

# Multidimensional Value Analysis of Comprehensive Rural Revitalization in Ethnic Regions

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**Abstract:** *The arduous and heavy task of modernization in ethnic regions still lies in rural areas. Comprehensively promoting the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas is the main problem that must be addressed in the later stage of modernization in ethnic regions, and it is a key measure to alleviate the contradiction of unbalanced and insufficient development in ethnic regions. Therefore, it is necessary to scientifically sort out and clarify the issues that urgently need to be addressed in the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic regions, such as the erosion of rural space, compression of living space, bottlenecks in development foundations, and the price gap, income gap, resource gap, and basic public service gap between urban and rural agricultural and animal husbandry products. It is of great significance to more accurately stimulate the endogenous power enhancement efficiency in ethnic regions, promote the coupled development of ethnic regions, and promote the coordinated development of comprehensive rural revitalization and common prosperity goals in ethnic regions.*

**Keywords:** Ethnic regions, Modernization of agriculture and rural areas, Comprehensive rural revitalization.

## 1. Introduction

The twenty-character policy proposed by the rural revitalization strategy provides a new idea for developing and strengthening the rural economy and promoting rural revitalization. The 2023 “Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Doing a Good Job in Comprehensively Promoting Key Work for Rural Revitalization in 2023” further pointed out that solving the “three rural” issues should be the top priority of the work of the whole party, and the whole society should work together to accelerate the process of agricultural and rural modernization. The Central Document No. 1 in 2024 once again deployed rural revitalization work, emphasizing the need to continue to work hard to consolidate the basic position of agriculture and strive to achieve the goal of agricultural and rural modernization.

It can be seen that rural construction in ethnic minority areas is crucial to promoting new urbanization, promoting county economic development, consolidating the foundation of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers”, and alleviating the problem of unbalanced development. However, when implementing the comprehensive rural revitalization strategy in these areas, they face the problems of insufficient structural support and lack of functional content. The key factor leading to this situation is the disconnection between actual operations and policy planning. The differences in the understanding of the practice of comprehensive rural revitalization by different actors have led to the strategy being often simplified into the achievement of a series of quantifiable indicators in ethnic minority areas, thus forming the so-called “indicator-based comprehensive rural revitalization”. Although this approach helps to construct superficial progress in some aspects, it also causes the phenomenon of value loss.

## 2. Related Research Trends and Issues Raised

Since the Party Central Committee proposed the implementation of the strategy of comprehensive rural revitalization, how to implement the strategy has become the focus and key issue of rural construction research in ethnic

minority areas, and has set off a new wave of research and practice of comprehensive rural revitalization, which can be mainly summarized into the following development models.

One is the flow of capital to the countryside. Liu Wei, Liang Jiangyan, Ma Haixia and others proposed promoting agricultural production efficiency by bringing industrial and commercial capital to the countryside, thereby driving the modernization transformation of the agricultural and animal husbandry production system [1]. The second is to cultivate new agricultural business entities. Mao Ruinan and Xu Yongji pointed out that the “market + government + elites + farmers” development model is the main body of comprehensive rural revitalization [2]. The third is to improve the level of mechanization and scale. Wang Shujuan et al. pointed out that agricultural and animal husbandry modernization should focus on improving the level of agricultural mechanization and agricultural production specialization [3]. Fourth, strengthen the collective economy. Xu Hanze and Xu Mingqiang proposed that rebuilding the collective economy is the foundation for the prosperity of rural industries [4]. Fifth, develop county-level industries that enrich the people. Zhuang Tianhui and others emphasized that county-level industries that enrich the people can significantly promote farmers’ income growth in the long run, and developing county-level industries that enrich the people is a realistic option for promoting common prosperity for farmers [5].

In summary, the current research results are quite rich, but most of them are based on the theoretical necessity and practical inevitability of comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas. Further exploration is needed in exploring the prerequisites, actual progress and intrinsic value of achieving this goal.

