

Learning from and Applying the Experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" Project to Promote the Practice and Exploration of Building Harmonious and Beautiful Villages in Gansu Province

Hongmei WAN*

Party School of the Tianshui Municipal Committee of C. P. C., Tianshui 741018, China

Abstract The No. 1 Central Document of 2024 emphasizes the need to learn from and apply the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project to paint a new picture of livable, workable, harmonious, and beautiful villages, thereby accelerating agricultural and rural modernization and better advancing the construction of Chinese modernization. This paper, based on elucidating the scientific connotations and logical pathways of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project and "harmonious and beautiful villages", analyzes the practices of building "harmonious and beautiful villages" in Gansu Province. It proposes learning from the experience of coordinated advancement in the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project to strengthen infrastructure and public service construction; learning from the experience of adapting to local conditions to reinforce rural industrial drive and integrated development; learning from the experience of environmental optimization and shaping to accelerate the improvement of human settlements and ecological civilization construction; and learning from the experience of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing to speed up rural governance and spiritual civilization development, thereby aiding the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu.

Key words "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" Project, Harmonious and Beautiful Villages, Gansu Practice

0 Introduction

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the requirement to "build livable, workable, harmonious and beautiful villages". The 2024 No. 1 Central Document emphasizes that learning from and applying the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project should lead the way in painting a new picture of livable, workable, harmonious, and beautiful villages, to accelerate agricultural and rural modernization and better advance the construction of Chinese modernization^[1]. Guided by the principle of "demonstration from a thousand villages, renovation of ten thousand villages", the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has promoted the organic integration of a beautiful economy, beautiful ecology, and beautiful living, providing a model for building harmonious and beautiful villages. It is essential to learn from and apply the development philosophy, working methods, and advancement mechanisms embodied in the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project to promote the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages.

1 Scientific connotation and logical pathway of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project and "Harmonious and Beautiful Villages"

1.1 Evolving connotation of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project The "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project is an initiative personally planned, deployed, and continuously promoted by General Secretary Xi Jinping during his work in Zhejiang. It represents a scientific pathway explored through in-depth practice for comprehensively improving rural living environments, continuously advancing rural revitalization, and facilitating the construction of beautiful villages^[2]. Focusing on rural infrastructure construction, emphasizing the improvement of human settlements and comprehensive land remediation, and prioritizing the enhancement of pollution control and ecological protection capabilities, the project follows the general requirements of layout optimization, peripheral greening, road hardening, streetlight illumination, river purification, and environmental beautification. It strives to create a new template for rural construction with Chinese modernization characteristics^[3]. After more than 20 years of practice, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has expanded from improving rural living environments and changing farmers' habits to encompass aspects such as urban-rural integration and agricultural modernization^[4]. Its governance performance has also evolved

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* Corresponding author. Hongmei WAN, doctoral degree, associate professor, research fields: public policy, organizational behavior research.

from initial two-dimensional experiences to a multi-dimensional rational generalization. Faced with the diverse and personalized multiple expectations of citizens in the new situation, the scientific connotation of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has undergone significant evolution. As a crucial supporting point for the rural revitalization strategy and a touchstone for comprehensively advancing Chinese modernization, the basic connotation of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has evolved through the theme of "rural harmony and beauty" in the process of Chinese modernization. Firstly, the evolution towards "harmony and beauty" in villages. Since the implementation of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, China's perception of rural construction has gradually ascended from "new countryside" to "beautiful villages" and further to "harmonious and beautiful villages". The connotation has continuously iterated and deepened, and the concept has progressively advanced and transformed, reflecting a vision of future villages and beautiful homes characterized by urban-rural integration, harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, and harmony among people. This has guided the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project throughout Zhejiang to follow a scientific path that "emphasizes ecology and holistic beauty", becoming an important fulcrum for leveraging work related to agriculture, rural areas, and farmers^[5]. Secondly, the evolution towards "co-governance" in villages. Taking rural environmental improvement as its starting move, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has gradually achieved a conceptual shift from "focused remediation" to "systematic governance" and further to "co-governance by all the people". This fully demonstrates the superiority of grassroots democratic systems such as rural organizational revitalization, villagers being masters of their own affairs, democratic village management, and village governance according to law. In the process of deepening the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, Zhejiang took the lead in showcasing a picture of "co-governance by all the people", effectively influencing the direction of change in rural governance^[6].

