

## Research on the Governance of Rural Ecological Environment in Ganzhou City

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### Abstract

*With the rapid development of the rural economy, environmental problems have become increasingly prominent, mainly reflected in environmental pollution and resource destruction. However, the rural ecological environment governance has the dilemma of low governance efficiency, no scientific methods, and low people's enthusiasm. Therefore, to carry out research on the dilemma and countermeasures of my country's ecological environment governance from the multiple perspectives will promote the solution of rural environmental problems. Based on this, this article starts from the difficulties faced by the rural ecological environment in Ganzhou, especially the environmental governance, and analyzes the challenges and difficulties faced by the three main entities of our country's government, market, and the public in the process of ecological environmental governance. At the same time, it aims at the construction of mechanisms and systems to make the division of powers and responsibilities of multiple subjects more clear, and promote the implementation of multiple co-governance.*

**Keywords:** rural ecological environment governance, ecological civilization, pluralistic coordination and co-governance

### Introduction

Looking at the current domestic situation, the party and the state attach great

importance to the governance of the rural ecological environment, and emphasize the need to vigorously carry out rectification work, so as to enhance the people's living well-being. Therefore, it is imperative to establish and promote the cooperative governance system of multiple subjects in the rural ecological environment. Based on the study of the ecological environment remediation experience of the diverse subjects in western developed countries, this paper has an in-depth understanding of the establishment and realization of the rural ecological environment system, and believes that this system can provide reference and reference for the governance of the rural ecological environment in our country. Efficiently promote the process of my country's rural ecological environment governance.

## **1. Overview of the Theory of Rural Ecological Environment Governance**

### **1.1 Rural ecological environment governance**

The governance of rural ecological environment essentially includes evaluating and implementing sustainable environmental policies, and establishing a strong interactive relationship between man and nature. To understand its nature, it must be compared with the government. The governance of the social environment and natural environment including life, atmosphere, water, soil and other environments is the main definition of the governance of rural ecological environment. The governance of rural ecological environment aims to realize the greening and beautification of rural areas through the treatment of domestic waste pollution, agricultural non-point source pollution, air pollution, water pollution, and toilet pollution, etc., so that the rural ecological environment can be effectively improved, and the rural appearance can be improved. Change the outlook so that the living environment of farmers can be reversed from destruction to protection. This article mainly discusses the treatment of rural domestic garbage, sewage treatment, livestock pollution treatment, industrial pollution and agricultural non-point source pollution treatment.

### **1.2 Overview of environmental governance theory**

Air, water, soil and other pollution, as well as the greenhouse effect, are all

environmental remediation issues that need to be solved urgently in my country. However, there are many problems in the process of environmental remediation. Among them, multi-sectoral coordination is difficult, public environmental protection participation is low, and environmental protection. The strong concealment of information is the most prominent problem, and the emergence of these problems has also exposed that the original government-led environmental governance model has been unable to meet the needs of the development of the times. Therefore, the innovation of environmental remediation model is the key direction of the next environmental remediation work. The innovation of the environmental remediation model first needs to consider my country's own environmental characteristics and governance forms, integrating its own advantages and disadvantages, and combining successful international experience. This is currently the most effective and scientific work path.

Throughout the successful cases of rural ecological environmental governance in western countries, cooperative environmental governance is widely recognized and used, and it is also agreed that this model is a policy strategy with strong resolution, which is very worthy of reference and learning. Integrating the suggestions and countermeasures of various social organizations, citizens, and the government, and formulating formal or informal management measures based on the research results is a broad definition of cooperative environmental governance. To put it simply, this kind of governance means that the public sector and the private sector are effectively combined, and the two parties collaborate to achieve the goal of rural environmental governance.

In recent years, due to environmental incidents, there has been more and more widespread social concern, which also proves that citizens' environmental awareness has gradually increased. At the same time, my country's environmental governance tools and environmental governance policies have also made great progress. Under such a premise, rural ecological environmental governance can try to involve the government, social organizations, and citizens and other subjects together. In the process of participation, the three parties effectively combine, and based on their own conditions,

adopt and implement environmental governance programs suitable for their own development. And this way is the main way and way for multiple subjects to coordinate environmental governance.

