A double logic analysis of rural security

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Abstract. Since the launch of the rural revitalization strategy, the heat of rural revitalization has intensified. However, the study of rural agricultural modernization or urban-rural integration development is not without the premise of rural security. Therefore, there are obstacles, this paper takes the lead in analyzing the internal and external logic of rural security, and provides a reference for realizing rural security, health and sustainable development.

1. One introduction

Most of the current research on China's rural revitalization strategy focuses on the realization of the path, and the research on the six parts of rural security is also mainly scattered in the use of culture, ecology, and resources to promote the implementation of rural revitalization path, Zhao Jinke and others focus on discussing the significant value of ecological security in rural revitalization and puts forward the problems faced by the environmental regeneration of the countryside and the path of solution. From Gao Xiaojin's perspective, she believes that previous research in this direction has always been divided to look at each sub-direction, thus weakening the comprehensive analysis of the internal and external logic of rural culture, the whole picture, and the path of revitalization. Chen Haohua discusses and researches the utilization of pastoral cultural tourism resources in Yunnan from the perspective of location resource advantage. Ding Qiaoying and others reanalyzed the linkage synergy between rural economy and rural logistics in the context of rural revitalization.[1]

In summary, it can be seen that whether for the full use of rural resources, ecology, etc. to achieve the goal of rural revitalization, or the use of other forms of economic and cultural revitalization, the essence is too much focus on the word revitalization, China's rural revitalization of the vision is to 2035, rural revitalization has made decisive progress, the modernization of agriculture and rural areas realized. Many scholars take revitalization as the central axis and the innovation of ways and means as the focus of discussion, to a certain extent neglecting whether the state of the countryside in the process of development is safe, whether the villagers living in this country in the process of revitalization are sufficiently secured, and neglecting the essence of the human state of life. The social structure of our country has always been a binary division, and since 1978, when the reform and opening up of urbanization were carried out, although the urbanization as a whole has been good, but under the advancement of the climax stage of urbanization, there has been no lack of social problems such as violent demolition and relocation, the problem of arable land is rapidly diminishing, and the problem of land resources, air pollution, light pollution and other ecological problems are emerging.

The direction of domestic scholars' attention has not yet been shifted to rural security, so the author believes that in this major development, it is difficult to guarantee the security of the dualistic structure of the countryside by monolithic protection. Therefore, this paper intends to start by adhering to the humanistic principle, taking the relationship between rural security and rural revitalization as the external logic, and the realization path of rural security as the internal logic, to study the counteracting force of rural security in rural revitalization, which provides a reference to avoid possible unfavorable events in the process of rural revitalization.

2. External logic: Pathways to building rural security

The proposal of rural security is inextricably linked to the construction of rural revitalization and the integrated development of urban and rural areas. In terms of pastoral resources, since November 1978, 18 farmers in Xiaogang Village have taken the lead in implementing the "Great Packetization", which is "dividing the land into households and contracting the production to the households", which has set off a change in the rights of farmers to land resources in China. The continuous advancement of the rural land management system at the primary level has increased the motivation of the masses, led to the development of Fengyang, and set an example for the whole country. The continuous progress of the rural land management system has increased the motivation of the people, and has not only brought development to Fengyang, but also set an example for the whole country, providing highly instructive...

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experimental results, and providing sufficient human and material resources for the subsequent development and construction of rural and urban areas. The unscientific allocation and utilization of resources by the state is undoubtedly a kind of "artificial use of insecurity" of resources. Artificial insecurity of use even plays a decisive role in the latter. From the perspective of rural revitalization and urban-rural integration and development, taking rural cultural security as an example, it is well known that rural communities are the protagonists of rural revitalization and urban-rural integration and development, and revitalizing rural communities means realizing the transformation from "administrative arrangements" to "activating society". Only when this logical shift is from "administrative arrangement" to "activation of security from the macro perspective. At the same time, purpose and grasps the critical positioning of rural security will inevitably rise. The country's sense of insecurity will also rise. Based on this, we know that rural security, rural revitalization, and urban-rural integration and development, although involving the countryside, townships, and cities, still belong to a social matrix system. However, the present situation still presents a binary split structure. The two have both independent characteristics and relative closure, but we cannot deny the "coupling and resonance" in the characteristics of the two forms. Therefore, whether it is deepening the understanding of rural security and building a rural security system, or rural revitalization and urban-rural integration and development, they all influence each other, penetrate each other, and are inextricably linked. All strategies and planning with a rural element are inseparable from rural security.

