

Research on the Evolution Path of Rural Development Policy Based on Text Analysis

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Abstract

By combing 20 historical documents of the Central Committee No. 1 in 1982, the historical evolution of the rural development policy is considered to have undergone reform, adjustment, modernization and innovation of new ideas. The reform path has experienced economic recovery and industrial support, agricultural modernization and rural revitalization. The study found that: farmers' income has always been the focus of attention; agricultural production has shifted from total demand to green ecology; urban and rural resource elements are not well-organized, resulting in internal contradictions. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is an important measure to fundamentally solve the rural development problems in the new era.

Keywords

Central No. 1 document; text analysis; rural; evolution; reform.

1. Introduction

With the development of reform and opening up and the integration of urban and rural areas, China's rural areas have undergone tremendous changes. The development of the countryside symbolizes the foundation of the country's economic society. However, due to the shortcomings of China's urban-rural dual structure, the road to rural development is frequently hindered, and the state has also formulated relevant policies and paths to solve this problem. The central government issued by the Chinese government every year. The document is a summary of the problems existing in rural areas, farmers and agriculture every year. The focus of the next task is based on the key themes of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". It can be said that the No. 1 Document of the Central Government dominates the development of China's rural policy. This paper analyzes the issue of the "Three Rural Issues" in the past years through the in-depth analysis of the No. 1 document in the past years, and explores how the central government can address the rural policy. Resolution, how is the implementation path? The research theme is determined in the rural development policy, and the historical stage is divided according to the annual government policy, and the rural development at each stage is explored in order to predict the future rural development policy.

2. Research Methods and Data Sources

2.1. Text Analysis Method

Text Analysis is a quantitative analysis method used to study social sciences, also known as Content Analysis. The method first appeared in the intelligence work of World War II, and later gradually developed into communication, information science, psychology and so on. Text analysis needs to transform unstructured information into structured information that can be recognized by computers. This structured information is a knowledge representation unit, which can automatically obtain text topics. The access is derived from words, phrases, phrases,

sentences, paragraphs. And even an article [1]. The top decision makers themselves have multiple theories, but their language and words reflect the real feelings and can reflect the rigorous thinking about certain problems [2].

2.2. The Status of The Central Document No. 1

“Central No. 1 Document” refers to the policy document issued by the central government every year. The issues mentioned in this document are urgently needed to be solved by the central government, and have guiding significance for the deployment of the “three rural issues”. China is a big agricultural country and a weak agricultural country. The proportion of peasants is the majority of the country's total population, but the average living standard of farmers has been at a low level. From 1982 to 1986, the Central Committee issued the Central Document No. 1 on agriculture, rural areas and farmers for five consecutive years, making concrete arrangements for rural reform and agricultural development. From 2004 to 2018, for the 15th consecutive year, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee on Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers was issued. The issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers is becoming more and more important in China's socialist modernization process. Therefore, it is logically and theoretically feasible to select the changes in the rural development policy of the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee for 20 years. Based on this, the central document No. 1 from 1982 to 1986 and from 2004 to 2018 was used as research data to obtain key words about rural development policies, analyze the background of specific policies, and explore the evolution path of policies over the years.

3. The Research Process

3.1. Text Analysis

Take the time dimension to sort out the rural development policy indicators in the Central No. 1 document from 1982 to 1984 and 2004-2018. Since the amount of text is relatively small, the key words of the manual statistics on the rural development policy are to verify its accuracy and eliminate it. Subjectivity, discussed with other members on these keywords, and finally obtained effective rural development policy indicators, see Table 1.

Because there are some words belonging to one category but different expressions in the frequency of statistical village policy topics, they are merged into one word, such as production responsibility system, household contract responsibility system, land contract responsibility system, etc. Mergers, mergers and acquisitions, intensive operations, etc., the cooperative economy is merged by agricultural cooperatives, rural cooperative systems, and cooperative economies. The frequency statistics on the topic of rural policy in the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee can be regarded as the central government's emphasis on each subject. Table 2 shows the frequency of occurrence of the statistics of rural policy subjects in the first document.