1.2 Logical pathway of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project and "Harmonious and Beautiful Villages"

1.2.1 Theoretical logic: fundamental perspectives on rural development mode transformation and urban-rural integrated development. From a theoretical perspective, firstly, the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages adheres to Xi Jinping's Ecological Civilization thought, integrating "livability", "workability", and "harmony and beauty" in rural areas. It forms a new pattern of modern rural development that combines rural governance with economic development, striving to create beautiful villages with a

pleasant environment, suitable for living and working, and spiritual abundance. Secondly, the integration of urban-rural relations is an inevitable outcome of high-level development of productive forces^[7]. The construction of harmonious and beautiful villages has broken down barriers to the flow of factors between urban and rural areas, constructing a new type of urban-rural relationship characterized by common prosperity and development^[8]. The "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project closely integrates rural development methods with urban-rural integrated development, achieving the reshaping of rural living environments, the flourishing of agricultural industries, the enhancement of rural governance efficacy, and the improvement of farmers' spiritual outlook. It has become a learning model for the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages.

1.2.2 Practical logic: the objective requirement of agricultural and rural modernization and common prosperity for farmers and rural areas. From a practical perspective, firstly, the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages is a major deployment made by China based on the historical position of rural development and the objective requirements of agricultural and rural modernization. It provides a practical pathway to solve the biggest imbalance (urban-rural imbalance) and the biggest insufficiency (insufficient rural development) in China's development, undertaking the most arduous task of comprehensively building a modern socialist country. Secondly, the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages conforms to the people's aspiration for a better life and is an objective requirement for promoting common prosperity among farmers and in rural areas. It provides people with life pursuits such as appreciating natural scenery, experiencing ecological landscapes, experiencing rural culture, inheriting farming civilization, and feeling the sentiment of nostalgia. It has effectively strengthened rural spiritual civilization construction, improved traditional rural features, revitalized the new atmosphere of rural civilization, and carries the most challenging task of promoting common prosperity. Aiming to achieve agricultural and rural modernization and common prosperity for rural areas and farmers, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project focuses closely on improving the rural ecological environment and the quality of life for farmers. It has condensed development strategies including village environmental remediation, rural industrial development, pluralistic co-governance, regional coordinated development, and urban-rural integrated advancement, providing pioneering practice and valuable experience for the transformation of villages across the country.

1.2.3 Institutional logic: scientific design of institutional supply, implementation, and safeguarding. From an institutional perspective, firstly, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project has addressed a series of issues such as information asymmetry, unequal rights and responsibilities, and the unclear subjective status of farmers. It compre-

hensively considers the natural, geographical, and cultural conditions of villages, scientifically plans construction ideas for different types of villages, and consistently adheres to the development philosophy of participation by all the people and shared co-governance^[9], fully achieving effective institutional supply. Secondly, during its implementation, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project established a comprehensive supervision and constraint system. Through sound working mechanisms, it strengthened the Party's comprehensive leadership, improved cadres' performance assessment, created a standard system, and established a system for daily guidance and supervision. It incorporated social supervision into formal institutional channels, forming a complete set of continuously improved and upgraded classified and graded acceptance, reward, and punishment rules^[10], enhancing the efficiency of institutional implementation. Finally, during its advancement, the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project continuously resolved various conflicts and contradictions, gradually established a series of conflict resolution mechanisms, and formed a set of effective measures including Party members and cadres taking the lead, continuously improving systems, establishing interest linkages, and gradually resolving conflicts by category. It also established a highly recognized framework for co-construction of institutions between farmers and the government, risk sharing, benefit sharing, and consensus building, setting up a whole-process nested hierarchical structure integrating "planning, construction, management, and operation"^[10], fully ensuring the effective implementation of the institutions.

2 Practical exploration of building harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu Province

In recent years, Gansu Province has formulated a series of policy measures to implement rural construction, learning from and emulating the successful experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project. Focusing on inclusive, basic, and safety-net livelihood development, it has concentrated resources and factors to advance rural construction, consistently ensuring the full expression of the inherent meaning of harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu. This has enhanced the completeness of rural infrastructure, the convenience of public services, and the comfort of the living environment, accelerating the evolution towards the transformative path of "harmonious and beautiful villages" characterized by "beautiful villages, clean courtyards, good folk customs, thriving businesses, prosperous people, and strong collectives".

