

Study on the Rural Economic Transition in the Context of Modernization Based on the Perspective of Economic Anthropology

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ABSTRACT This paper researches on the rural economic transition in the context of modernization based on the perspective of economic anthropology. On the basis of the analysis in rural China and its limitations, this thesis reviews the theory and practice of rural economic transformation. It comes to the conclusion that the main body of rural economic and social transformation is the peasants, the inner basis is industrialization and urbanization, and small-scale farming must be changed in production methods and lifestyle. The transformation of economy in the Chinese ethnic minorities' villages is restricted by reforms guided by state and market. This paper analyzes the national rural economic characteristics, the transformation of the stage, transformation of the barrier and the direction, pointing out that the transformation of rural economy in Ethnic Regions is not only the standard and mode, but should be diversified and the direction of development way.

INTRODUCTION

Transformation and development is a profound transformation of the mode of economic development. It refers to driving economic change majorly by secondary industry to primary industry, secondary industry and tertiary industries jointly, relying heavily on increased consumption of material resources to rely mainly on scientific and technological progress, improving the quality of workers, managers and innovation in order to achieve economic steady and rapid development, and refers not only to black to green, underground to the ground, and refers to the extensive development becomes intensive development, the development of low efficiency becomes the development of high efficiency, the traditional development mode transformation to a modern approach to development. Fang and Liu based on the research of the Huangcheng village Jincheng City, Shanxi Province,

theory of stages of economic development, sustainable development theory and the theory of transformation and development to support the transformation of resource-based rural development path (Fang and Liu 2014). Zhou and Yang discuss the problems and causes of China's resource-based rural (Zhou and Yang 2014) transformation and development options available for resource-based paths (Dale and Taylor 2014) and resource-based rural transformation and development achievements and experience specifically addressed, the path of the transformation of resource-based rural development comprehensive analysis (Siudek 2010).

Randelli et al. (2014) studied the development of rural collective economy organization from a historical point of view, to find the origin of currently problem based in deep history background (Randelli et al. 2014). Pointing out that both the Cooperative and Company Limited by Shares are the effective models for rural collective economy organization in realization of transformation. Koestner et al. give a systematic analysis on legal obstacles of collective economy transformation based on constitution, civil law and economic law (Koestner et al. 2014). The author holds that the collective property possession by members is based on a common relationship, putting forward critical on now land

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system and advices on reform of property rights for collective economy organization (Abebe et al. 2016).

At present, the academia for rural economic transformation research mainly focus on the transformation of background, motivation, influence factors and so on, then the view of Corrine that the rural economic transformation development is the important guarantee that realize the rural economic and social sustainable development (Corrine 2014). The third chapter mainly introduces the development present situation and the existing problems around the modernization process of Chinese rural.

Starting from the modernization of the country, based on the thorough analysis in the process of the modernization in the countryside and the characteristics of rural development, Jens et al. think that there exist some problems in current rural economic and social development, like the phenomenon is outstanding, the rural local characteristics are disappearing, the harmonious development of rural is facing challenges, the rural ecological environment is getting worse and so on (Jens et al. 2014). The characteristics of rural development are the rapid development of rural economy, obvious non-agricultural trend of rural industrial structure, higher standards of living, continuously improvement of rural infrastructure, and the obvious progress of rural social undertakings. Moyer's paper (Moyer et al. 2014) mainly elaborated the theoretical basis, models, ways and transformation goals of the economic transformation about the modern countryside. From the theory on urban and rural harmonious development and industrial structure evolution theory, Munteanu et al. put forward three models of the development pattern of exogenous, development model of endogenous and the development pattern of integrated, and four ways of the economic transformation, that is, achieve transformation by developing the modern agriculture, promote transformation by implementing the industrialization, promote transformation by developing the tourism, and realize comprehensive transformation through the comprehensive development (Munteanu et al. 2014).