Table 1. Changes in rural development policy indicators

years	Policy theme
1982	Agricultural production responsibility system, land collective ownership, contract responsibility system, unified purchase and purchase
1983	Household contract responsibility system, perfect agricultural production responsibility system, cooperative economy, intensive management, unified purchase and purchase
1984	Improve the contract responsibility system for joint production, extend the land contract period, intensive management, agricultural cooperatives, unified purchase and marketing
1985	Cancel the purchase of purchases, implement contract purchases and market acquisitions, and improve rural cooperative systems
1986	Organize prenatal and postnatal services, improve the circulation system and cooperation system, and allocate food and food
2004	Develop the grain industry, increase farmers' income, tap the potential of increasing income within agriculture, and develop rural secondary and tertiary industries
2005	Improve agricultural comprehensive production capacity, reduce agricultural taxes cultivated land protection
2006	Socialist new rural construction, modern agricultural construction,
2007	Develop modern agriculture and promote the construction of a new socialist countryside
2008	Agricultural infrastructure construction, promoting urban and rural integration
2009	Maintain stable development of agriculture, ensure the continuous increase of agricultural income, and promote the integration of urban and rural economic and social development
2010	Increase the intensity of urban and rural development, allocate resources, continuously increase the total number of rural and rural areas, and increase the proportion steadily
2011	Accelerate the reform and development of water conservancy and establish a stable growth mechanism for water conservancy investment
2012	Agricultural science and technology innovation, agricultural product supply security
2013	Strengthening strong farmers, benefiting farmers and farmers, and building a new agricultural management system
2014	Food security, agricultural sustainability, land system reform, new agricultural management system, precision poverty alleviation
2015	Increase reform and innovation, and transform the way of agricultural development
2016	Supply side structural reform, strong agricultural and rural development advantages, development of new ideas, agricultural green development
2017	Promote structural reform of agricultural supply side
2018	Rural rejuvenation, persisting in the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, filling up the shortcomings of agriculture and rural areas

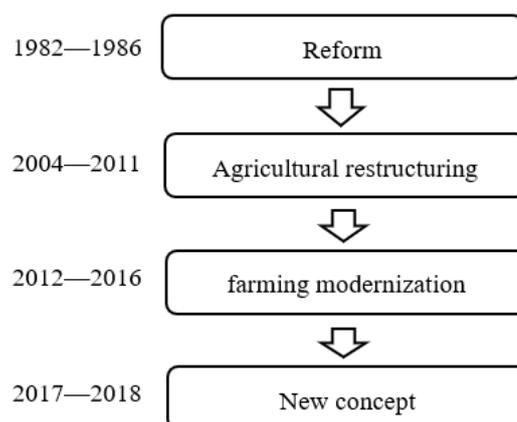


Figure 1. Rural policy development trend

Table 2. Frequency of rural policy topics

years	name	Frequency
1982—1986	Accountability system	64
	Commodity circulation	41
	Cooperative economy	37
2004—2011	Increase in farmers' income	60
	Agricultural Development	56
	New rural construction	50
	Coordinating urban and rural areas	14
	farming modernization	36
	Agricultural science and technology innovation	31
	New agricultural management	29
2012—2016	Increase in farmers' income	24
	Strong peasant	17
	Urban and rural development	12
	Agricultural supply side structural reform	9
		6
	Agricultural supply side structural reform	38
	Rural revitalization strategy	35
	Green agriculture	32
2017—2018	industry convergence	21
	Precise poverty alleviation	9
	Agricultural and rural modernization	5

Throughout the changes and meanings of the whole keyword, considering the background of the theme of each theme, it is found in the time dimension that the development of rural policy is divided into four stages, namely, the stage of reform and development, the stage of agricultural restructuring, the stage of agricultural modernization, and the rural area. The stage of comprehensive development of new ideas.

3.2. Research and Found

Through the above changes in rural development policy keywords, combined with historical background, it can be found that with the continuous improvement of agricultural productivity and technological innovation, the great changes in the agricultural system and the introduction of new ideas are the inevitable roads for rural construction, specifically the following conclusions.

3.2.1. Farmers' Income Is the Focus

Farmers are the mainstay of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". From the beginning of the reform in 1982-1986, the central government began to pay attention to the policy of increasing farmers' income. From the collective to the individual, the peasant's subjective consciousness gradually strengthened. In 1983, the Central Document No. 1 emphasized the implementation of the household contract responsibility system and the reform of commodity circulation. It has promoted the increase of farmers' income and stimulated the vitality of farmers to create wealth. Since 2004, the government has issued 15 central No. 1 documents, and the protection of agricultural reform and resource allocation has gradually increased. The ultimate goal is to increase farmers' income. In 2006, the construction of a new socialist countryside made a good start. The infrastructure construction of increasing farmers' income was emphasized. In the stage of agricultural modernization, strong farmers benefited farmers and farmers, and the quality of development continued to rise. The overall quality of farmers continued to improve.