Secondly, after sorting out the value purpose and realization logic of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, most of the research contents are benchmarked against the capital agricultural system. According to the basic connotation of modern farms, their total output value generally reaches more than 50% of the total agricultural output value. For example, the level of

agricultural mechanization in the Yangtze River Delta region exceeds 70%. However, the main body of the rural economy in ethnic minority areas is still dominated by small peasant economy, as well as natural villages that have been closely gathered based on small farmers for a long time. This is a very important basic feature of rural society in ethnic minority areas.

Thirdly, the academic research framework, policy recommendations and local government practices in rural revitalization emphasize keeping pace with international trends. Under this mindset, the policy orientation of cultivating “leading enterprises” and “large households” that appeared in the Central Document No. 1 is everywhere, which obviously leads the high-quality development of agriculture and animal husbandry in ethnic minority areas into the misunderstanding that it must follow the law of “economy of scale”. The value orientation of local governments in rural revitalization is inclined towards large modern farms, believing that only in this way can rural areas in ethnic minority areas be “modernized”.

In this regard, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly pointed out that one of the key points in building Chinese-style modernization is to correct the blind acceptance of the universality of Western-style modernization, establish a cognitive approach of coming from practice and going to practice, and re-understand the villages in ethnic minority areas. Seeing that the public morality and services in the villages are in widespread decline, it is particularly necessary to re-advocate and establish their long-standing close interpersonal relationships and community morality, so as to rebuild and release the construction energy of grassroots communities in ethnic minority areas, and correct the excessive and extreme reaction and rejection of “collective” and “cooperation” due to the mistakes of the Great Leap Forward. Today, small farmers in ethnic minority areas have fully demonstrated their innovation and enthusiasm in the market economy in the “hardworking revolution”, and what is lacking is the cohesion and cooperation of the community. In fact, the long-term solution for rural areas and agriculture in ethnic minority areas lies in the close combination of the two, and to assist small farmers in coping with the big market with very efficient rural community cooperatives. Therefore, this study aims to start from a more practical and comprehensive perspective—that is, to follow the principle of “coming from practice and going to practice”—to deeply explore the relationship between facts and values in the process of rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas, so as to provide a basis for formulating a more reasonable rural development strategy. The ultimate goal is to reactivate the vitality of rural communities in the new era, make them a bridge between the past and the future, fundamentally solve the problems of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and lay a solid theoretical foundation for achieving comprehensive revitalization across the country, especially in ethnic minority areas.

### 3. The Value of Comprehensive Revitalization of Rural Areas in Ethnic Minority Areas

Since the 1950s, under the influence of theories and methods dominated by mainstream Western economics, the economic

development issues in ethnic regions have followed the concept of “take-off” in “Stages of Economic Growth” to try to find the corresponding stage of ethnic regions on the assumed general development axis, and at the same time assume that different regions develop very evenly. Influenced by this research paradigm, research on rural construction in ethnic regions has long tended to draw general propositions, and then assume that these propositions are valid for any time, any place, and any traditional livelihood system. The terms such as industry and market, cost and benefit, consumer behavior and firm theory, investment and output abstracted from the industrial revolution and capital system may be meaningful in analyzing technology and quantity flows on the development timeline. However, simplifying it into a time-space lag relationship to explain the situation in ethnic regions obviously has logical flaws. For ethnic regions, the countryside is not only a place of residence, but also an important part of the entire economic society. The rural ontology and rural environment simultaneously breed the material and non-material elements of ethnic regions. The countryside not only expands the natural foundation beyond the built environment of rural human settlements, but also supports the inner circle structure of the economic society of ethnic regions, together forming a linkage network of social, production and environmental elements interacting with each other. Moreover, this super-stable structure will not evolve automatically in terms of both development expectations and risk resistance, and will not respond to any “economic” or cost and risk policies at least until the benefits are uncertain.