No matter early human society and the current human society, economy and culture are intertwined. At the surface, it is the economic behavior, and in fact it is hidden behind the deep cultural roots. At the surface, it is the cultural

elements, and in fact there are goods production, supply and distribution functions, and even deeper economic ordered (Leck et al. 2014). In a certain historical period, the local economic types occupy the dominant position. It will exclude and squeeze other economic types, which coexist with it. Now it will form a kind of "Core-Periphery" pattern, and then construct a set of discourse system as the supporting ideas. The modern world is based on capital as the leading pattern, and based on the Western model of development as the standard and the formation. It is expressed as "mainstream and affiliated", "center and edge", and "dominant and dominated the pattern". Since modern times, Chinese society is fully involved in the world economic system after the founding of the People's Republic (Mentese 2014). The transformation of economy in the Chinese ethnic minorities' villages is restricted by reforms guided by state and market. Basing on the perspective of Economic Anthropology, this paper analyzes the national rural economic characteristics, the transformation of the stage, transformation of the barrier and the direction. The author points out that the transformation of rural economy in Ethnic Regions is not only the standard and mode, but should be diversified and direction of development way (Erik 2014).

The Necessity of Rural Economic Transformation in Ethnic Regions

As an inevitable trend of human development, urbanization is the only way leading to modernize a country. From the instinct of urbanization, it is a process of the change of mode of production from agricultural to industrial, and the transformation of lifestyle from the rural areas to urban. Nevertheless, the subject is rustic, and it is the urbanization of the peasants no matter whether the mode of production changes, or lifestyle changes. By entering the city, involving into the city, or in-place urbanize peasants can changes their mode of production and lifestyle. Under the realistic backgrounds that traditional urbanization has already arouse serious social problems both in urban and rural areas, such as developed areas facing the shortage of peasant-workers, and peasants "upstairs", that is they unwilling lose their land and forced to live in apartments, this paper presents an analysis on the development of peasants from

the prospective of in-place urbanization (Victor et al. 2014), based on the conditions of rural economic transition, to explore new path for the development of the Chinese peasants, which is precisely the value and significance of this study (Angelos and Dimitris 2014).

The essence of rural economies' transition is the unification of modes of production and lifestyle. Although China's rural economic transformation has its reality particularity, its essence is no exception. On the basis of the analysis in rural China and its limitations, this thesis reviews the theory and practice of rural economic transformation. It comes to the conclusion that the main body of rural economic and social transformation is the peasants, the inner basis is industrialization and urbanization, and small-scale farming must be changed in production methods and lifestyle. From the start pointing of rural economies transition, which is industrialization of rural production and urbanization of rural lifestyle, it firstly precedes analysis on rural industrialization, which is the foundation of urbanization, from its connotation, features and necessity and the experience and lesson of Chinese rural industrialization (Stephen and Shami-so 2015). Then, it explores the urbanization, which has adverse effects on rural industrialization, from its intention, nature and regular pattern and the experience and lesson of Chinese urbanization (Hilson and Garforth 2013). By expounding the relationship between rural industrialization and urbanization to inspect and verify that inherent unity of rural industrialization and urbanization is the rural economies transition. One content that on the review of the experience and lesson of Chinese traditional urbanization, in-place urbanization is the inevitable way and new pattern for Chinese urbanization.

Most resource-based rural relying on local resources in the early stages of development, in the short term to achieve consecutive years of rapid economic growth, but rapid economic growth has also brought a lot of problems, including resource depletion is a top priority, the incidence of the unreasonably low efficiency low level of development and the blind pursuit of rapid economic growth resources recoverable back into poverty by the rich. So, faced with a series of questions in the development process by the resource-based rural transformation and devel-

opment is the choice of the optimal road. The transformation of resource-based rural development in building a new socialist countryside is of great significance, is the key to sustainable development of rural health move, but also farmers' income, agricultural efficiency imperative. Transformation and development as a major force behind promote stable and rapid economic development, firmly grasp the restructuring and development opportunities through policies to promote capital investment, the majority of farmers to change their ideas, and enhance awareness of market competition, for building a new socialist countryside to lay a good industrial base, and promote the healthy and sustainable development of agriculture and rural economy.

Under Chinese realistic background, the in-place urbanization, which is the necessary ways of Chinese rural economic and social transition, of peasant is significant and indispensable. The in-place urbanization is the process that the peasants, who do not migrate to urban areas, achieve the standard of urban areas, by the fundamental transformation of production and lifestyle. In other words, it is the process that the peasants can really own their citizenship through the change of mode of production from agricultural to industrial, and the transformation of lifestyle from the rural areas to urban. The essence of in-place urbanization is the realization of peasant's identity, with the fundamental transformation of production and lifestyle. The in-place urbanization is the course that urban functions gradually establish and improve a process in rural areas, through the improvement of the quality of skills of peasants and increase of rural productivity. The urgency of rustic problems, the limitation of traditional urbanization, which cause serious social problems, the severity of problems that are triggered by dualistic structure of urban and rural economy, rural economic transition and the immanent demands of urbanization are all the proof for the senility and necessity of Chinese in-place urbanization. Of course, the Chinese in-place urbanization is not only necessary but also feasible.