The proposal of the new type of agricultural management is to actively promote agricultural efficiency and increase farmers' income. At this stage, the core objective of the supply-side structural reform in the rural revitalization strategy is of course the increase in farmers' income, the precise poverty alleviation, the fight against poverty, and the long-term development of agricultural stability. Through the calculation of the Engel coefficient of rural households, the Engel coefficient of rural households in China was 67.7% in 1978, and fell to 47.7% in 2001. In 2012, it continued to drop to 39.3%. The living standards of rural households are not far from those of moderately developed countries. 3]. This data shows that the rural development policy has gradually improved the income of targeted farmers, and it will rise in the future. In 2016, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee once again emphasized the policy of increasing farmers' income, insisting on the integrated development of the first, second and third industries, and obtaining more benefits through various channels, especially "Internet +" to promote e-commerce and online shopping. In the 2016 government work report, Premier Li Keqiang also stressed that in the future, it will continue to strengthen the agricultural infrastructure support, guarantee financial investment in agriculture, improve rural public services, and promote e-commerce into the countryside. It is foreseeable that there will be more and more channels for farmers to increase their income in the future. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the guidance of General Secretary Xi's strategy of poverty alleviation and poverty-stricken strategy, the company has adopted the system, politics, technology and other resources to continuously improve the level of state governance and make great progress in the income of farmers [4].

3.2.2. Agricultural Production Shifts From Total Demand to Green Ecology

In the early days of the reform, in the era of food shortage, it was naturally urgent to solve the problem of food and clothing. Statistics show that since 2004, the national grain output has achieved a "twelve" increase. In 2008, grain output reached its peak. In 2015, it increased by 44.3% compared with 2003. The problem of food and clothing for farmers has turned to the issue of security mechanism. Traditional agriculture mainly relies on the input of resource elements, pursues production to ensure supply, benefits from the improvement of production methods and production methods, and the shortage of agricultural products has improved, but it also brings about problems such as excessive consumption of resources, degradation of soil fertility and environmental pollution. Modern agriculture mainly relies on scientific and technological progress and organizational management model innovation to promote the rapid development of agriculture, the great enrichment of agricultural products, and meet the growing material and cultural needs of the people. At the same time, however, excessive dependence on chemical and technological factors to achieve high productivity and efficiency in agriculture has been weak, and the traditional kinetic energy of agriculture has declined. With the new era, major contradictions in China's society have undergone major changes, and the functional orientation of agriculture has become more three-dimensional. The demand for agricultural products has become more ecologically safe. The development of agriculture requires more green and sustainable, and better meets the people's The yearning for life, this fully reflects the concept of green development. In 2015, the central government issued a policy document on "transforming agricultural production methods". In recent years, the government has guided the green development concept, strengthened ecological environmental protection, improved resource utilization, and promoted green development of agriculture and ecological restoration. "Rural Greening" is a major policy highlight of the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee in 2017. It aims to promote the high-quality development of agriculture. It is necessary to transform and upgrade the traditional industry "old tree sprouting", and also accelerate the cultivation of new industries and new business forms to form new kinetic energy. The transformation from the production-increasing orientation to the quality-oriented orientation will be transformed from extensive growth to full-scale synergy and sustainable