Therefore, from the perspective of the value construction of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, we urgently need to clarify the preconditions and basic connotations of “revitalization” and clarify the mechanism orientation of the performance of “revitalization” in ethnic minority areas. Looking at the origin of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas and the “meta-problems” to be solved, we can very clearly draw a simple judgment from the perspective of comparative economics, that is, rural areas in ethnic minority areas are not a carrier of responsive supply to external market demand as a dynamically adjusted space. This means that the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is not only a development problem, but also a reform problem. In the absence of or inability to respond to the needs of the external environment, it is necessary to present the results in vertical and horizontal comparisons. In this way, a development perspective that is more suitable for the attributes of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is needed, which not only needs to be able to explain the mechanism of the characteristics of comprehensive rural revitalization, but also needs to construct an analytical structure suitable for the dynamic problems of rural development in ethnic minority areas. In this way, this article describes the outline of the ideal value purpose of rural construction in ethnic minority areas as follows.

The current “bias” of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is mainly manifested in the following aspects: First, the action program of comprehensive rural revitalization is simply biased towards “capital” dominance, resulting in the coupling of comprehensive rural revitalization with the traditional livelihood system of farmers

and herdsmen, and the change of farmers and herdsmen's livelihood capital in the process of modernization deviating from the actual function of rural areas, and the combination and mutual creation with rural areas under the one-dimensional and industrialized development orientation presents structural deficiencies and functional defects. Second, the promotion direction of comprehensive rural revitalization is simply biased towards the "urbanization" model, resulting in the value orientation of rural construction and the overall value of agriculture and rural areas being biased towards a new round of urbanization construction that lacks the support of development factors. Third, the driving engine of comprehensive rural revitalization is simply biased towards the "production" boundary. As a result, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas deviates from the overall function of the three-life space and is "wasted" into a simple production unit where capital goes to the countryside and farmers move into buildings. In this way, first of all, the important problem to be solved in the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is to solve the "problem of human development", consolidate the guarantee of basic public services, and use the concept of development rather than the one-dimensional growth thinking to establish a value purpose for ethnic minority areas at the intersection of economic cycle, cultural cycle, and scientific and technological cycle. Further stimulate the kinetic energy and potential for the transformation of the traditional livelihood system of farmers and herdsmen, and cultivate a diversified "multi-dimensional value" rural system in which feasible capabilities are adapted to development goals, and risk resistance is matched with resilience in the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas.

Secondly, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas must consolidate the development of agricultural and rural modernization.

Therefore, ethnic regions should guide industrial development in small steps and with high frequency on the basis of continuing to consolidate the traditional livelihoods of farmers and herdsmen, gradually cultivate the competitiveness of green organic agricultural and livestock products on the basis of strengthening the risk resistance of agriculture and animal husbandry, and upgrade the agricultural and animal husbandry industry chain and value chain in stages at the levels of modern industry and traditional industry connection, industrial organization, and industrial structure. In the construction of national strategies for ecological environment protection and restoration, ecological culture inheritance and development, explore the realization of ecological product value, strengthen the protection of drinking water and natural water, maintain the intergenerational renewal of farmers and herdsmen, and enhance the vitality of agricultural and pastoral areas.

The core of promoting rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas is to introduce advanced agricultural and animal husbandry production factors to reduce the cost of agricultural and sideline products. From this perspective, the main goals of rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas can be summarized as follows: First, ensure the efficient operation of the agricultural product market and maintain the fair position of farmers and herdsmen in market competition, thereby

promoting food supply and sustainable development of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural areas, and achieving the harmonious unity of economic, environmental and social values; at the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of natural resources such as biodiversity, actively participate in efforts to address climate change, and promote the construction of ecological civilization; in addition, it is necessary to enhance the economic and social vitality of rural areas, pursue a high-quality and lasting development model, and continuously enhance the competitiveness and development potential of the region. Secondly, it is necessary to consolidate the basic conditions for agricultural modernization and comprehensively enhance the comprehensive competitiveness of rural areas by improving agricultural production efficiency, improving information technology facilities, increasing farmers' income, and innovating product development.