3. Internal logic: The beginning and end of rural security

The external logic of rural security presents the basis of its existence, power mechanism, and construction purpose and grasps the critical positioning of rural security from the macro perspective. At the same time, I will study and explore another logic of rural security from the micro perspective. From the viewpoint of the internal logic of rural security, the reason why the author puts forward rural security stems from the "insecurity" phenomenon exposed in the current rural revitalization, including the "profit-oriented" rural ecology and resources, the "capitalization" of rural economy and society, the "capitalization" of rural information, and the "capitalization" of the rural economy and society. These include the "profit-oriented" phenomenon of rural ecology and resources, the "capitalization" of rural ecology and society, and the "pseudo-urbanization" of rural information and culture, which are also the logical starting point of this paper. Of course, rural security should be a beautiful state, and it is also a signpost for us to move forward. We hope that the rural ecology and resources tend to be green and healthy; we hope that the rural economy and society are vernacular and have a sense of neighborliness; we hope that the rural information and culture are humanized and traditional. From the proposal of rural security to what we hope to achieve, the driving mechanism is still mainly the social governance and grass-roots autonomy mentioned in the previous article, which is also the unification of the rule of law, the power of morality, and the control of independence. Only in this way can the countryside be made safe, and the country's revitalization can make bold and reassuring strides forward.

3.1. Logical starting point: "Insecurity" exposed in rural revitalization

3.1.1 "Profitization" of rural ecology and resources

Since the reform and opening up, China's urbanization and industrialization sped by leaps and bounds. The development of urbanization makes China's real estate industry increasingly hot; many cities around the suburbs and counties have to follow suit, building high-rise buildings, some of which belong to illegal construction, some of which belong to the "small property rights," these illegal buildings on the rural ecology and resources cannot be ignored. Of course, the cause of the problem is very complex. Still, the reason why these illegal developers do not do it for the sake of those who lose silver and then promote the ecology of the countryside and the resources of the "tend to profit," here tend to profit refers to those who have the power to dominate the ecology of the countryside and the resources of the local tend to satisfy, there care to benefit! This means that those who have the power to control the local ecology and resources in the countryside will directly destroy the green ecology and resources. The destruction of rural ecology and resources is caused by these external "money and power transactions" and the impact on rural production.

Taking the countryside of Jiangsu Province as an example, in 2018, the actual average amount of pesticides and fertilizers per hectare of land in Jiangsu Province was 15.29 kg and 639.77 kg, the number of pesticides is more than five times higher than that of the pilot standard of the National Ecological Demonstration Zone (less than 3 kg per hectare). The average amount of fertilizers per hectare is about two times higher than the safe upper limit of the developed country's regulations (225 kg per hectare). The average amount of fertilizer per hectare is about 2.84 times higher than developed countries' safety limit (225 kg/ha). Although the local government and the state are constantly regulating the situation, it is still difficult to change the soil pollution situation that has already been formed. In addition, some township and village enterprises think that "the sky is the limit" and take the green ecology and natural resources as the price of their development, which affects our country's not-so-abundant water and soil resources seriously and causes irreversible harm to the natural ecology. This series of events are not the same subject but are driven by profit, and then the countryside ecology and resources to take the
"individualism" of the "profit-oriented" use of this phenomenon occurs frequently in this materialistic era, the countryside can be Security is indeed worthy of our consideration.[12]

3.1.2 "Capitalization" of the rural economy and society

Rural economic security refers to a good state where the rural economic environment can adapt to and meet its development needs. In China's typical dichotomous social structure, China's urban financial security and China's rural economic security together constitute China's national economic security. At present, the wave of rural revitalization has blown the capital owners who once gained rich profits from urbanization to the countryside.[13] The purpose of the national policy and the starting point of the plan is very reasonable and scientific, trying to adopt the mode of the first to get rich to drive the latter to get rich, but due to the control of the endless desires, this group of capital owners who get rich first try to continue to cut off the economic, cultural and quality of the villagers who are "relatively backward" in the countryside. Backward villagers in the countryside to cut leek-style harvesting, most of the policy favor they first received as a remarkable result of their ability, and thus exacerbate the individual's self-righteousness, but also on the rural economy to produce a reverse of the development of the power. This is a danger to rural economic security and a deviation from China's ultimate goal of shared prosperity; this "capitalist" style of practice should be strangled in the cradle of the "daydream."