## **2. Current status of rural ecological environment governance in Ganzhou**

### **2.1 Investigation and Research on Rural Ecological Environment Governance in Ganzhou City**

As the largest and most populous district of Ganzhou City in Jiangxi Province, it is highly representative. This topic uses the questionnaire survey method to investigate the current situation of the rural ecological environment in Ganzhou. The rural residents of Ganzhou were selected as the samples for the survey. Through field inspections, I felt that the ecological environment of Ganzhou was continuously improving, which was of great reference significance. The author made a questionnaire survey, collected 120 valid answers, and analyzed the data of the questionnaires collected.

#### **(1) Investigation of pollution sources**

According to the survey data on which environmental issues have the greatest impact on the lives of villagers, 53.23% of the villagers think it is household waste, 19.03% of the villagers think it is air pollution, 6.7% of the villagers think it is noise pollution, and 2.03% of the villagers It is believed to be pollution from livestock and poultry. The survey data on what needs to be improved shows that 68.23% of the villagers choose household garbage, of which 51.32% and 55.12% of the villagers who choose wastewater discharge and the use of fertilizers and pesticides need to be improved, and 49.21% of the villagers choose the straw burning zone. 49.63% of villagers choose livestock and poultry manure pollution. From these data, we can know that the local domestic garbage pollution is the most common, and the pollution of livestock and poultry manure, waste water discharge, fertilizers and pesticides, waste caused by straw burning, and livestock and poultry manure are also relatively common.

#### **(2) Investigation of pollutant treatment links**

According to the survey data on the use of agricultural film, farmers using agricultural film accounted for 48.32%. The survey data on the disposal of waste film

found that 39.21% of farmers discarded the film at will. Among them, more than 50% of the farmers discarded the film at will, and nearly 50% of the farmers sent the film to the collection station for unified disposal. More than 40% of farmers throw the film into the domestic garbage bin as domestic waste.

13.92% of farmers sell film to waste collectors, and 11.25% of farmers do not use film at home. Survey data on straw disposal methods show that 22.95% of farmers burn straw on the spot, 8.7% of farmers use straw as energy materials; 54.21% of villagers return straw to the field as fertilizer. According to the survey data on the treatment of domestic sewage, 79.13% of the villagers choose to discharge outside the house through the sewer, and most villages do not have special sewage treatment equipment, and 91.69% of the villagers report that they do not have special sewage treatment equipment. It can be concluded that for the treatment of pollutants, not only is the treatment equipment insufficient, but the villagers' disposal methods are still relatively traditional, and the recovery rate of the film is not high; therefore, the relevant departments should focus on this as a key to strengthen publicity and education.

### (3) Investigation on the overall evaluation of the ecological environment

Survey data on people's satisfaction with the current environmental conditions show that 43.48% of the villagers in Ganzhou City think that the current rural environmental conditions are "fair", 30.43% of the villagers think they are "basically satisfied", and 13.04% of the villagers think that the current rural environmental conditions are "fair". ", 3.04% of villagers think they are "dissatisfied". Survey data on rural environmental development trends show that 73.91% of villagers believe that the development trend of environmental pollution has changed from bad to good, 13.04% of villagers believe that it has been bad, 7.25% of villagers believe that it has changed from good to bad, leaving 5.8% of villagers I think it's always better. From the data, it is not difficult to find that most of the villagers believe that the problem of environmental pollution has improved, but the satisfaction level is low; the relevant departments need to further strengthen the rectification efforts and listen to the opinions of the people; the pollution of the rural ecological environment The problem should arouse the attention of the society.

## 2.2 Overview of Rural Ecological Environment Governance in Ganzhou

At present, compared with the past, the ecological environment of Ganzhou rural areas has been improved to a certain extent, but there is still a lot of room for improvement. It mainly shows the treatment of pollution in four aspects: living environment, agricultural production, township and village enterprise emissions, and agricultural non-point sources.

In terms of garbage disposal, a market-oriented service mechanism for domestic garbage cleaning has been formed. In response to the inadequate collection, inspection, and supervision of domestic waste in the past, a market-oriented operation mechanism was introduced to promote the normalization and long-term effectiveness of domestic waste management. Beginning in 2015, Ganzhou has adopted a contracted cleaning method and implemented a system of evaluation, reward and punishment to ensure that the environmental sanitation of market towns and the environmental cleaning of rivers and banks have been implemented. The establishment of an inspection mechanism, on the one hand, is to inspect the village team, and on the other hand, the village department conducts effective supervision on the daily inspection and cleaning of the river surface by the river management personnel of the garbage pollution treatment organization.