development of the whole chain, from a large agricultural country to a strong agricultural country to enhance China's agricultural competitiveness. In terms of product supply, it is effectively matched with the demand side, the supply of high-quality agricultural products is obviously increased, the quality of agricultural products is safe and stable, and the brand agricultural products become the mainstream, fully adapting to the diverse and multi-level consumption needs of the people. General Secretary Xi proposed the development concept of "Green Water Qingshan is Jinshan Yinshan", further intensified policy innovation, promoted the innovation of rural ecological environmental protection mechanism, focused on building an ecological barrier to protect the agricultural environment, and improved resource management mechanisms and cultivated land such as water and soil. Protection and ecological construction compensation mechanism, establish and improve the institutional system combining agricultural green production and pollution prevention, gradually alleviate the pressure on resources and environment, and promote green development and sustainable use of resources [5]. In terms of factor allocation, rural one, two, and three industries are competing for development, and the industrial chain, value chain, supply chain, interest chain, and ecological chain are well established, and the pattern of integration of production, processing, circulation, and service is gradually taking shape. In terms of production methods, green values are generally promoted, resource conservation, environmental friendliness, and ecological conservation agriculture are accelerating development, and production, living and ecological development are coordinated, and green mountains and green mountains can be seen everywhere. From the owner's body, iteratively updates and upgrades the quality, and the proportion of moderate scale operation continues to rise. The new agricultural business entity, industrial and commercial capital and farmers develop a deep integration of benign interactions, and farmers are more happy. In terms of endogenous power, the ability of independent innovation has been continuously enhanced. The support for agriculture, agriculture, and peasants has continued to increase. The rural reform has been comprehensively deepened, the government service management mechanism has been continuously improved, the policy is expected to be stable and long-term, and entrepreneurial innovation has become a trend in the countryside. In the external cooperation, deep integration into the global market, the introduction of going out to go hand in hand, a large number of internationally competitive agricultural enterprises emerged, leading China to occupy the largest share of the global agricultural industry and the high end of the value chain. The quality of the ecological environment is related to the quality of agricultural products, the sustainable development of agriculture and the life of rural residents.

3.2.3. The Issue of Urban and Rural Resource Element Allocation Has Been Continuously Valued

Optimizing the allocation of urban and rural resource elements to the long-term development of the country is also a main line of implementation of the Central Document No. 1 for many years. After the reform and opening up, the role of the market mechanism opened a gap in the urban-rural dual system. Especially in the context of industrialization, urbanization, and globalization, labor, capital, technology and other factors not only flow across the region, but also large-scale cross-border flows. Because these elements are difficult to be absolutely controlled by the government, it is difficult to become a "constant" of stable supply. This "constant" is cheap and does not become the most active production factor, so that scarce resources cannot become the most dynamic factor in accelerating the development of rural economy under the conditions of market economy, and cannot continuously appreciate to maximize the benefits of resources. As a new development concept, urban-rural integration is different from the phenomenon that the rural elements move to the city under the urban-rural dual structure, and it is also different from the single-city resources that violate the laws of the market economy. This requires the free flow of guiding elements, from the inside and outside

of agriculture, urban and rural areas to jointly develop, establish a rural property rights trading market, smooth the channels of intelligence, technology, management and other elements to the countryside, and comprehensively improve the efficiency of urban and rural resource allocation. It is necessary to build a livable village, let the residents see the mountains, see the water, remember to live in the homesickness, and improve the quality of life and happiness index. It is necessary to provide more public resources to rural education and medical care, strengthen the construction of rural social security system, and gradually establish and improve a basic public service system that covers the whole people, integrates inclusiveness, and integrates urban and rural areas. We must adhere to the importance of development and ecological protection, protect the fresh and clean rural scenery, retain the unique local flavor and rural style, and make the beautiful countryside become the beautiful background of beautiful China. Urbanization should make people's lives better, and rural revitalization should make rural areas more desirable. The core of the system of urban-rural integration development is "people, land and capital". The policy environment and rural economic environment since the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC have created for the moderate scale operation of agriculture and the effective use and optimal allocation of scarce resources. condition. Nowadays, the most active and motivated rural land transfer is not the most agricultural area and the most outflow of population. In terms of use, first of all, commercial development, mainly for real estate and industrial land; followed by economic crops; finally, food production, the land that most needs food production has the lowest enthusiasm for circulation. In the region, the first is the suburban area; the second is the area with better plains and agricultural infrastructure; the last is the remote mountainous areas with the most outflows and the areas with poor infrastructure, and more and more hollows appear in these areas. Villages and more and more abandonment of wasteland have caused a lot of waste and idle land resources that are already scarce.

Therefore, accelerating the improvement of the integration system of urban and rural development, promoting the urbanization of agricultural transfer population, improving the rural entrepreneurial innovation system and promoting more high-quality resource elements into the rural areas are the focus of future agricultural and rural policies.

