

Analysis of comprehensive influencing factors of retired fisherman under the background of ten-year fishing ban

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Abstract: For the sake of the overall situation and for the children and grandchildren, we will jointly focus on large-scale protection, do not engage in large-scale development, and protect the mother river of the Yangtze River. The ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River has achieved phased results. At present, the resettlement guarantee for retired fishermen is basically in place. The achievements of changing production, employment and social security have continued to be consolidated. Under the influence of the epidemic, the employment and income of retired fishermen have basically remained stable. The recovery trend of aquatic biological resources is improving. The frequency of finless porpoise populations in Poyang Lake, Dongting Lake, and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River has increased significantly. The anchovy migrated upstream again after 30 years and reached Dongting Lake, the upper limit of historical distribution. The order of banning fishing is generally stable.

In order to deeply study the analysis of fisherman's economic income, interpersonal communication and other factors by the ten-year fishing ban policy, this paper is based on the research on fishermen's life in Jingchu area, and investigates the changes in fishermen's life after the ten-year fishing ban policy. Interviews and other methods are used to analyze data to speculate on the specific impact of the fishing ban policy on fishermen's lives.

The quality of the water ecological environment in the Yangtze River Basin has been raised from a "medium" level to a "good" level. The continuous improvement of water quality has also provided a good living space for fish. The diversity of fish in the Yangtze River is gradually recovering. For retired fishermen, while trying to increase the employment rate of fishermen, they also do not forget to improve the quality of employment of fishermen, dig deep into the employment opportunities in agriculture and fishery, give full play to the advantages of fishermen, and carry out high-quality employment arrangements; Employment and enterprise recruitment is the current routine work of the local government to support the transformation of fishermen's livelihoods. In the short term, it will promote fishermen's change of industry and industry. In the long run, it will also have a positive effect on the spiritual satisfaction of fishermen's social interaction. On the one hand, fishermen can use the miniaturized circulating water system for fishery production, and change from "fisherman" to "fish breeder" to solve the livelihood problem. On the other hand, "seafood raised on land" can also be developed.

Key words: retired fishermen, social security, ecological restoration

Empirical Analysis

1.1 Questionnaire research

1.1.1 Current situation and basic situation

The "ten-year fishing ban" policy on the Yangtze River has lasted more than three years since its promulgation and implementation, during which the lives of fishermen have changed and the aquatic resources

of the Yangtze River have been restored to a certain extent.

The questionnaire has a total of 41 questions, divided into 3 parts: basic information of respondents (5 questions), policy views and influences (20 questions), suggestions for policies (8 questions), fishing culture (5 questions), and others (3 questions). The survey lasted from December 2022 to February 2023 and lasted for nearly 3 months. 508 people from Hubei Province and 224 people from outside Hubei Province participated in the questionnaire survey, including 35 fishermen and 697 non-fishermen.

The fifth problem what is your occupation:

Option	Subtotal	Proportion
Retired fishermen	35	4.78%
Non-fishermenbefore retiring	697	95.22%
The number of people valid for this question	732	

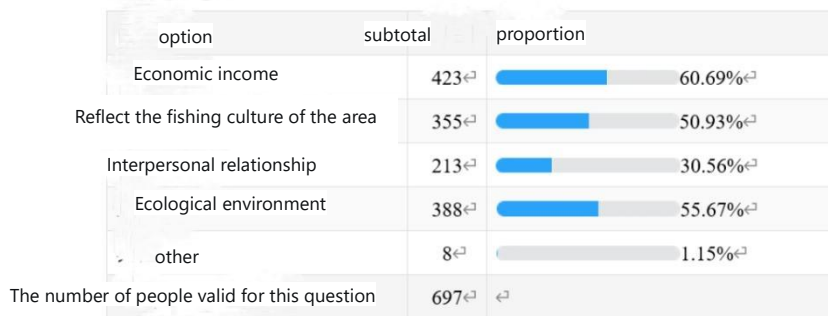
In this questionnaire survey, the number of male students was 555 and the number of female students was 177, and the ratio of men to women was about 3:1; Among the 732 respondents, 82 were under 18 years old, 626 were aged 18-24, 16 were aged 25-35, 6 were aged 36-50, and 2 were over 51 years old. Among the 732 respondents, 17 had junior high school education or below, 57 had high school/vocational secondary school, and 658 had university degree or above.

Through the results of the questionnaire survey, it can be found that among the 732 people surveyed, nearly eighty percent of the respondents did not understand the specific content of the "ten-year fishing ban", but still gave support and understanding attitude to the "ten-year fishing ban" policy in the Yangtze River. Most of the respondents believe that the "10-year fishing ban" policy will have a certain degree of impact on economic income, fishing culture in the region, interpersonal relationships, ecological environment, etc. (see questions 11 and 12), and the change of the identity of fishermen before and after they have retired has also verified the above impact in more detail, which also exposed the problems in the implementation of the "10-year fishing ban" policy in the Yangtze River.