In terms of sewage treatment, on the one hand, do a good job in domestic sewage treatment. Intensify the construction of sewage treatment plants. According to investigations, the government has placed trash cans along the roads to prevent dirt, chaos, and pollution as a breakthrough point, and the garbage can be cleaned and transported in time.

In addition, it is necessary to rectify the "four chaos" problems in the jurisdiction. The "four chaos" are mainly worthy of random occupation, construction, piles, and mining. Through rectification, the environmental problems along the river have been improved. In addition, the removal of river silt is also an urgent problem to be solved in order to avoid the occurrence of soil erosion.

In terms of pollution control of township enterprises, in recent years, with the advancement of the construction of beautiful villages, the local government has also

paid more and more attention to the ecological environment control of industrial areas, actively carried out work to eliminate outdated production capacity, and gradually shut down the pollution around the industrial areas. Large lime plants, coal plants, low-capacity cement plants, and mining plants. At the same time, enterprises are encouraged to strengthen the utilization of industrial wastes. Production enterprises focus on the comprehensive utilization of various waste residues such as cement, new wall materials, coal gangue, and other applications in the transportation industry. In the treatment of agricultural non-point source pollution, one is to invest energy and time in dealing with the problem of agricultural film, and to make the use of agricultural film more scientific through the management of the pre, middle and post process of the application of agricultural film; the second is to actively develop the category Fertilization with soil testing formula. According to the fertilizer supply capacity of the soil weir, the amount of fertilizer required by the crop and the law of the fertilizer required by the crop, improve the fertilization method (deep application of fertilizer), scientific and rational fertilization, reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, and increase the utilization rate of chemical fertilizers; the third is to comprehensively promote the reduction of pesticides and the increase of efficiency jobs. Implement pesticide reduction, green prevention and control, and unified prevention and governance tasks to promote the use of high-efficiency, low-toxicity, and low-residue pesticides.

### 2.3 Problems in the governance of rural ecological environment in Ganzhou

1) (Excessive pursuit of economic benefits exists among environmental governance entities

In the process of rural ecological environmental governance, the government, township and village enterprises, and rural village committees all have a common feature, that is, they neglect environmental governance for excessive pursuit of economic benefits. The first is the government. In the government's evaluation of officials and the formulation of promotion standards, economic benefits are in the first place, and environmental governance has been neglected. Followed by township and village enterprises. The main body of the township and village enterprises is the

enterprise, and the development focus of the enterprise is always the benefit. At the same time, the definition of the property rights of high-quality environmental public products is not clear, and the environmental problems themselves are also hidden. All the above factors directly lead to the township and village enterprises. In the process of development, economic interests are the main pursuit direction. Finally, there is the rural village committee. The survey shows that the focus of the work of the village committee is mainly on economic development. In the questionnaire survey on the environmental governance of the village committee, it is found that farmers' satisfaction with environmental governance is less than 10%, which directly reflects the village committee's Not paying attention to environmental governance.

## (2) Farmers lack environmental awareness

The level of education of farmers is relatively low. At the same time, due to the blocking of information and the backward economy, it is impossible to establish a scientific concept of development. Random disposal of garbage and random dumping of waste water are very common. However, these erroneous environmental concepts of farmers are formed in the long-term life and production, and it takes a long time period to completely solve them. In contrast to the farmers themselves, most farmers do not have a strong desire for environmental improvement, and many reasons directly hinder the governance and improvement of the rural environment. After investigation, it is found that most farmers lack environmental protection awareness and think that the quality of the rural environment has nothing to do with them. As for domestic waste, nearly 80% of farmers choose to discard or burn, while only 20% of farmers believe that domestic waste needs to be processed and recycled in a scientific way. In summary, in terms of environmental awareness, rural residents still need to be greatly improved.

## (3) Lack of funds and infrastructure for rural environmental governance

The smooth development of environmental governance in a region is inseparable from the assistance of environmental governance infrastructure. However, the backward rural infrastructure also directly restricts the process of rural ecological environment governance. In rural environmental governance issues, compared with cities, lack of funds is a long-standing problem. Throughout the rural areas of our