#### **4. The Current Dilemma of Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization in Ethnic Minority Areas**

Rural areas in ethnic minority areas are important spatial fields for production, life and ecological practice. As a spatial settlement form, rural areas demonstrate unique economic and social functions by condensing traditional lifestyles and governance. The social and economic density of the interweaving of rural characteristics and natural economic functions is rich and diverse. It is a self-contained "local world" with strong regional cultural characteristics. The personal abilities of farmers and herdsmen, rich resource endowments that respond to market changes, flexible biodiversity systems, and fixed market boundaries are necessary conditions for the sustainable development of rural areas. However, in the development paradigm of scale and industrialization, the practice of simplifying such a complex and interconnected whole into a single competitive subject makes the value of rural areas particularly fragile. In addition to raising the entry threshold of the traditional small peasant economy, the ability of the constantly market-oriented industrial design to become a power source in the construction of the overall development capacity of rural areas is not high.

##### **4.1 Rural Economic Entities have Distinct Characteristics**

Promoting rural development in ethnic minority areas with the cognition of "economy" constitutes a common model for achieving comprehensive rural revitalization. This path of integrated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries does not have the foundation and scale to expand to the urban consumer market under the premise of lacking a long historical heritage, high-quality ecological environment and unique production technology. The industrialization orientation of comprehensive rural revitalization is not directly promoted by planning with characteristic resources. It also depends on the level of development of the rural economy and the degree of connection with the market. In this long process, the basic value of the countryside and the basic connotation of comprehensive rural revitalization cannot be ignored. The comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas has dual connotations. One is to create a spiritual value space for the decent life of farmers and herdsmen, and the other is to provide a solid risk resistance

guarantee space for the well-off life of farmers and herdsmen. The goal of comprehensive rural revitalization is obviously not the one-dimensional orientation of marketization. It is not to develop modern agriculture and animal husbandry in the form of capital. One of the important tasks of comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas at this stage is to consolidate the ability of rural areas to resist risks, prepare for the expansion of development space and development resilience in the next stage, and retain basic rural guarantees and retreat routes for farmers who lack opportunities to move to cities. Separating the basic means of production and living of farmers and herdsmen and the objects of their labor from capital is a special institutional design to protect the basic rights of farmers and herdsmen. This is not a disadvantage or problem in the process of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, but an institutional advantage. Looking at the various policy systems for comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, most of them contain a strong dual structure cognition, only to make them bigger, stronger, only industrialized, and only bases, but there is little thinking about the cultivation of internal advantages and the construction of development resilience. The important task facing the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas at present should be to activate the overall functions of rural areas on the basis of building a strong ability to resist risks, which is to construct rural areas as an important value link in the overall development of urban and rural integration.

#### **4.2 The Phenomenon of Rural Industrialization is Prominent**

Compared with developed areas, the economic functions of rural areas in ethnic minority areas are orders of magnitude different from those in developed areas, and the structure is also different. The vast majority of rural economies in ethnic minority areas lack the conditions for the growth of secondary and tertiary industries, especially the minimum scale required for the development of modern industries, and do not have the industrial supporting conditions required for industrial development. Rural areas in developed areas are actually an intrinsic part of the urban economy, and their rural economy is a genuine urban economy. However, the rural economy in ethnic minority areas is essentially still a small peasant economy, so rural industries are still only a part of the rural economy in terms of attributes. It is just a natural extension of the rural and agricultural economy and obeys the logic of agriculture. Therefore, in the process of comprehensive rural revitalization, how to position the development of rural economy in ethnic minority areas is a particularly important issue to discuss. In the current practice of comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas, local governments sometimes combine unrealistic county economic development goals with the rural industrial industrialization model, trying to achieve explosive growth in rural economy through the industrialization of rural industries. On the one hand, the original intention of this policy design lacks the connection with the traditional resource endowment and traditional industries of the countryside. On the other hand, at the level of industrial organization and industrial connection, there is no “four chains” support for modern industrial development. Rural construction under this “model policy” is extremely fragile in terms of sustainability and industrial