METHODOLOGY

As the main body of urbanization, gradual improvement of peasants' quality of skill is the inner basis, the achievement of rural industrialization is the practical basis, the rapid develop-

ment of modern transformation and communication is the precondition, the radiation effects of the existing center of town is extrinsic motive, the continuous growth of farmers' income and national emphasis on the problems is the direct motive, agricultural mechanization and industrialization is the inner driving force, implementation of the strategy "constructing new countryside" creates a favorable policy environment, and successful example of the farmers' practice of in-place urbanization also proved to farmers in-place urbanization is not only a fantasy, nor is the inspiring slogan, but the international theory and practice based on the path of development. In China, in-place urbanization of peasants conforms to the internal needs of the urban-rural relations and economic and social development, and accordingly with the general aspirations of the rural population in the country, with a total population of more than fifty percent, its implementation is inevitable. Therefore, it can be said that the in-place urbanization of peasants is the non-resistant historical trend. In-place urbanization of Chinese peasant is necessary and feasible, but its development requires the accumulation of the necessary conditions. Therefore, adopting various measures to enhance the farmers' quality skills, promoting the development of rural industrialization, boosting rural cooperative economic organizations, gearing up the development of industrial and commercial enterprises and small towns are important to the development of China. Besides, under the existing terms and conditions, development of stock cooperative system and capital of farm are the inherent requirements of development of the urbanization. Of course, these measures should not and cannot be divorced from the protecting policies to in-place urbanization. In the implementation and development of in-place urbanization, further innovative industrial policy should be issued, land system should be reformed, the rural social security system should be improved, and the villagers' autonomy system, which is suitable for rural development of in-place urbanization, should be established and improved.

RESULTS

Most resource-based rural relying on local resources in the early stages of development, in the short term to achieve consecutive years of

rapid economic growth, but rapid economic growth has also brought a lot of problems, including resource depletion is a top priority, the incidence of the unreasonably low efficiency low level of development and the blind pursuit of rapid economic growth regardless of the bearing capacity of the environment, leading to rapid economic growth resources recoverable back into poverty by the rich. So, faced with a series of questions in the development process by the resource-based rural transformation and development is the choice of the optimal road. The transformation of resource-based rural development in building a new socialist countryside is of great significance, is the key to sustainable development of rural health move, but also farmers' income, agricultural efficiency imperative. Transformation and development as a major force behind promote stable and rapid economic development, firmly grasp the restructuring and development opportunities through policies to promote capital investment, the majority of farmers to change their ideas, and enhance awareness of market competition, for building a new socialist countryside to lay a good industrial base, and promote the healthy and sustainable development of agriculture and rural economy. Figure 1 shows the loan structure and use pattern among poor households and Figure 2 shows the loan structure and use pattern among non-poor households.

National regional government's function is to improve the national regional efficiency and promote fair. Improving the efficiency is the basis of promoting fair equity is the purpose of improving the efficiency. National regional government is the leader, promoter and institutional provider of the economic transformation of the ethnic regions, and it has an irreplaceable function in the construction of the socialist market economy in the national region. Only by playing the role of the government in the regional government can one correct the government failure and market failure in the construction of the socialist market economy. By taking responsibility for the public services such as education, health care, social security and other public services, the government has provided a fair starting point and a common system to share the development achievements of the national regions, and promote the stability of ethnic minority areas.