2.1 Practical context of building harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu Province

2.1.1 Depicting Gansu's transformation path towards harmonious and beautiful villages by emulating the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" Project. The "Thou-

sand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project provides a scientific practical philosophy, powerful theoretical guidance, firm working principles, and important development paradigms for the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages^[11]. Since the issuance of the *Notice on Deeply Learning from the Experience of Zhejiang's "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation Project"* by the General Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in May 2023, Gansu Province has made learning from and emulating the important experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project the primary task for building harmonious and beautiful villages. It has successively formulated a series of documents such as the *Implementation Plan for the Creation Action of Harmonious and Beautiful Villages in Gansu Province, the Demonstration Creation Standards for Harmonious and Beautiful Villages in Gansu Province (2023 – 2025)*, and the *Notice on Naming Provincial – Level Harmonious and Beautiful Villages in 2023*, making specific work arrangements for the action of building harmonious and beautiful villages. Based on learning from the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, it has built a rural construction working mechanism involving participation from all levels and parties, a complete policy system, clear creation standards, and diversified capital investment. The entire province has set off an upsurge in building harmonious and beautiful villages, created a number of provincial-level harmonious and beautiful villages, and pioneered the Gansu path for building harmonious and beautiful villages.

2.1.2 Anchoring the evolution path of "livable and workable" harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu. Gansu Province continuously learns from and applies the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project and promptly constructs harmonious and beautiful villages according to the actual development of rural areas. In August 2023, the Office of the Gansu Provincial Rural Work Leading Group issued the *Demonstration Creation Standards for Harmonious and Beautiful Villages in Gansu (2023 – 2025)*, establishing an indicator system for "harmonious and beautiful villages" that integrates 6 first-level indicators—"Beautiful Village", "Thriving Industry", "Good Governance", "Harmonious Folk Customs", "Prosperous People", and "Strong Collective"—and 19 second-level indicators. In terms of "livability", it has focused on the holistic improvement of the rural living environment, infrastructure construction, and the enhancement of rural public service levels. After years of effort, batches of livable villages have emerged one after another. In terms of "workability", Gansu Province has built a modern agricultural industrial system, basically established planting and breeding bases, initially formed large industrial counties, and basically shaped 8 major industrial clusters, effectively promoting the high-quality development of the agricultural industry in

Gansu Province.

2.1.3 Advancing the exploration path of "urban-rural integration" for harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu. "Urban-rural integration" is an effective measure to break the dual urban-rural economic structure and solve the problem of common prosperity and development in urban and rural areas. Gansu Province actively implements actions to promote urban-rural integrated development, adheres to the integrated planning of new urbanization with the county town as an important carrier and rural construction, promotes the extension of urban infrastructure to the countryside, and the coverage of public services and social undertakings in rural areas. This stimulates the potential and momentum of rural development and effectively narrows the gap between urban and rural development and residents' living standards. Departments of development and reform, finance, transportation, water resources, housing and urban-rural development, civil affairs, education, and health perform their duties and cooperate closely. They adopt methods such as filling gaps, improving functions, and renovating and upgrading to continuously improve rural infrastructure, effectively solve a series of problems in building harmonious and beautiful villages, and strive to forge a Gansu path for building harmonious and beautiful villages through urban-rural integrated development.

2.2 Significant achievements in the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu Province The characteristic industries of harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu Province are developing strongly, led by the "cattle, sheep, vegetables, fruits, potatoes, and medicinal herbs" industries, with the level of industrial clustering significantly enhanced. Rural governance capacity has noticeably strengthened; the cultural construction of "beautiful villages" has achieved practical results; and urban-rural integrated development continues to advance. This benefits from the role of top-level design, Party building leadership, and typical demonstration.

2.2.1 Strengthening top-level design, systematically planning and scientifically layout. Based on learning from the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, Gansu Province has strengthened the top-level design for building harmonious and beautiful villages. The main leaders and responsible leaders of the Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government personally deployed and planned the advancement, successively organizing and implementing special actions such as the three-year special rectification for a garbage-free entire region, "Eight Major Projects, Seven Major Actions", "Improvement of the Rural Living Environment", "5155 Demonstration", and "Rural Construction Planning Guidance". It has issued a package of policies for the creation of "harmonious and beautiful villages", established fund utilization mechanisms and rural construction working mechanisms, held beautiful village international forums, and explored various models of rural construction.