country, there are ecological environmental problems, but the funds for ecological environmental governance are far from matching the needs of environmental governance. At the same time, residents in rural areas generally believe that environmental governance has nothing to do with them, and rural residents generally believe that the state should be solely responsible for environmental governance. Coupled with the backwardness of the rural economy, the income of farmers is low, and it is impossible to improve the infrastructure of environmental governance by relying on farmers' own efforts. Looking at China's rural areas today, there is a serious lack of environmental governance infrastructure in many areas, and basic garbage pools are not common. It is impossible to talk about garbage dumping at designated locations, scientific classification and treatment. The way rural residents dispose of garbage is still traditional dumping and discarding at will. There is no garbage treatment plant for scientific treatment of garbage, and there is a lack of guidance from environmental protection personnel. Therefore, it is backward. The facilities pose a huge threat to the environment. For township and village enterprises, small scale and poor environment are their common characteristics. There are no scientific and reasonable discharge regulations for waste water and waste gas produced by enterprises, which directly leads to serious damage to the environment by pollutants.

#### (4) The current environmental governance mechanism is not effective

The attribute of public goods is a distinctive feature of the rural ecological environment. As a governance object, it has a strong regionality and a strong externality as a market mechanism. Based on the above characteristics, in the process of rural ecological environment management, unified and coordinated management is first required, and secondly, coordinated actions from multiple parties are required. That is, relevant stakeholders must take concerted actions to solve the rural ecological environment problems scientifically and efficiently through coordination and cooperation. From the current point of view, the main body of the rural ecological environment management is the government unit. The government often uses compulsory means such as laws and policies to carry out rural ecological environment governance. In the process of governance, the public and the market do not participate

in it. It is this kind of subjective method that determines the poor enthusiasm of the public and the public in the process of governance of the rural ecological environment. Looking at my country's economic development, the government's focus is on urban development. In the process of supporting urban economic development, it also vigorously invests and supports the construction of the urban ecological environment. Compared with this, the rural ecological environment governance is very low. Low again. In summary, the rural ecological and environmental problems are very cumbersome, and the government also needs to fundamentally change the direction of environmental governance. Therefore, if we want to improve the huge threat to the environment caused by the rural ecological environment, a collaborative governance mechanism needs to be established as soon as possible to make the rural ecological environment governance more efficient.

### **3. Lessons from successful agricultural environmental governance**

#### **3.1 Experience in the treatment of agricultural non-point source pollution**

In the process of remediation of agricultural non-point sources in the West, especially in European and American countries, two major aspects are mainly concerned. On the one hand, it is the use of agricultural technology to reduce pollution through more scientific technology. On the other hand, it is also very important to promote cooperation and coordination between rural residents and the government, agricultural scientific research institutions, and agricultural environmental monitoring and protection institutions. Through the integration of the above two aspects, the environmental protection awareness of rural residents has been greatly promoted, thereby effectively reducing the generation of agricultural non-point source pollution. Pesticides are one of the main sources of agricultural pollution. European and American countries have reduced the use of pesticides through various studies. In the process of pesticide sales, the United States manages pesticides through the federal government, thereby effectively avoiding the threat of pesticides to the ecological environment. In terms of biology, European and American countries have adopted coating treatment for seeds, and at the same time continue to study multiple methods such as seeds that are

resistant to pests, crop rotation, bio-covering, cultivation and planting of pasture for pests to avoid excessive use of pesticides. In addition, the government has specifically issued regulations and policies to promote genetically modified technologies that can effectively resist pests and diseases, and to avoid agricultural non-point source pollution from the legal level. In the sales and use of fertilizers in important links of agricultural production, through strict supervision of the production of fertilizers, fertilizer manufacturers are strictly required to be "true label". If the content of chemical substances in the label does not meet the actual situation, manufacturers and businesses will be subject to legal sanctions. The most nutritious distribution technology is the popular method used in agricultural non-point source pollution management in Germany. This method uses detailed and clear regulations on the use of chemical fertilizers by rotating farmland in the protected watershed area to avoid water pollution.

### 3.2 Experience in the treatment of agricultural water pollution

In today's society, people from all over the world pay more and more attention to the problem of water pollution, because the seriousness of water pollution is immeasurable. First of all, water pollution has caused tremendous damage to the environmental system, leading to ecological imbalances, and the originally imbalanced supply and demand contradiction has become even greater. Secondly, water pollution directly threatens people's normal life and seriously affects people's health.