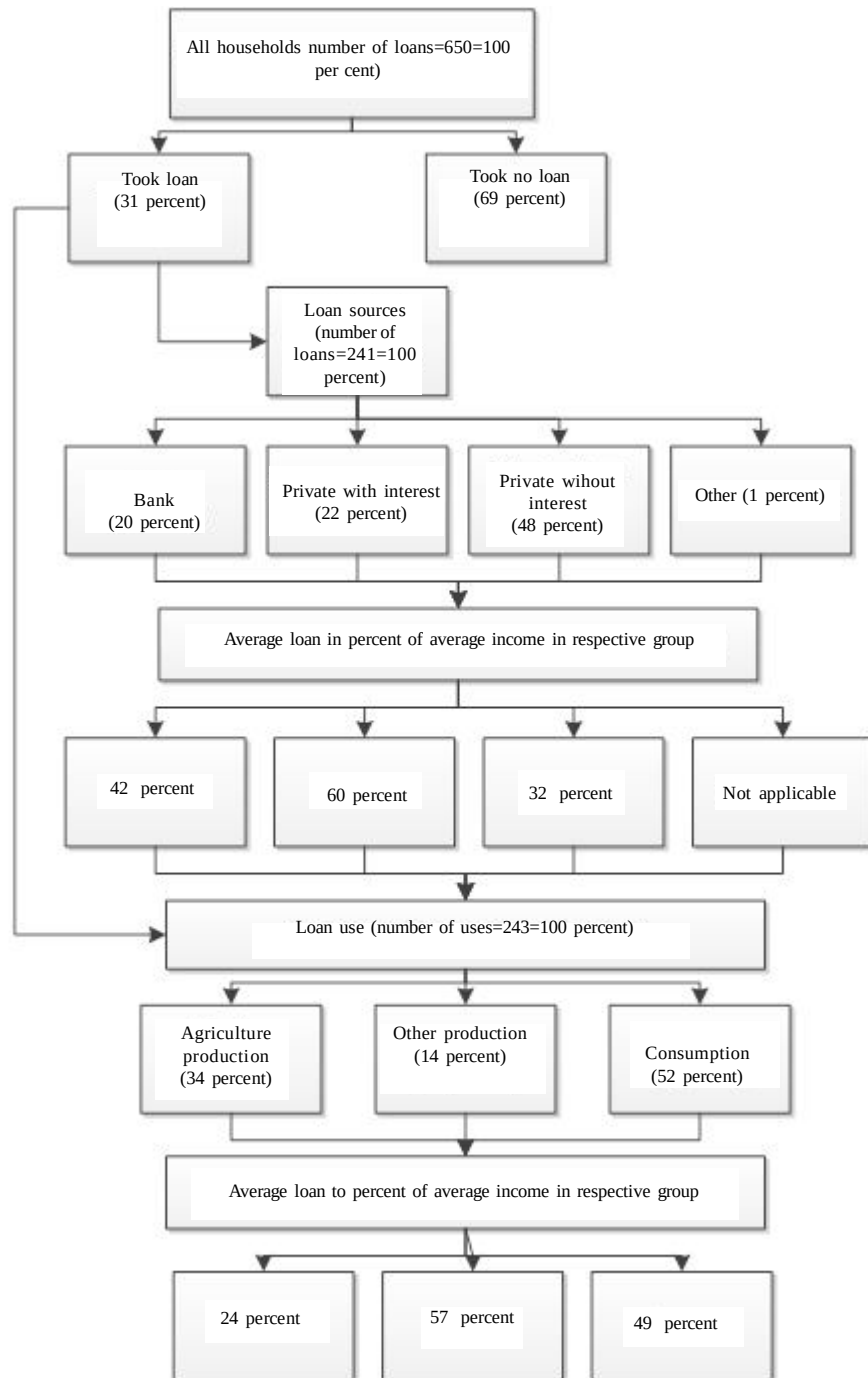


Fig. 1. The loan structure and use pattern among poor households

Source: Author

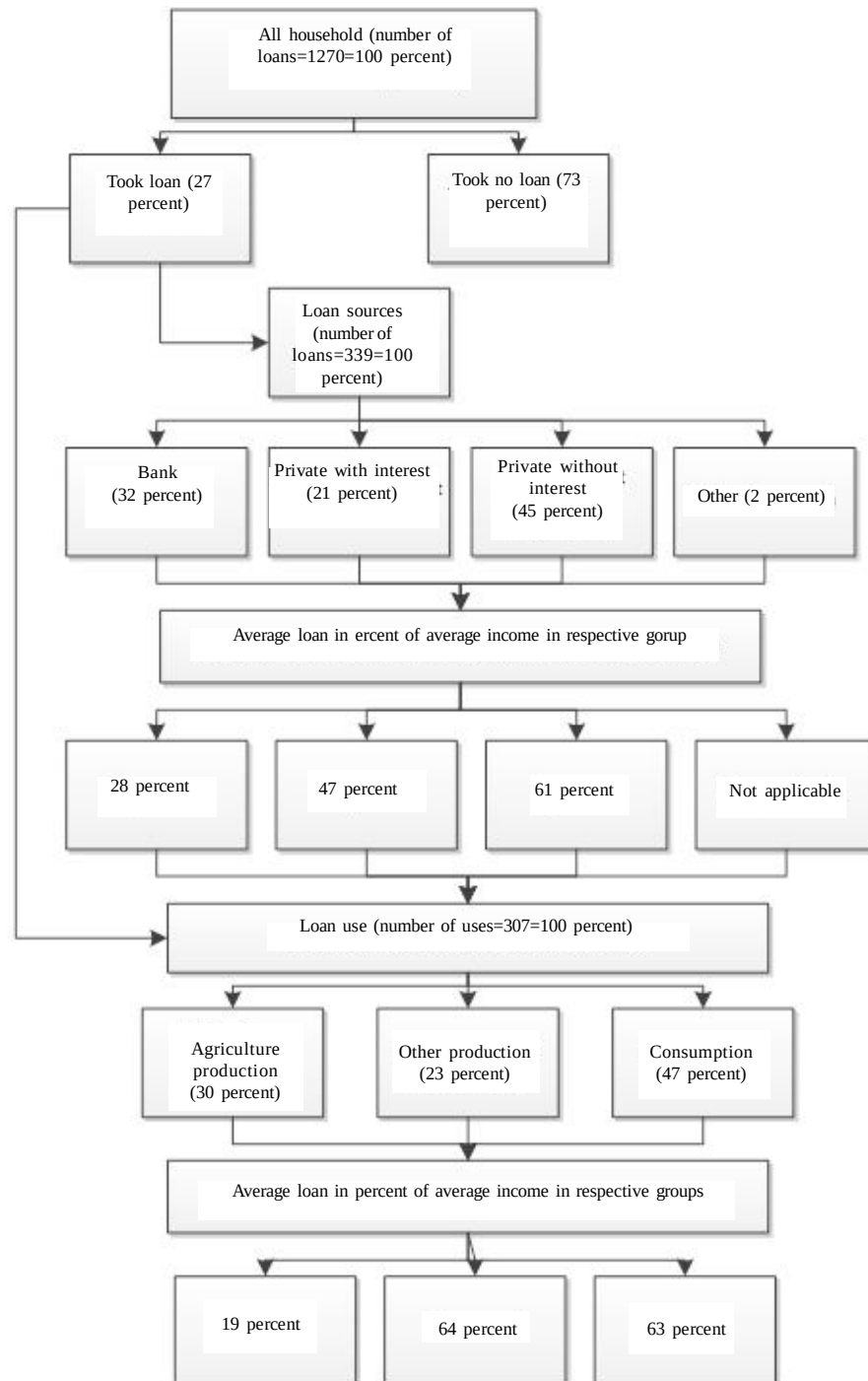


Fig. 2. The loan structure and use pattern among non-poor households
 Source: Author

In the process of economic transformation, the government of the ethnic regions should have a full understanding of the special nature of the development of ethnic regions. Regional economic development is closely related to the development of regional economy, and the development of regional economy and regional economic development, which is not only in the same place, but also in different aspects. Regional economic development cannot fully reflect the economic development of ethnic regions (Table 1). GDP and local fiscal revenue are the two main indicators of regional economic development. According to the experience of developed countries and regions, the contribution of GDP and financial revenue is the modern economic department. Minority nationality regions in China are mostly in the agricultural and pastoral areas, mainly engaged in the production of agricultural and animal husbandry, the proportion of the number of people employed in the modern sector is low. The economic development of the minority regions, creating more material wealth, to accelerate economic development, is to enhance economic strength, increase employment and improve the necessary means of income. However, if only the GDP as a measure of economic development in the minority areas of the only indicators, the growth of GDP pushed to the limit, not necessarily to achieve sustainable development of the national region. After the reform and opening up, the economic development of ethnic regions has achieved the rapid growth of GDP value, but there are some problems such as resource depletion, ecological destruction, environmental pollution, polar-

ization between rich and poor in some areas of economic growth. Thus, only the pursuit of the rapid growth of GDP, and cannot solve the problem of the sustainable development of minority areas (Table 2).