2.2.2 Promoting typical demonstration, strengthening the foundation and enhancing efficiency through urban-rural integration. Gansu Province implemented the creation action for "harmonious and beautiful villages", distinguishing 5 major regions, highlighting 3 types of villages, and focusing on 6 creation contents. It has successfully created a number of provincial-level demonstration counties, provincial-level demonstration townships (towns), provincial-level demonstration villages, and city/county-level demonstration villages, achieving that each county has demonstration towns and each town has demonstration villages. This has effectively stimulated the multiplier effect and chemical reaction of rural construction. At the same time, it has continuously improved rural infrastructure construction and vigorously solved problems such as villagers' schooling, childcare, medical treatment, and elderly care. The mileage of rural roads in the province continues to increase. Comprehensive logistics service stations at the village level, township health centers, village clinics, and township nursing homes have been built. Barrier-free renovations for severely disabled households with agricultural residency facing difficulties have been completed. The construction level of rural roads, water, electricity, and communications is on par with the national level. The quality and balance of compulsory education between urban and rural areas have significantly improved, basically achieving equalization of urban and rural public services.

2.2.3 Deepening rural governance, building green homes. Gansu Province always upholds the concept of mass participation and farmers being the masters, implements the *Implementation Plan on Improving the Mechanism for Farmers' Participation in Rural Construction*, adheres to and improves the "Four Deliberations and Two Disclosures" system, and vigorously promotes practical and effective rural governance models such as point systems, list systems, and immediate response to complaints. It incorporates farmers' participation in rural construction into list system management and village regulations and agreements, respects farmers' subjective status and pioneering spirit, and prompts farmers to become the main participants and beneficiaries of harmonious and beautiful village construction. In terms of village improvement, it closely combines village improvement with the construction of green homes, simultaneously advancing environmental remediation and ecological construction. It deeply carries out the five-year action for the improvement and enhancement of the rural living environment, implements the "Eight Renovations" project, took the lead nationally in compiling the *Technical Specifications for the Construction of Single - Tank Direct - Flush and Accumulation - Fertilization Type Household Sanitary Dry Toilets in Rural Areas*, and explored and formed two new types of water-saving household toilets suitable for cold, arid, and water-scarce conditions: the three-compartment septic tank + submersible pump type and the new double-jar + submersible pump type, achieving coordinated progress between ecological rise and village construction.

2.2.4 Adhering to Party building leadership, comprehensively coordinating shape building and soul casting. Gansu Province fully leverages the fighting fortress role of grassroots Party organizations and the vanguard and exemplary role of Party members, uniting and leading the masses of farmers to listen to the Party, feel grateful to the Party, and follow the Party, effectively promoting the comprehensive and coordinated development of ecology, culture, and economy. The Provincial Party Committee Organization Department and other departments issued the Several Measures for the village-level collective economy doubling plan, effectively integrating various resources of village collectives, developing new business forms and models such as agricultural innovation, culture and tourism, live streaming, and farming experiences, carrying out mass cultural and sports activities, and actively participating in the "Harmonious and Beautiful Village" basketball games (Village BA) with excellent results. It promotes models such as "large helping small, strong helping weak, strong-strong alliance, and strong-weak grouping", achieving a synergistic effect of " $1 + 1 > 2$ " in industrial development, and continuously cultivates, develops, and strengthens the village collective economy under the guidance of Party building.

2.3 Main problems in the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages in Gansu Province In recent years, Gansu Province has deployed a series of plans and actions, prompting rural construction to gradually advance towards the goal of "livability, workability, and harmony and beauty", significantly improving the degree of urban-rural balance. However, the contradictions in rural development are still relatively prominent, and the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages still faces many problems that need to be solved urgently.

2.3.1 Obvious problems in new infrastructure construction, prominent shortcomings in public services. In recent years, the infrastructure construction in Gansu Province has been continuously improved, but it is still insufficient compared to the goals of building harmonious and beautiful villages^[12]. Especially in rural road construction, water supply project maintenance, and rural 5G network coverage, there are still many deficiencies. The shortcomings of rural public services in Gansu Province are relatively prominent. There are still relatively obvious gaps between regions and between urban and rural areas in terms of service capacity, service scope, and management level in rural education, culture, healthcare, social security, and informatization. The integrated urban-rural basic public service system has not yet been fully established. In terms of education, there is a shortage of full-time teachers in rural education, and there are various problems in teachers' educational background, age structure, and comprehensive ability. In terms of medical care, health institutions have incomplete facilities, insufficient numbers and medical personnel, and tight medical resources. In terms of elderly care, the contradiction between the aging rural population and elderly care re-

sources is prominent, with few elderly care institutions and insufficient development of elderly care resources. The level and standard of rural social security are lower than those in cities, not fully meeting the requirement of "livability".