In the face of water pollution caused by agriculture, many countries have taken various measures. From the 1960s to the 1990s, the United States successively promulgated the "Water Quality Act", "Environmental Protection Act", and "Land and Protection of Water Resources Regulations", each of which aims to maintain the clean and rational use of water resources. The promulgation of the above laws has played a positive role in the governance of agricultural water resources. Japan has also made a lot of efforts in agricultural water pollution. First, Japan has conducted a lot of testing and research on large-scale agricultural water to explore the causes and sources of pollution. Second, Japan has conducted a large number of tests on harmful substances

in the water for fishery water, while at the same time predicting and supervising fishery water use to minimize pollution. Third, withdraw from the "Marine Water Resources Development Promotion Law" and rationally control agricultural water use through government intervention. Fourth, can clearing and micro-irrigation are fully promoted in the country to maximize the use of water resources. Fifth, spend a lot of time and energy on scientifically rectifying soil erosion and improving the environment through planting green plants. Sixth, to maintain the fertility of the land, agricultural production is strictly prohibited or restricted in the swamps, and for products that consume too much land fertility, compensation will be reduced or cancelled.

### 3.3 Experience in the treatment of pollution from livestock breeding

After a lot of research and comparison, it is found that pre-natal, mid-production, and post-natal remediation are the main processes and methods of pollution remediation in foreign aquaculture industry. The first is pre-natal remediation, the main content is: on the premise of complying with laws and regulations, in the selection of breeding feed, choose less polluting products. At the same time, the scientific design of the breeding farm makes the planning more reasonable and the pollution is the lowest. The second is the remediation of production, the content is: based on science, to make breeding and management more scientific, and pollution control is based on a systematic way to effectively control the outflow of feces. Finally, postpartum remediation, the main content is: scientific treatment of pollutants such as feces produced by breeding, and finally achieve a green cycle of reuse. The purpose of the three-stage remediation is to reduce the generation of pollution, but it does not mean that the generation of pollution can be curbed. Through the rectification process of prenatal, middle and postpartum in western developed countries, after comparative research of data, it is found that this kind of rectification method is mainly carried out from the following five aspects. The first aspect: the government's stimulus to benefit the people. In the process of rectifying the rural ecological environment in western developed countries, the enthusiasm of farmers has been stimulated through encouragement and landing incentives for farmers. The second aspect: timely matching

of laws and regulations; in the process of rural ecological environment renovation in developed countries, laws and regulations have been formulated to restrict people's behavior, and the inviolability of laws and regulations has also promoted the effective development of rectification. The third aspect: the balance between planting and feeding; through the preliminary assessment of the environment, the effective and scientific arrangement of the ratio of planting and feeding, and the storage of livestock excrement through planting, so as to achieve a balance and harmony in the ecology. The fourth aspect: the rational use of pollutants; through the rational use of livestock and poultry excrement, let them provide feed for the fields. The fifth aspect: the continuous improvement and progress of the technical level of the animal husbandry industry. Through scientific methods, the livestock and poultry excrement are stored scientifically and the harmful content of the excrement is controlled, so as to effectively reduce the pollution.

### 3.4 Enlightenment of foreign rural ecological environment governance

For the western developed countries in the process of agricultural ecological environment management, my country has a lot of experience to learn from.

The first is in terms of agricultural sources. The successful methods used in the United States, such as coating of high-quality seeds, biological mulch, planting suitable forages, and selection of disease- and insect-resistant seeds, can be used for reference by my country. Through these methods, the use of pesticides can be effectively used. Reduce, so that environmental pollution caused by pesticides is reduced.

The second is to start from the planting industry, and France's experience can be used for reference. First of all, scientifically improve the use of chemical fertilizers, so that the original production methods of planting industry can be positively adjusted in favor of the ecological environment. The second is to allow farmers to obtain scientific technology through the guidance of professionals, so as to achieve high yields while reducing the use of drugs that are harmful to the environment.

The third is the experience of irrigation pollution control that can be borrowed from Japan; the use of clear irrigation and micro-irrigation instead of traditional

irrigation methods can save water while achieving water recycling and efficient use. The fourth is the experience of livestock and poultry breeding that can be borrowed from European and American countries; let the two of planting and breeding be combined, through the effective use of livestock and poultry excrement, and balance the two through scientific weighing and planning. At the same time, there must be a scientific plan for the scale and scope of livestock and poultry breeding, and a clear treatment method for the pollutants generated, so that the ecological damage caused by the livestock and poultry can be effectively curbed. Of course, foreign experience cannot be directly copied to our country. While learning effective foreign methods, our country must also consider its own situation, so as to perform specific analysis of specific problems, achieve innovation under the premise of learning, and make ecological Environmental governance is more efficient, scientific and reasonable.