resilience. Under the one-dimensional growth development model, local governments hope to expand and strengthen local specialties and simple endowment resources in their regions, but they do not know that from resource association to industry formation, and then to industrial organization and industrial structure, a competitive industrial chain is finally formed. The value chain and regional basic resources are only part of it. The equation system integrating the “four chains” of innovation chain, value chain, capital chain and talent chain is more important. In fact, the current rural areas in ethnic minority areas basically have no foundation for nurturing and developing industrialization, and it is impossible to replicate the experience of rural economic development in the coastal developed urban economic belt. The development of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is based on farmers’ agricultural income and income from migrant workers. The comprehensive revitalization of rural areas should serve and obey the inherent law of farmers moving to cities. Looking back at the current contradictions between urban and rural areas in ethnic minority areas, one of the important reasons is that the industrialization of rural industries is far away from the rural economic attributes and cannot become the urban economic attributes. At the same time, the direction of sustainable development of traditional rural industries has been disrupted. The urban-rural status has evolved from the previous development gap problem to the vassal of single industrialization. The functionality and original value of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas have been in the incubation period, and have not received enough policy attention and resource inclination. The cognition of one-dimensional industrialization construction has aggravated this dilemma.

#### **4.3 The Concept of Rural Value Urbanization Exists Objectively**

The practice of rural revitalization, where capital goes to the countryside and farmers move into buildings, stems from our one-sided understanding of the urbanization of rural values. The essence of this model lies in the alienation between the endogenous value and the constructed value of the countryside. The value cognition and development construction of the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside do not match the meta-problem of the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside, which makes the goal of the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside separated from the preconditions of the countryside. The one-dimensional growth at the digital level is contrary to the real demands of farmers and herdsmen, and the endogenous motivation of farmers and herdsmen to participate in the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside is insufficient. Specifically, the revitalization goal is separated from the perceptual order of the rural and pastoral society; the urbanization construction of rural values is separated from the organizational basis of the rural and pastoral society; the external resource input is separated from the endogenous motivation of the rural and pastoral areas. Therefore, this article emphasizes that the rural construction action should match the rural social foundation, realize the unity of rational construction and perceptual existence, and organically integrate the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside with the demands of farmers and herdsmen. The reason is that it advocates the continuation and reconstruction

of “locality” in the process of rural development. On the one hand, the social structure, survival logic and value norms of agricultural and pastoral areas in ethnic regions are the basis of comprehensive rural revitalization. Therefore, the focus of revitalization must be rooted in the “local nature” to stimulate the “endogenous” development momentum of agricultural and pastoral areas; on the other hand, the deconstruction and reconstruction of the traditional livelihood system caused by the revitalization policy system rooted in “local nature” provides the possibility for the reincarnation of “local nature”. The purpose of comprehensive rural revitalization is not only the role of economic and social development and the aggregation of value elements in urban and rural areas, but also the two-way empowerment of “each beauty in its own way, beauty in harmony” between urban and rural areas. From this level, the countryside itself is both the subject of development and the carrier of value construction. Peeling off the cloak of rural value urbanization and introducing rural value experts into the research field of vision will help overcome the neglect of rural subjects under the above paradigm, and it is also in line with the social facts of rural value construction in the practice of comprehensive rural revitalization.

### **5. Normative Construction: Theoretical Perspective on Comprehensive Revitalization of Rural Areas in Ethnic Minority Regions**

The key to exploring the economic and social development of ethnic regions lies in clarifying the interactions among various elements within the social system. The social system is composed of many causally related elements, and changes in one element often lead to changes in other elements. This article divides these factors into two categories: economic factors and non-economic factors. The former include output and income, production conditions, etc.; the latter covers living standards, basic ethical values, and various systems and policies. Different from the plastic dynamic equilibrium state presented by the social system in the developed regions of central and eastern China, an ultra-stable structure is generally present in ethnic regions, which leads to significant differences in the feedback mechanisms of the two in rural construction. For developed regions, economic development is usually measured by savings, investment and output. If the additional income from reduced consumption can be used as savings, the impact on living standards can be ignored. However, this logic does not apply in ethnic areas. For local residents, increased consumption actually means increased productivity, the extent of which depends on the specific direction and composition of growth. In more advanced places, strategies to promote rural development are seen more as technical issues; but in ethnic minority areas, all policy measures related to quality of life are closely linked, and it is impossible to deal with a specific aspect alone without affecting the whole. Therefore, we must be clear about what are the prerequisites for rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas? What facts do these premises reveal? What real value do these facts contain? This is the basis for answering the normative reconstruction from cognition to practice of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, which is summarized as follows in this article.