In trying to explain such contrasts between the “haves” and the “have-nots”, the researchers consider that, the diversity of urban residential environments in China as elsewhere can be conceived as a mosaic of socio-spatial configurations with different types of residential environments being associated, at least at their origins, with a precise social group or combination of social groups in the city (Table 3). As far as the social structure of the urban population changes in line with socioeconomic development, new social configurations will appear. Thus, the mosaic, or the socio-spatial structure of urbanization results from historical processes (Table 4).

Such an historical analysis of urbanization space is possible because the spatial organization of society involves strong inertia forces related to the lifetime of the urban development environment. Hence, the idea that the actual spatial arrangement of urbanization can be thought of as a geological metaphor, transposing in urban social geography the ideas Massey exposed in her work on spatial divisions, in which economic growth is via rounds of investments that create new spatial divisions of labor. This spatial basis is crucial since investments make use of spatial variations in order to maximize profits. The temporality of this process is captured by the concept of economic cycles in Figure 3.

Table 1: The change of rural floating population in China in 2000-2010(unit: 100 million people)

Particular year	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Separate Human Population	1.44	1.84	2.61	2.71	2.79	2.89
Floating Population	1.21	1.47	2.21	2.3	2.36	2.45

Source: National Statistical Yearbook.

Table 2: Distribution of per capita net income of rural households (2010-2012)

Year	Low income	Middle lower income	Middle income	Middle and upper income	High income
2010	1869.8	3621.2	5221.7	7440.6	14049.7
2011	2000.5	4255.7	6207.7	8893.6	16783.1
2012	2316.2	4807.5	7041	10142.1	19008.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics six S & P data

Table 3: The gap between urban and rural area in China

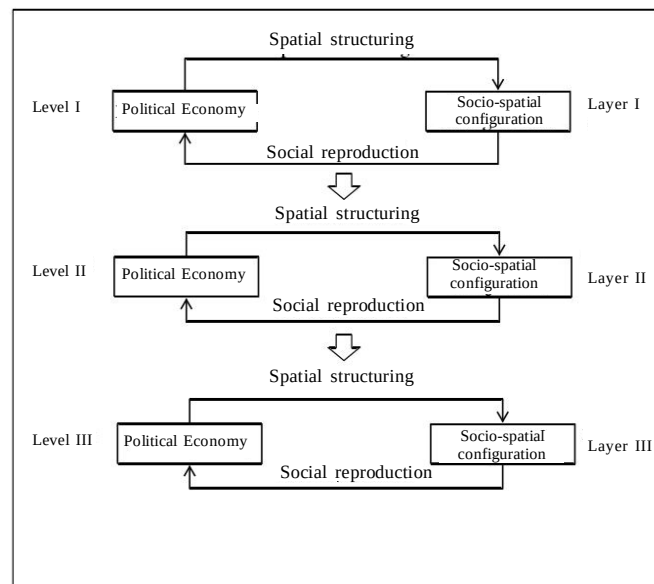
<i>Year</i>	<i>Net income of rural residents</i>	<i>Urban residents can be controlled Income (yuan)</i>	<i>Absolute gap between urban and rural areas (yuan)</i>	<i>Income ratio between urban and rural areas</i>
2000	2253	6280	4027	2.79:1
2001	2366	6860	4494	2.90:1
2002	2476	7703	5227	3.11:1
2003	2600	8472	5872	3.26:1
2004	2936	9422	6486	3.21:1
2005	3255	10493	7238	3.22:1
2006	3587	11759	8172	3.28:1
2007	4140	13786	9646	3.33:1
2008	4761	15781	11020	3.31:1
2009	5153	17175	12022	3.33:1
2010	5919	19109	13190	3.23:1
2011	6977	21811	14834	3.13:1
2012	7917	24565	16648	3.10:1

Source: Statistical Yearbook of China

Table 4: The occupational distribution of the rural floating population

<i>Occupational distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
State organs, party organizations, enterprises and institutions responsible person	147228	2.4 %
Professional and technical personnel	351904	5.8 %
Staff and related personnel	302675	5 %
Business and service personnel	1664717	27.6 %
Agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, water conservancy industry production personnel	210456	3.5 %
Production, transport equipment operators and related personnel	3339252	55.4 %
Inconvenience to the classification of other employees	6465	0.1 %

Source: National Bureau of Statistics six S & P data

**Fig. 3. The cycles of socio-spatial restructure**

Source: Author

The process of economic globalization is a process of globalization and the globalization of production and resource allocation. Through the production of social and natural resources of globalization, improve the efficiency of world resource allocation and promote the development of the world economy. A country or area implementation opens to the outside world, through participation in economic globalization, in order to accelerate modernization and realize the goal of enriching the people. The economic transformation of the ethnic regions is essentially a process of opening up to the outside world. The development of ethnic regions is determined by many factors. These factors mainly include the natural environment, resources, cultural traditions, economic and political system, education and scientific and technological level, policy orientation, and the surrounding environment.