#### **4. Countermeasures and suggestions for improving the governance of rural ecological environment**

##### **4.1 Create a benign interaction and construct a diversified subject**

To clarify the relationship between the subjects is the prerequisite for the further improvement of rural ecological environment governance.

First of all, it is the relationship between the government and enterprises, social organizations, and farmers. In the process of diversified collaborative governance, the government plays a key role, and at the same time, the mandatory features of the government in the governance process can effectively promote the progress of environmental governance. In the process of rural environmental remediation, the government should inspire enterprises, social organizations, and farmers to actively participate in environmental governance through the formulation of laws and policies. The first is the enterprise, the enterprise's production standards and pollution management, the government uses the issued policies and regulations to scientifically regulate it. The second is social organizations. The government should also give full play to the characteristics of its laws and regulations to conduct effective governance. The third is farmers. The government should put the enthusiasm of farmers in

environmental governance at the top of the work, and at the same time make the channels and methods of participation in environmental governance more diversified, so that the public can play a supervisory role.

Secondly, it is the relationship between enterprises and the government, social organizations, and farmers. As the main body of the market, the main purpose of enterprises is the pursuit of interests. The relationship between government and enterprise is not antagonistic, on the contrary, it is a complementary relationship. The government can effectively regulate the environmental pollution behavior of enterprises through regulation and supervision, and enterprises can pursue the maximization of benefits on the premise of maintaining a healthy ecological environment. Compared with farmers and social organizations, enterprises are also related to each other. Enterprises must accept the supervision of social organizations and farmers, regulate their own pollution discharge standards, and publish the details of pollution discharge in a timely manner.

Third, it is the relationship between social organizations and the government, enterprises, and farmers. Social organizations must actively participate in the process of rural environmental governance, and at the same time give full play to their flexible characteristics, and report the information on rural ecological environmental governance to the government in a timely manner, so that the environmental governance process and information are more clear. At the same time, social organizations should establish contact and cooperation with enterprises, and carry out effective supervision of enterprises' pollution discharge through financial assistance.

Finally, it is the relationship between farmers and the government, enterprises, and social organizations. Looking at the governance of rural ecological environment, farmers' will is the strongest. However, after investigation and statistics, the emergence of rural ecological and environmental problems is a major responsibility for enterprises, followed by farmers. In response to this situation, farmers themselves should raise environmental protection awareness while raising environmental protection demands to the government to standardize the production behavior of enterprises. On the other hand, farmers themselves must continue to learn and make progress, abandon

traditional production and planting techniques, and reduce damage to the environment.

#### 4.2 Give full play to the leading role of the government

In the collaborative governance of multiple subjects, it is emphasized to break the original government subject model, but it does not mean that the status of multiple subjects is equal. The collaborative governance of multiple entities is still an organized and central governance mechanism.

Although the government is no longer the dominant position in the coordinated governance of multiple subjects, it still has an absolute advantage. The government should continue to play its leading role, and at the same time, it must continuously update and improve various systems, play its main role of coordination and guidance, transform functions, and make the concept of multi-subject coordination more practical and scientific. At the same time, for the rest of the main organizations, we must put aside the posture of lofty, humbly acceptance of their suggestions and supervision, and establish a good relationship with enterprises, social organizations, and farmers, so as to make concerted efforts to manage the rural ecological environment. In order to make the governance of the rural ecological environment more effective, the government should start from the inside, strengthen the performance appraisal of environmental governance, and at the same time make a clear division of work, implement an administrative accountability system, and in the process of evaluation and promotion of officials, the environment Governance should be the direction of investigation, so that government entities can truly pay attention to environmental governance and make the work more efficient through landing actions. Through the investigation of the main departments, it is found that there are logical contradictions between the enterprise, the government, and the environmental governance department. Specifically, it refers to the local government including the department that supervises the environmental governance of the enterprise. However, the local government starts from the political performance and will have a negative impact on the political performance. The influencing regulatory agencies obstructed and cracked down. In such a contradictory state, the existence of environmental governance departments is in vain, so the



government urgently needs to invest energy in reforms and innovations for the environmental governance system. In summary, the governance of rural ecological environment requires improvement and renewal of the management pattern, and the most effective method is to enhance the authority of the environmental supervision department. In addition, a disclosure mechanism should also be established between local governments and environmental governance departments, so that through common supervision, the behavior of polluting units can be regulated, and the public can participate in environmental governance at the same time. For local governments, it is also necessary to publish information on environmental management and law enforcement in a timely manner.