#### **5.1 Focusing on the Dilemma of Space and Justice to Comprehensively Revitalize and Reshape Rural Areas**

Balanced development is the inherent meaning of comprehensive rural revitalization. From the practice of comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas, affected by multiple factors such as urbanization, infrastructure, and living space, the supporting elements of rural development space are constantly declining, and the self-development momentum in the absence of external forces lacks the value foundation for reshaping. Therefore, the particularity of rural space requires that the principle of justice must be considered in the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas, and the logical framework of development should be shifted from the past time catch-up dimension to “space”. Focusing on the social problems of differential space under the common value orientation of common prosperity is not only the central concept of the ruling of the Party and the State, but also runs through the development strategy of ethnic minority areas. “No one should be left behind on the road to common prosperity.” This resolute goal carries the mission of comprehensive rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas at present, and contains the call for comprehensive rural revitalization. Comprehensive rural revitalization is compatible with the “target” implication of high-quality development in ethnic minority areas. The natural space and social space of ethnic minority areas are integrated into multiple areas, and rural areas are an important support for multiple areas in ethnic minority areas, occupying an extremely important position in the overall development of ethnic minority areas. However, the spatial compression and time discontinuity presented by the current rural spatial location are not caused by its attributes, but the result of the long-term mutual generation and creation of the development gap and the differential space observed. The reason is that under the capital logic methodology, the spatial justice caused by the development goal of “pressure to catch up” has deviated from the development boundary, which in turn leads to the phenomenon of spatial injustice. In view of this, the concept of rural space is embedded in the target domain of common prosperity and the framework of the methodological interpretation of rural comprehensive revitalization. The “shortcomings” and key points of rural comprehensive revitalization in ethnic minority areas at the spatial and justice levels are taken as the narrative field. In the policy framework of rural comprehensive revitalization and high-quality development in ethnic minority areas, attempts are made to analyze the correction of traditional development methodology by rural comprehensive revitalization, which is a dilemma of space and justice. Focusing on the characteristics of rural space in ethnic minority areas, the comprehensiveness of rural revitalization in ethnic minority areas and the inherent isomorphism of regional high-quality development are interpreted. In this way, rural comprehensive revitalization with space and justice as the background is an ideal state of urban-rural integration and common prosperity in ethnic minority areas.

#### **5.2 Perfect Space and Complete Functions of Rural Comprehensive Revitalization Connotation**

The comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic

minority areas should not only construct the methodology, development goals and development boundaries on the basis of the “twenty-character” policy, but also highlight the economic value, ecological value and aesthetic value of rural areas in the value orientation of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. This is not only a set of institutional mechanisms for rural construction, but also a systematic project that turns dormant rural resources into the source of development. From the generation logic of multi-dimensional values mentioned above in this article, it is an important task to supplement and improve the structural defects and functional deficiencies of rural space in ethnic minority areas. The “twenty-character” plus “three values” of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas not only requires the existence of rural areas to nurture the foundation for their development, but also requires space for their growth. This requires the integrity or growth response of rural areas at the structural and functional levels. At the same time, it is necessary to continuously shape the coordinated development effect of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in multiple fields where the state is present. This is the most important development factor and driving force for the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas.

In addition, from the connotation level of rural functions in ethnic minority areas, the multi-dimensional value embodiment and connotation of rural revitalization must be based on the following three “no fundamental changes”. First, the economic attributes of rural small-scale peasant economy have not changed fundamentally; second, the space for the agglomeration of development factors between rural and urban areas has not changed fundamentally; third, the proportion and role of economic attributes in rural areas have not changed fundamentally. Different from the three rural issues formed by the spatial compression of market economy and industrialization development in the central and eastern regions, the rural construction and development in ethnic minority areas mainly originate from the justice orientation of rural space, that is, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is not a movement to solve problems under the perspective of the three rural issues, but a response to development justice highlighted by the development gap. In this way, the second question is that the urgent task of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is how to substantially eliminate the depression problem under the perspective of urban-rural development gap, or the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas is pushed to the forefront of development. Then the next question is what kind of new carrier should rural areas be under the perspective of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas? This is also the essential meaning of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas. Eisenstadt once pointed out: “One of the most central issues in the process of modernization is how to build a social structure that can adapt to continuous change, that is, an institutional system that has the ability to cope with ever-changing challenges [6].” That is to say, there are differences in the meta-problems of comprehensive rural revitalization between ethnic regions and developed regions, but after nearly 30 years of development, rural areas in ethnic regions have once again encountered the same problem of modernization as in the eastern region.