2.3.2 Incomplete agricultural industry chain, low level of industrial integration. The agricultural industry chain in Gansu Province is relatively short, with low rates of agricultural product processing and conversion, low added value, and low output value of the processing industry. Especially in leisure rural tourism products, there is a obvious lack of high-quality comprehensive products that simultaneously satisfy "accommodation, dining, play/sightseeing, shopping, nostalgia, and entertainment". "Nongjiale" (agritainment) has a single form, low service quality, relatively backward facilities, and poor experience, with insufficient employment absorption capacity for non-agricultural personnel. The degree of rural industrial integration is not high, the level of agricultural scale is low, and there are many problems such as farmland fragmentation and agricultural land transfer. The driving capacity of new types of agriculture is not strong, financial and entrepreneurial pressures are high, the development capacity for new industries, new business forms, and new products is not strong, and the phenomenon of homogenization is obvious^[13]. The connection between rural industries and farmers' interests is loose, there are few operating methods such as the shareholding system and shareholding cooperative system, and the attractiveness and incentive for farmers are seriously insufficient, still far from the requirement of rural "workability".

2.3.3 Low quality of rural human settlements, great pressure on ecological civilization construction. Due to the dispersed distribution of villages in Gansu Province and the many water-scarce areas, the condition of the rural living environment in various places is not ideal, and there is still a large gap compared to the beautiful environment that farmers expect. For example, some rural toilet reforms lack maintenance and often are in a state of unusability or even closure. There are still many blind spots in the treatment of domestic sewage and garbage, and the overall improvement of the village environment. The task of ecological and environmental improvement remains arduous.

2.3.4 Incomplete rural governance system, weak foundation for spiritual civilization construction. Currently, the rural governance system in Gansu Province is not sound. The subjective status of farmers is not fully demonstrated. Left-behind women, children, and the elderly have little willingness to participate in rural governance. Party members are seriously aging, with weak sense of identity and insufficient governance capacity. The standardization, normalization, and refinement of rural governance do not match the practice of rural governance. Unified handling procedures and processes are difficult to solve the practical problems existing in rural areas^[14], resulting in low efficiency of rural governance. Furthermore, the foundation of rural spiritual civilization construc-

tion in Gansu Province is still relatively weak. The carriers and platforms for spiritual civilization construction, and the opportunities for farmers to access cultural resources are few. Spiritual and cultural products and services are insufficient, and cultural venues are idle. Affected by the education level of rural residents, farmers' ability to accept new things, new knowledge, and new ideas is insufficient. In addition, bad customs in rural areas such as high bride prices, feudal superstitions, extravagant funerals with poor support for the elderly, and comparison of human feelings hinder spiritual civilization construction, failing to meet the requirements of building "harmonious and beautiful villages".

3 Optimization pathways

3.1 Learning from the experience of coordinated advancement to strengthen infrastructure and public service construction

Gansu Province should learn from the systematic thinking concept upheld by the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, break down urban-rural flow barriers, comprehensively consider various factor resources in urban and rural areas, and coordinate the promotion of urban-rural integration and the coordinated development of various rural sectors. Firstly, it is necessary to continuously improve the policy system for urban-rural integrated development, substantively accelerating the flow of various resource factors to rural areas^[15]. Secondly, it is necessary to coordinate infrastructure construction and basic public services, achieve balance in various fields of rural construction, and accelerate the construction of rural roads, transportation, housing, water, electricity, gas, information, logistics and other infrastructure around the goal of rural modernization, enhancing the convenience of rural production and life. Finally, it is necessary to improve the rural public service system, continuously establish mechanisms and systems for rural infant and child care, universal compulsory education, home-based elderly care services, and medical and health security, and enhance the level of basic public services in rural areas.