Capital, whether in development economics, or in regional economics, is an important factor to achieve economic development. For minority regions, capital tends to be the decisive factor of economic development. Part of the capital of the national region comes from the accumulation of itself, a part of the external investment. In the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, one should think more about how to use the foreign capital effectively and reasonably. Foreign capital to invest in ethnic minority areas, does not mean that these funds to invest in the ethnic minority areas, but because of the ethnic minority areas have abundant resources, wide market and cheap labor, even including the simplicity of folk customs, also can become capital profits available. By utilizing foreign funds, the minority areas can solve the problem of the introduction of advanced equipment, management and product market. Increase investment in the region, not only to stimulate the total demand in the national region, but also stimulate the total supply of production capacity increased, bringing the future income of further increase, and the corresponding conversion to more additional investment, the formation of a national region to accelerate the growth of the situation.

Therefore, to speed up the development of the ethnic regions, the country must raise the investment funds needed by the people. Because of the low saving rate in the minority areas, it cannot meet the needs of investment, only to

accumulate capital in the way of saving. Under the influence of the expected return on investment, the capital of the ethnic regions will flow to the developed regions, and further exacerbate the shortage of the capital of the ethnic regions. In order to promote the development of minority areas, the country needs to play the role of the government in raising the necessary investment in the region, so that the savings of minority regions are mainly invested in the minority areas, and to attract capital to the regional flow.

DISCUSSION

Rural economic and social transformation is a voluntary market-based reform and the social macro changes ultimately reflect the dramatic changes in rural daily life. Increasingly active market economy promotes differentiation of rural social subject, diversification of interests, the structure of stratification, interests become focus to be pursued and be maintained, because it is clear to understand interests, it is extremely necessary to adjust and regulate the channels and mechanisms for expression of the interests. Especially with the increasingly market-oriented development, the consciousness of democracy, rule of law concept, and right thinking of the villagers' sense continues to increase, which makes the villagers be concerned about and participate in social and political affairs in an unprecedented enthusiasm, the existing rural areas grass-roots self-governance model and rural democratic political system are faced with the task of change and adjustment. Modern econometric studies suggest that the transformation of economy requires political constraints that mean political transformation of the form need to synchronize with the complementary effects of economic transition.

To some extent, the rural economic and social transformation is a systematic process covering rural grassroots governance and rural politics, any part guided by the market system that is to delay or halt will cause uncertainty to society transformation, or even the failure of transformation. This reflects the difficulty and complexity of rural economic and social transformation, but also reveals the necessity and inevitability of rural. Self-governance reform and rural grassroots democratic political is important to the economy. The rural grassroots self-govern-

ment as part of rural governance model and rural democratic political system, becomes an organic composition of the rural economic and social transformation, its changes are not only the measures for the market-oriented reforms, but also the essential systematic link for the rural economic and social transformation. Grassroots self-government both requires to adjust and mix the rural grassroots social economic and political resources and to innovate under the concept of the constitutional system. Constitutional reform of grassroots self-government is based on the background of rural reality, which plant the concept, sprint, value and mechanisms of the constitution into the grassroots self-governance macro structure, and it rationalizes the power structure of rural society, correctly views and handles the relationship between state and rural, state and peasants, to build the rural grassroots constitutional governance model, to realize the rural constitutional order and develop and foster rural civil society, furthermore to realize the rural grassroots of the constitutional society, then transform the rural democratic political system, to achieve grassroots political civilization and political modernization, build a development path of China's constitutional construction from the bottom.