Therefore, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic regions must respond to their demands for modernization development. This is the methodology and boundary of comprehensive rural revitalization, and it is also the basis for the realization of multi-dimensional values of rural areas in ethnic regions; secondly, comprehensive rural revitalization should focus on the structure and function of rural value highlighting in the process of modernization; thirdly, from the perspective of the small peasant economy attributes of rural areas in ethnic regions, the economic function of comprehensive rural revitalization should give way to other functions. In the general sense, rural areas in ethnic regions do not have industrial attributes. Any idea of separating the daily work of farmers and herdsman from the livelihood system, ecological system, and cultural system is a one-sided interpretation of rural construction.

### **5.3 The Concept of Development Vision Combining Position Structure and Spatial Support**

The theoretical system of comprehensive rural revitalization is rooted in the socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era. It shoulders the historical mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the value pursuit of strengthening the sense of community of the Chinese nation. In the process of construction, this framework emphasizes both “normativity” and “values”. It not only regards the community as the goal of constructing normative elements, but also regards it as the ultimate platform for the display of values [7]. At the same time, the famous American anthropologist Redfield pointed out that “the problems of peasant society are inevitably related to its value orientation [8].” As mentioned in the previous discussion of this article, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas lacks the industrialization and urbanization support foundation like the central and eastern regions. Therefore, the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas must first be based on the characteristics of small peasant economy. The logic of commercialization and capitalization has little effect in the vision of comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas. The concept of comprehensive rural revitalization and spatial support must be constructed on the basic functions of rural areas. By optimizing the planting structure, transferring farmland and formulating regional planning strategies, the rural areas are guided to develop in a spatially stable, prominent and functionally complex trend. Optimize the planting structure. The government encourages farmers to intercrop and convert part of the grain into feed. In addition, by establishing a “feed and grain-cattle and sheep system”, arable land can be saved, and manure recycling and pollution reduction can be achieved. The government can take measures to encourage the planting of fodder crops on fragmented farmland to meet the feed needs of cattle and sheep. Transferring farmland. Transferring inefficient farmland to areas more suitable for farming and retiring low-yield farmland can improve land use efficiency while achieving multiple benefits of environmental protection, biodiversity restoration and climate change mitigation. Policy measures can provide incentives to promote the transfer of farmland. The government can explore specific paths and compensation mechanisms to manage this transition. Regional planning strategies. Develop corresponding regional planning strategies based on the characteristics of different

regions. In ecologically fragile areas, such as the northwest and the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, fragmented farmland mainly intersects with grasslands, which can replace the “grain- meat” production chain and develop herbivorous animal farming. The government can promote the transformation to a high-efficiency smallholder economy by identifying the main land use patterns around fragmented farmland.

## 6. Conclusion

In the new era, the arduous and arduous task of promoting high-quality development in ethnic minority areas still lies in rural areas. The report of the 20th CPC National Congress clearly elevates common prosperity to the essential requirements and characteristics of Chinese-style modernization. In combination with the historical orientation of the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, we should scientifically grasp the evolutionary logic of productivity and production relations in the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, plan the superstructure of comprehensive rural revitalization based on the multi-dimensional value foundation of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, and give full play to the leading and guiding role of national strategies. We should follow the historical, political, economic, institutional and cultural logic of rural areas in ethnic minority areas, use systematic thinking to solve the problem of fragmentation, and finally achieve common prosperity.

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## Author Profile

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