3.2 Learning from the experience of adapting to local conditions to strengthen rural industrial drive and integrated development

Gansu Province should learn from the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project in promoting rural construction according to local conditions, fully reflect the development advantages of the Gansu characteristic industries, extend the industrial chain, and solidify the foundation for enriching the people. Firstly, it is necessary to work well on the development of Gansu native and special products, fully base on agricultural resource advantages, act according to the time, accelerate the construction of a superior characteristic industrial system, build a number of key Gansu characteristic industrial projects, cultivate a number of Gansu characteristic industrial clusters, and continuously improve the quality and efficiency of the integrated development of primary, secondary,

and tertiary industries in Gansu's villages. Secondly, it is necessary to establish a modern large industry that can leverage the multifunctionality of agriculture, further expand the scope of the agricultural industry to include product processing, e-commerce, leisure and entertainment, logistics and sales, and other fields, vigorously develop high-quality agriculture, develop comprehensive agricultural products, optimize and refine new rural industries and business forms, plan and construct modern facility agricultural areas, improve total factor productivity in agriculture, and gradually perfect the agricultural industry and value chain. Finally, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of agricultural scale operation, strengthen supporting services, cultivate diversified industrial integration entities, explore effective models for appropriate scale management of agriculture according to local conditions, leverage the leading and driving role of Gansu Province's leading enterprises, establish new agricultural management entity cooperation alliances, increase the paradigm of shareholding cooperative operations, link the interests between rural industries and farmers, improve the long-term mechanism for increasing farmers' income, implement new farmer cultivation actions, absorb farmers' employment, and drive income increase for farming households.

3.3 Learning from the experience of environmental optimization and shaping to accelerate human settlement improvement and ecological civilization construction

Gansu Province should learn from the experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project in optimizing and shaping the rural living environment, deeply promote comprehensive rural environmental improvement and village greening, beautification, and lighting, and promote the harmonious coexistence of rural harmony/beauty and ecological civilization. Firstly, it is necessary to strengthen comprehensive village environmental sanitation improvement work, continuously explore new toilet models suitable for the actual situation of rural Gansu Province, strengthen follow-up maintenance, and improve the quality of the rural living environment. Secondly, it is necessary to transform original ecological village dwellings by integrating modern elements, highlight the distinctive personality, local customs and charm, cultural characteristics, and local scenery and flavor of the villages, create a number of modern versions of the "Gansu Villages" that are distinctive, fully functional, and ecologically livable, and enhance the village appearance and scenery. Finally, it is necessary to establish green agricultural production methods, implement the concept of green agricultural development, promote the transformation of the utilization mode of agricultural waste resources, carry out supervision and guidance for agricultural non-point source pollution control, improve an efficient, energy-saving, and environmentally friendly agricultural production system, a rural ecological environment supervision system, and an ecological protection technical standard system, promote the transformation of resource utilization methods, increase the efforts of ecologi-

cal environmental protection, and promote the construction of rural ecological civilization.

3.4 Learning from the experience of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing to accelerate rural governance and spiritual civilization development

Gansu Province should learn from the people-oriented, co-construction, co-governance, and sharing experience of the "Thousand-Village Demonstration, Ten-Thousand-Village Renovation" project, explore the establishment of a pluralistic collaborative participation mechanism with farmers as the main body, improve the rural governance system, and enhance the level of rural civility. Firstly, it is necessary to give full play to the leading role of the Party and government, take the construction of grassroots Party organizations as the main position, establish the concept of governance according to law, and continuously innovate rural governance models. It is necessary to fully respect farmers' wishes, bring into play farmers' subjective status, expand and enrich the channels for farmers to participate in rural governance, improve the multi-party participation rural governance mechanism, stimulate farmers' endogenous motivation, and provide governance vitality for the construction of harmonious and beautiful villages. Secondly, it is necessary to take the promotion of the integration of autonomy, rule of law, moral governance as the main direction to achieve rural governance modernization, learn and make good use of the "Fengqiao Experience" and "Pujiang Experience", implement the "Four Grassroots Initiatives" system, vigorously promote advanced governance experience models such as the "11234" work method for civil affairs direct reporting, "8 + " grassroots governance, and "whole-chain" pluralistic resolution of grassroots conflicts, use Gansu experience, prescribe Gansu remedies, treat rural chronic and stubborn diseases, and strive to achieve harmony and peace in the villages of Gansu. Finally, it is necessary to strengthen rural spiritual civilization construction, take promoting the transformation of social traditions as a breakthrough point, promote clean and upright rural customs, innovate rural spiritual civilization construction, and promote the extension of the new era civilization practice to villages, markets, and other ends. It is necessary to continuously promote the transformation of social traditions in rural areas, break down various outdated conventions and bad customs, and continuously strengthen rural spiritual civilization construction.

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