Grassroots self-governing constitutional change in governance has always been strictly adhered to three concepts. First, one should adhere to the constitutional change and political transition, to promote the growth and development of rural markets, to conform the objective needs of economic and social development in rural transition, and match and associate constitutional change with the rural market-oriented reforms, in order to form an interactive situation. Second, one should insist on constitutional philosophy, value system and mechanism for grassroots self-government system and operational mechanism to transform and reshape and build the grassroots power structure to meet the constitutional requirements, rural governance framework and democratic political system, highlight the spirit of grassroots self-government constitutional change. Third, one should uphold the constitutional changes, enhance the organization level of rural society, develop and foster rural civil society, strengthen the ability to expression and acceptance of the political rights of rural society, and its impact on rural practical significance, rationalize and balanced economy

development resources of rural society, promote a fundamental harmony and stability of rural society, and thus realize the rural development of political civilization and political modernization. For the grassroots self-governance and democratic political development in rural economic and social transition, constitutional governance of the grassroots self-governance represents a direction, becomes of a trend, which can expand the space of Chinese grassroots farmers' autonomy political, guide primary modern political civilization and political development, and also represent a Chinese-style constitutional road construction. Meanwhile, it also provides a new methodology and a novel theory for China's rural problems in academic research. It breaks the traditional research path, forms a new analytical framework and research vision, enhances the integrity of theoretical studies in rural issues, and leads the research direction of political development in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the author researches on the rural economic transition in the context of modernization based on the perspective of economic anthropology. Since modern times, Chinese society is fully involved in the world economic system after the founding of the People's Republic. Although China's rural economic transformation has its reality particularity, its essence is no exception. By entering the city, involving into the city, or in-place urbanize peasants can changes their mode of production and lifestyle. Under the realistic backgrounds that traditional urbanization has already arouse serious social problems both in urban and rural areas, such as developed areas facing the shortage of peasant-workers, and peasants "upstairs", that is they unwilling lose their land and forced to live in apartments, this paper present an analysis on development of peasants from the prospective of in-place urbanization, based on the conditions of rural economic transition.

Therefore the researchers can say that the in-place urbanization of peasants is the non-resistant historical trend. In-place urbanization of Chinese peasant is necessary and feasible, but its development requires the accumulation of the necessary conditions. Therefore, adopting various measures to enhance the farmers' quality skills, promoting the development of rural

industrialization, boosting rural cooperative economic organizations, gearing up the development of industrial and commercial enterprises and small towns are important to the development of China. Besides, under the existing terms and conditions, development of stock cooperative system and capital of farm are the inherent requirements of development of the urbanization. On the basis of the analysis in rural China and its limitations, this thesis reviews the theory and practice of rural economic transformation. It comes to the conclusion that the main body of rural economic and social transformation is the peasants, the inner basis is industrialization and urbanization, and small-scale farming must to be changed in the production methods and lifestyle.

The increasingly active market economy promotes differentiation of rural social subject, diversification of interests, the structure of stratification, interests become focus to be pursued and be maintained, because it is clear to understand interests, it is extremely necessary to adjust and regulate the channels and mechanisms for expression of the interests. Especially with the increasingly market-oriented development, the consciousness of democracy, rule of law concept, and right thinking of the villagers' sense continues to increase, which makes the villagers be concerned about and participate in social and political affairs in an unprecedented enthusiasm, the existing rural areas grassroots self-governance model and rural democratic political system are faced with the task of change and adjustment. Basing on the perspective of Economic Anthropology, this paper analyzes the national rural economic characteristics, the transformation of the stage, transformation of the barrier and the direction. The author points out that the transformation of rural economy in Ethnic Regions is not only the standard and mode, but should be diversified and the direction of development way.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Researching on the impetus, path and pattern of the rural economic transformation from the perspective of rural development and existing problems in the process of modernization, is of great significance for China to get rid of the current situation of passive adaptation to globalization and to realize the transformation of

rural economy. There cannot be a universally applicable model of economic transformation and experience can be used for reference since the background conditions of the vast rural areas of China are not the same, that is, there is no absolute right development strategy. The key to success or not depends on the specific analysis of resources, social and economic structure, population, cultural characteristics and development requirements of different rural areas. How to guide the development of other rural areas in the transition of garden economy, what are the necessary and sufficient conditions for the success of economic transition, rural regional economic transition to choose what kind of path and mode, the development of what the leading industries, promote the smooth transformation of economic society in rural areas, the sustainable development of economic, social and ecological benefits in rural areas are the focus of further research.

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