The analysis of rural social security in this paper mainly takes the alienation of interpersonal relationships as an example. In the traditional agrarian society, the local flavor is the foundation of the interpersonal network in the rural acquaintance society, on which the geographic relationship determines the fundamental relationship of the rural community. Still, since the reform and opening up, the rural population's movement gradually broke the agrarian society's isolation and independence.[7] The urban culture gradually influences the rural community, and the values of the rural community also converge with the importance of the urban society. However, due to the lag in the development of the agrarian society in all aspects, the rural population looks up to the urban community, and the rural values full of local flavor have been cultivated since childhood. Under such an environment, it is difficult for the rural population to take the best and discard the worst urban values. Due to the more mature marketization of the urban society, the rural population has gradually abandoned the original honest and straightforward principles of morality and ethics, and even their values have progressively become "marketized," and their treatment of others has become more capitalistic, with materialism and interests as the priority.

3.1.3 The "hostilization" of rural information and culture

This paper analyzes rural information security from the active and passive two levels. The functional point of view of rural information security is mainly reflected in the rural social population in rural information security when used to the new crown epidemic to achieve adequate control of the flow of people and the trajectory to grasp our country quickly established a national standard health code. Still, in the rapid application of information technology software to carry out effective social governance, at the same time, we ignore an essential group in the countryside; this group is a simple group of people who can not afford to buy the most popular, even in the city hand a smartphone. Effective social governance at the same time, we have overlooked a significant group in the countryside; this group is simple, scrimping to spare to buy one of the most popular, and even the city hand a smartphone, the convenience of information technology never seems to be reflected in their lives, and the opposite is true, due to the strict requirements of the epidemic control departments for the health code, making a little "outdated." On the contrary, due to the stringent requirements of health codes by local epidemic control departments, the "outdated" old generation in the countryside has fallen into a deep well where it is difficult to move around. From a passive point of view, although the mobile Internet will be closely linked to town informationization and rural informationization, the population of urban society and the population of agrarian society for the screening ability of the overwhelming advertisements are vastly different, according to the newly released "China's telecommunication network fraud analysis report" shows that the current telecommunication network fraud of the main population including the elderly and the population in rural areas, the development and application of such information technology for older people in traditional agrarian society may be the most important thing. This development and application of information technology may need to be improved for older people in traditional rural communities[9].

Rural culture is currently a subject of more research on rural security issues, but also a topic of more significant concern to society; as of the end of 2020, although China's urbanization rate has exceeded 60%, the majority of people from the farmers' knees to the towns, so their thinking, cultural concepts are still retained in our country's more traditional vernacular culture. Therefore, the rural culture of the change of customs is also directly affecting Their sensitive nerves; Song Suwen criticized the "one-size-fits-all" model of the ban on artillery, and he, like many others, believed that the adoption of a one-size-fits-all approach to traditional folk culture is not only a disregard for folk culture but also blasphemy against conventional culture. Protecting the environment is what the people want, but killing traditional culture in the name of protecting the environment is undoubtedly exacerbating the "hostile" development of rural culture towards the population of...
the countryside and the people moving from the country to the towns and cities, which is not a sign of the security of rural culture.

4. Conclusions

Rural security is a prerequisite for rural revitalization; rural revitalization is the basis for rural security; rural security and rural revitalization promote and motivate each other. The core of rural security lies in the unity of the ecological, resource, economic, social, information, and cultural security of the entire rural system, which is not just a tiny rural security limited to a certain point but emphasizes the comprehensive, coordinated and unified security of the countryside. Therefore, from the perspective of rural governance, rural security should evolve in tandem with rural revitalization, and the natural pattern of rural security should include the greening of rural ecology and resources, the localization of economy and society, and the humanization of information and culture. The realization path of rural security is mainly to institutionalize and legalize the security of rural ecology, resources, economy, society, news, and culture as soon as possible and to improve people's attention to rural security and deepen their understanding of rural security through a series of activities such as policy propaganda and explanation, etc. In the current mobile Internet era, the heat is a significant indicator, and we should give full play to the public opinion supervision of netizens and take institutionalized + general security as a means to improve rural security. Rural security adopts the mode of institutionalization and publicization to ensure the realization of its security goals.

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