4. The Reform Path of Rural Development

China's rural development policy reform path is followed by economic reform, industrial back-feeding agriculture, agricultural modernization and rural comprehensive revitalization. The policy focus is different in different periods, as shown in Figure 2, with the time axis representing the chronology, from the beginning of the reform to the present day. The policy development has been experienced for more than 30 years. After 1986, the agriculture-related tradition of Document No. 1 has experienced an 18-year gap period. This is due to the problem of solving the basic production and life of rural farmers after the economic reform, and the rural reform has released tremendous vitality. When we have achieved outstanding achievements, we all think that the rural problems are not very important, and we must support and give way to industries and cities, and realize the so-called development strategy shift. The focus of reform is gradually shifted from rural to urban areas. During this period, although the state's fiscal revenues continued to increase, the financial input of governments at all levels, such as public goods and public services, was above the county level. Not only was the proportion of rural investment small, but the rural areas needed to support urban development. The urban reform was accelerated after more than 10 years. After the rapid running, urban and rural development gradually appeared imbalance [6]. The increase in peasant income has been below 4% for several consecutive years, and the issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has become the "top priority" of the government. Therefore, the theme of "Promoting Farmers to Increase

Income” in 2004 was re-entered and launched. The series of policies to promote farmers' income for the purpose of increasing farmers' income.

4.1. Economic Reform Promotes Rural Reform

After the reform and opening up, the Party Central Committee issued the No. 1 Document on the theme of agriculture, rural areas and farmers for five consecutive years from 1982 to 1986, which promoted the rapid growth of agriculture for more than 10 years and greatly supported the rapid development of China's economy. The rural reform with the household contract responsibility system as the core is the pioneer and starting force of China's reform, and the success of agricultural reform has greatly increased.

Strengthened the confidence of the Chinese government in reform [7]. In 1982, Document No. 1 officially recognized the legality of the contracted production, and the agricultural contract was completed. From one-size-fits-all, two-knife to three-knife, it is a negation of the production of households, and the production of households in poverty-stricken areas, and the production of households in poverty-stricken areas, and the implementation of unified operations and joint production in the middle areas, and professional contracting in developed areas. The joint venture pays [8], the document puts forward that the “production-to-household, package-to-home and big-packages are all socialist production responsibility systems” on the traditional “three-level ownership, team-based basis”; the No.1 document was officially recognized in 1983. The practice of household contract responsibility system has been implemented. The administrative division of policies has laid a solid foundation for the development of rural economic and social development. In 1984, the first document stipulated that land contracting remained unchanged for 15 years. The document clarified the rural production and circulation of goods. The importance of the No.1 document in 1985 canceled the unified purchase and purchase system of agricultural and sideline products in the past 30 years, expanded the market regulation, and adjusted the agricultural tax to cash tax, giving farmers the autonomy of operation; in 1986, Document No. 1 proposed increasing agricultural input and adjusting workers and peasants. Improve urban-rural relations and improve the circulation system and cooperation system.

To sum up, from 1982 to 1986, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee broke the shackles of the traditional agricultural and rural system in policy. Under the new system of socialist market economy, it stimulated the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants and created a new situation for the reform and development of China's rural areas. Since then, the income of farmers has grown steadily and rapidly, and the income gap between urban and rural residents has gradually narrowed. Farmers who have been unable to survive for thousands of years have gone from poverty to food and clothing. At this stage, China's agricultural and rural development has undergone many institutional reforms, and the process has been tortuous and difficult, but the achievements have attracted worldwide attention.

4.2. Strategic Transformation of “Industrial Nurturing Agriculture and Cities Driving Rural Areas”

After entering the new century, the Party Central Committee issued the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee with the theme of “Three Rural Issues” for the eighth consecutive year from 2004 to 2011, demonstrating the determination of the Party Central Committee to solve the three rural issues in the process of modernization. The goal of agricultural development has shifted from addressing food and clothing to the requirements of a comprehensive well-off society. The question of how to increase farmers' income will become more and more prominent. The reason why this stage is called industrial back-feeding agriculture is because the reform is centered on the adjustment of agricultural structure and the increase of farmers' income, and strives to shift the focus of the past pure pursuit of production to the basis of maintaining the balance of the total and optimizing the structure of agricultural products. On

