rural" issues.

^①Xijinping. On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers. Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 201 and 263.