#### 4.3 Give full play to the key role of the market in resource allocation

The reason for the failure of market allocation resources mainly stems from the externality of public products, which is mainly manifested in the lack of clear and effective definitions of public products, and the pollution indicators of enterprises are also unclear. Under the effect of such problems, there is no effective supervision of enterprise pollution. , Which eventually led to the occurrence of pollution. The government is the main body of my country's environmental governance at this stage, but the government determines everything, so that the role of the market mechanism cannot be effectively brought into play, which directly leads to the unsatisfactory efficiency of environmental governance. At the same time, this traditional environmental governance model also greatly increases the cost of government governance. For such a dilemma, the introduction of market mechanisms can effectively solve the problem. The market mechanism can promote the operation of green production methods. The so-called green production methods refer to the subversion of traditional production methods. The production materials that were previously included in waste are recycled through scientific and technological means, so that clean agricultural production can be effectively realized. The market mechanism can promote the operation of green production methods. The so-called green production methods refer to the subversion of traditional production methods. The production

materials that were previously included in waste are recycled through scientific and technological means, so that clean agricultural production can be effectively realized. With the rapid development of my country's economy, the problem of rural environmental pollution has become increasingly prominent. The pollution caused by urban development has also spread to the countryside, posing a huge threat to the development of the overall ecological environment. Regarding this problem, a compensation mechanism for environmental protection should be established in a targeted manner, and corresponding compensation should be given to people who have suffered losses to the rural environment due to urban pollution. The establishment of a compensation mechanism can effectively promote the environmental protection awareness and actions of rural residents. It is worth mentioning that the environmental protection compensation mechanism needs to be vigorously maintained by the government. With regard to the shortage of funds for rural environmental governance, measures such as establishing an environmental charging system and implementing a pollutant emission trading system through market mechanisms can be used to provide funds for rural ecological environmental governance through diversified financing channels, and effectively solve the environmental problems caused by insufficient funds. Govern inefficient barriers.

#### 4.4 Strengthen public participation

Rural residents play an important role in the governance of rural ecological environment. The higher the enthusiasm of farmers, the better the effect of environmental governance. Therefore, farmers must actively participate in it through various methods, so that the public, especially farmers, can truly participate in the governance of the ecological environment through equal dialogue and interest games. In order to achieve the purpose of efficient public participation, the establishment of the participation system, the protection of the public's right to know and the protection of the right of supervision are all tasks that must be carried out. First of all, due to the relatively closed rural environment, the cultural quality of rural residents is generally low. In response to this situation, relevant departments must strengthen relevant

publicity, popularize environmental protection knowledge, and let the public know about the damage of environmental pollution to their own interests, so as to mobilize rural residents to Enthusiasm to participate in environmental governance. Second, we must further improve the laws and regulations on public participation in environmental governance. Through the formulation of laws and regulations, the public can clearly understand their rights and the form of participation in the process of rural environmental governance, so that the public's participation in environmental governance is guaranteed by law. At the same time, a large amount of publicity is carried out on laws and policies on environmental knowledge, so that environmental protection takes root in the hearts of the people, so that environmental protection is firmly established in action. Third, environmental organizations must give full play to their role in the process of environmental pollution control. As an independent environmental governance entity, environmental protection organizations are different from other entities. They have their own unique characteristics in environmental protection willingness, technology, and capabilities. At the same time, they can also propose environmental governance programs that are different from other organizations. Giving play to its supervisory role and the participation of environmental protection organizations has an effective role in the implementation of a multi-subject coordination system and also has a positive significance for the governance of the rural ecological environment. Finally, the village committee is also an important link in the governance of the rural ecological environment. The village committee has the most direct contact with rural residents. While managing public affairs in the village, it also calls on farmers to participate in environmental governance to make environmental governance more effective.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, in order to better promote the governance of the ecological environment in my country, it is necessary to establish a multi-subject system of government, enterprises, and the public. Therefore, the three main bodies of government, enterprises and the public should be clear about their important roles in

ecological environment governance. The three main bodies need to divide labor and cooperate with each other to form a strong joint force, establish a mechanism for environmental governance and mutual coordination between the main bodies, and take the rural ecological environment governance as the ultimate goal. Through the governance and promotion of the rural ecological environment, the governance system of our country can be obtained. Perfect, the governance level has been effectively improved.

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