the other hand, the development track of more outstanding quality and efficiency has come up in order to comprehensively develop the rural economy, thus promoting the development of the three rural areas into a new historical stage. In response to the problem of “increasing farmers' income”, the income gap between urban and rural residents has been expanding. In 2004, the No. 1 Document of the Central Government focused on adjusting the agricultural industrial structure, deepening rural reform, increasing investment and support for agriculture, striving to achieve faster growth of farmers' income, and reversing urban and rural areas as soon as possible. The trend of growing income gaps among residents. In order to achieve the establishment of a long-term mechanism for increasing grain production and increasing farmers' income, the 2005 document emphasizes that the construction of comprehensive agricultural production capacity is “a major and urgent strategic task”, and firmly grasps the key to improving agricultural productivity and ensuring stable development of grain. Promote the reform and development of agriculture with the theme of improving the comprehensive production capacity of agriculture. The agricultural tax was completely abolished in 2006, which means the end of this traditional taxation that has lasted for two thousand years in our country. As an important measure for the government to solve the three rural issues, the cessation of agricultural taxation not only reduces the burden on farmers, but also increases the civic rights of peasants, embodying the principle of fairness in modern taxation, and at the same time conforming to the trend of “industrial support for agriculture”. In 2008, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee focused on promoting agricultural development and increasing farmers' income, strengthening agricultural infrastructure, focusing on improving the old features of the countryside, accelerating the elimination of the urban-rural dual system, and achieving a new pattern of integration. In addition to emphasizing food security, Central No. 1 documents in 2009, 2010 and 2011 emphasized the increase of agricultural infrastructure investment and subsidies for agriculture. In addition, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee in 2009 proposed an important strategic plan for deepening the reform of the medical and health system and establishing the status of new rural cooperativity as the basic medical security system in rural areas. In 2010, the No. 1 Document of the Central Government was related to the expansion of domestic demand in response to the global crisis. In addition to proposing to continue to increase investment in agriculture and rural areas, it also proposed that the focus of the next step should be how to improve the actual use of the benefits of the farmers, so that farmers can really benefit. It is necessary to fundamentally transform the selection, construction, implementation and acceptance of the project. Adhere to direct subsidies for grain farmers. At the same time, the policy is oriented to urbanization, supporting building materials to the countryside, building housing loans, passenger transportation to the countryside, and home appliances to the countryside. It absorbed mobile workers who lost their jobs due to the export-oriented economic difficulties, and increased domestic demand, alleviating the input crisis since 2008. In 2011, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee specifically increased investment in farmland water conservancy construction. Over the past 30 years of reform and opening up, about 60% of the financial support for agriculture has been mainly used for the governance of large rivers and the development of meteorological services, directly used for agricultural productive expenditures. Only accounted for less than 40%. The cost of distributing small-scale farmland water conservancy construction and soil and water conservation work related to farmers' production and life is even more subtle.

The eight agricultural-related documents issued by the central government in the new century are based on the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers. With the increase of farmers' income, the improvement of comprehensive agricultural production capacity and the construction of new countryside, the policy framework and institutional system for the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers have been formed. Under the big pattern of agriculture and urban support for the countryside, it plays an important role in promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural integration.

4.3. A New Chapter in Agricultural Modernization

With the gradual improvement of the "three rural" policy system, the state began to focus on the policy to influence the shortcomings and weaknesses of the development of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". In the long run, the most important aspect of agricultural development is the issue of science and technology. In the process of promoting agricultural modernization, while attaching importance to hardware construction, software construction is equally important, especially agricultural modernization must be coordinated with agricultural industrialization, rural industrialization, rural institutional reform, agricultural socialized service system construction, and market economic system. Construction is matched. The establishment of an important position in agricultural science and technology innovation, the reform of agricultural system and the structural adjustment of the supply side all show the determination to build "software" in agriculture. For the fourth consecutive year from 2012 to 2015, "agricultural modernization" was the subject of the document, emphasizing agricultural science and technology innovation and the policy of strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers and enriching farmers, indicating that China's agricultural development has entered a new stage of accelerating agricultural modernization. In 2012, the document focused on "agricultural science and technology innovation", aiming at relying on scientific and technological progress to achieve agricultural production increase and income increase, quality improvement and income increase. The document clarifies the publicity, basicity and social orientation of agricultural science and technology. For the first time, it emphasizes the three major directions of agriculture, agriculture, farmers and agriculture, and promotes agricultural science and technology innovation, enhances technology promotion capacity, develops agricultural socialization services, and strengthens Educational technology training and other initiatives. In these years, more than 98% of administrative villages have access to roads, electricity, water, broadband and telephones, which means that the infrastructure conditions for rural development of small and medium-sized enterprises are available, providing small and medium-sized investors and urban and rural workers with the opportunity to "free ride" for domestic demand. The foundation for development. The innovative agricultural management system was proposed in the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee in 2013. In the following three years, specific opinions were put forward on the construction of the agricultural management system. Innovative agricultural management system is not to re-innovate a new system, but to build a new agricultural management system based on the basic management system of rural areas through mechanism innovation. The document mentions that it is necessary to adhere to the main status of farmers' family business and encourage farmers' cooperatives, large professional households, family farms, agricultural industrialization leading enterprises and other forms of business entities. At the same time, the development of various forms of moderate scale operation, on the basis of respecting the wishes of farmers, guide the orderly circulation of land management rights, and innovate land circulation and scale management methods. In addition, it proposes a sound agricultural socialization service system to achieve effective docking between production and market. In 2014, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee focused on rural reform, aiming at implementing the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, breaking the shortcomings of the agricultural and rural system and promoting the simultaneous development of the four modernizations. The document emphasizes ensuring the basic self-sufficiency of grain and the absolute safety of rations, and proposes important measures such as establishing a target price system for agricultural products, the most stringent food safety supervision system, compensation for benefits and ecological compensation mechanisms for major grain-producing areas, and a long-term mechanism for sustainable development of agriculture. The requirements for the reform of rural land property rights have identified key tasks such as renovating the village's human settlements and promoting the equalization of urban and rural basic public services. In 2015, the No. 1 Document of the Central Government once again

focused on agricultural modernization. It aims to rely on the reform to add momentum and the rule of law as a guarantee. Under the background of slowing economic growth, it will continue to strengthen the basic position of agriculture and promote the continued increase of farmers' income. For the first time, the document proposes to promote the integration of rural one, two, and three industries, and clearly promote the reform of rural collective property rights system and the pilot reform of rural land system. It is the first time to improve the mechanism of agricultural product price formation and strengthen the rule of law in rural areas.

The stage of agricultural modernization has always implemented the spirit of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and is committed to reforming the internal vitality of agricultural and rural development, promoting the modern transformation of agriculture and rural areas, promoting the simultaneous development of the four modernizations, and allowing the broad masses of farmers to participate in the modernization process and share the fruits of modernization.

4.4. Comprehensive Revitalization of the Countryside

Starting from 2017, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee focuses on the reform of the agricultural supply side, emphasizing efforts to build a modern agricultural industrial system, production system, and management system, and proposing to promote "Internet +" modern agriculture, promote green development of agriculture, and develop new rural concepts. Innovative measures such as short-boarding agricultural and rural areas and strengthening rural reforms. As in previous years, the rural economic development is the main content. The first document of the past two years is more like a plan. It clearly lists the problems to be solved and truly integrates rural areas, farmers and agriculture. It mainly solves two problems, one is agricultural production, and the other is peasant employment, which also solves the problem of agricultural functions and what farmers should do and how to do. The first is the function of agriculture itself. Agricultural production, first, to ensure the safety of food production, this is the fundamental principle, so we must fully implement the permanent basic farmland special protection system, accelerate the delineation and construction of grain production functional zones, and important agricultural product production protection zones. The second is to provide local characteristics and high-quality agricultural products. This is also the highlight of this year's No.1 document. It will further promote greening, quality, specialization and branding of agriculture, adjust and optimize the layout of agricultural productivity, and promote the shift from agricultural production to quality improvement. guide. It is no longer necessary to ask all regions how to develop in a one-size-fits-all manner. Instead, localities should select and develop according to their own conditions, thereby improving their competitiveness and giving play to the functions of agriculture itself. Second is the employment of peasants. This is also the focus of rural revitalization. If the problem of human beings cannot be solved, the rest will be excused. Urban demand has gradually reached saturation, and the introduction of industry in rural areas is obviously not a long-term solution, but also brings the price of a terrible environment and resource consumption. Then, in order to develop for a long time, it is necessary to exert strength from agriculture itself. On the one hand, agricultural production itself requires young people with culture and enthusiasm, vigorously cultivate new professional farmers, strengthen the construction of rural professional talents, assume the responsibility of developing modern agriculture, and adapt to the development of productive forces and market competition. On the other hand, it is to cultivate new kinetic energy for rural development, develop the potential of agricultural development and the downstream industrial chain, and create more employment opportunities. In addition to farming, there are other employment opportunities. From the No. 1 document, in addition to professional farmers, the rest of the labor force must seek employment opportunities from the development of new kinetic energy for rural development. To narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, it is fundamentally based on agriculture itself, using the advantages of agriculture to earn the money of the people

in the city, that is, to build a rural one, two, three industry integration development system, vigorously develop various functions of agriculture, extend the industrial chain, and enhance the value chain. Improve the interest chain, implement the agricultural product processing industry to enhance the operation, implement e-commerce into the rural comprehensive demonstration, and implement the leisure agriculture and rural tourism quality projects. While earning money from the city by selling better things, the people in the city are earned by taking the people back in the city. Break the most primitive way of earning money in the agricultural industry before, and let go of the road to stimulate the source of power. This will not only last a long-term development, but will also gradually form a stable division of labor, so that farmers have a more sense of acquisition and value. At the same time, the document first proposed the cultivation of a number of family workshops, hand workshops and rural workshops, encouraging the establishment of environmentally friendly enterprises in rural areas, diversifying the rural economy and providing more jobs. Resolving the labor force is no longer just relying on urban and industrial development, but more on using agricultural and rural advantages, broadening the channels for farmers to increase their income, encouraging farmers to work diligently and lawfully, increasing the income of low-income people in rural areas, expanding rural middle-income groups, and maintaining rural residents. Income growth is faster than urban residents. By liberating the surplus labor force, more land flows can be realized, and the scale operation and agricultural modernization can be truly implemented to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, and agriculture will return to its function itself. The "Millennium Plan, Education First" launched by Xiong'an New District applies equally to the three rural areas. China has a large agricultural population and it is particularly difficult to solve the employment problem. Although there are historical reasons, in order to reach the development level of developed countries, it is necessary to raise the peasant's cultural level so that it can smoothly transition to other industries and continuously reduce the agricultural employment population, so that the status of farmers can be gradually improved. Otherwise, when farmers still have many The bottom line of people's choice. Therefore, I have always believed that the fundamental solution to the three rural issues lies in education. Compared with urban education, rural education conditions are worse, and family education concepts will be relatively poor. In the No. 1 document this year, it is also proposed to give priority to the development of rural education. Promote the establishment of a compulsory education development mechanism with urban and rural areas, overall promotion, urban and rural integration, and balanced development. The vast majority of rural new labor force will receive high school education and higher education. Let future rural children have more choices when choosing a career. At the same time, the special education system is included for the people in rural areas. To cultivate rural children into talents for all walks of life, including those in the agricultural industry, can gradually narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. In the future, farmers can truly become a profession. To clarify the functions of agricultural production itself and the problems of rural "people", other issues such as finance, environmental protection and legal system will also be fully assisted by these two items.

In 2018, this rural revitalization work program not only pointed out the programmatic work direction for the future work of agricultural and rural peasants, but also promoted the quality of agricultural development, promoted rural green development, improved the level of rural people's livelihood guarantee, strengthened talent support, and explored financing channels. Ten aspects, such as adhering to the party's leadership, have clearly defined important policy measures for implementing the rural revitalization strategy. Its content covers a comprehensive range, including the guidance of national strategic planning, as well as the protection of the party's internal laws and regulations. It is supported by important strategic and major projects, as well as key small things that are of concern to the people's livelihood. The measures are detailed and detailed, from the construction of rural style. To solve the problem of financial security from where money comes from, from tackling the problem of

precision poverty alleviation to deepening the reform of rural land system, many measures are in parallel, facing the key issues in the work of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers”, reflecting the difficulties of the party and the country. An important determination to overcome difficulties.

5. The Conclusion

Text analysis of 20 central No. 1 documents on the theme of “three rural issues” from 1982 to 2018, sorting out rural development policies, and exploring top-level designers to solve various stages. Research found farmers’ income is always the focus, Agricultural production shifts from total demand to green ecology, The issue of urban and rural resource element allocation has been continuously valued. First, The reform path of rural development is economic reform promotes rural reform, Second, strategic transformation of “industrial nurturing agriculture and cities driving rural areas”, Three, a new chapter in agricultural modernization, then, comprehensive revitalization of the countryside.

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