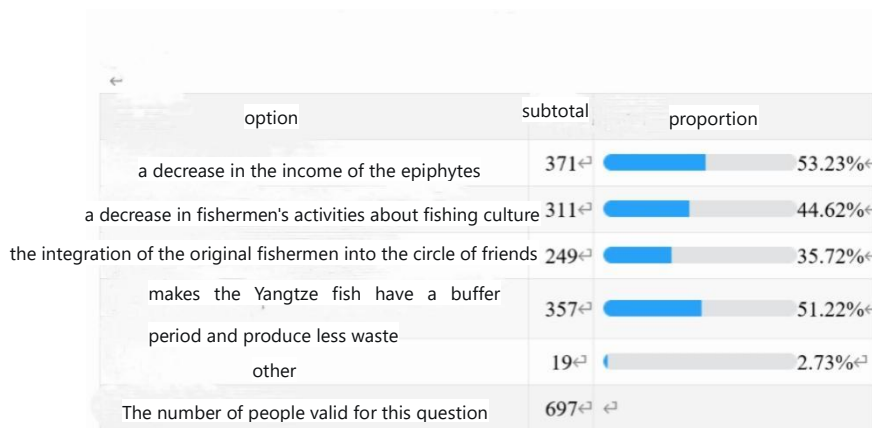
Question 6. Do you know the 10-year fishing ban policy

option	subtotal	proportion
Know very well	131	18.79%
Yes, but I don't know the details	432	61.98%
Don't know	134	19.23%
The number of people valid for this question	697	

Question 11. Which of the following aspects do you think the ten-year fishing ban has a great impact on you



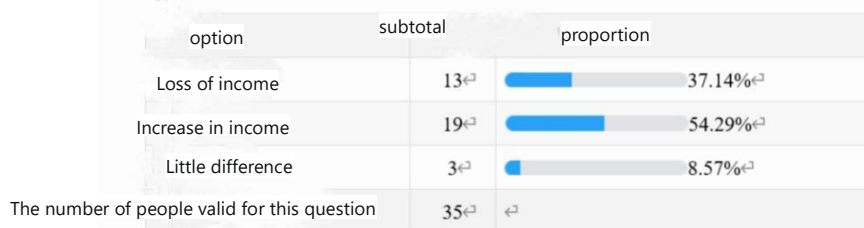
Question 12. What do you think are the following factors that have influenced you by the ten-year fishing ban policy



1.1.2 Analysis of the current situation and causes of economic income problems

After the promulgation of the "ten-year fishing ban" policy on the Yangtze River, the older generation of fishermen retired to the shore, gradually moving away from the "iron rice bowl" that relied on water to work in the countryside and cities, and economic income was the most intuitive embodiment of the impact on their lives after the promulgation of this policy. It is generally believed that the economic income of by-harvest after the ban is reduced, but the results of the survey on the economic income of retired fishermen before and after the fishing are reversed.

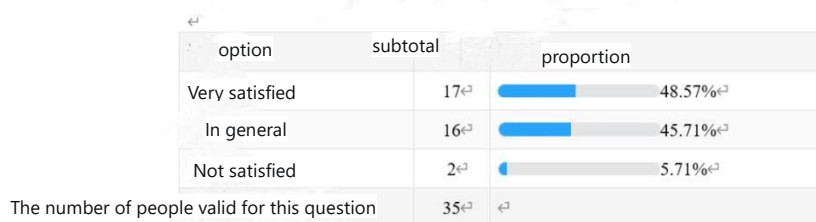
Question 17. How does your financial situation compare to your financial situation before your arrest



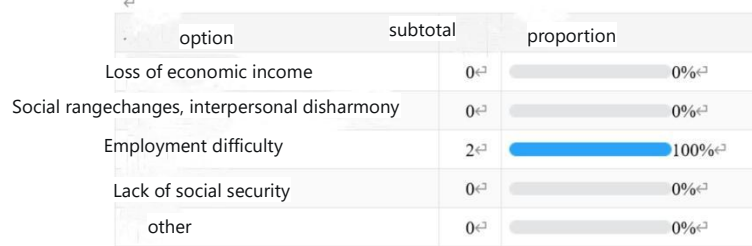
The reasons may be: fishermen's fishing is affected by uncertainties such as weather, and their monthly income fluctuates; After entering the workplace, you can receive a fixed monthly salary; After the arrest, he will go to relevant public welfare positions through the government's job training; The government has given a certain amount of subsidy to the families of fishermen after the harvest has been retired.

Most fishermen have a positive attitude towards their current life, but according to the survey, there are still a small number of fishermen who cannot adapt to the change of status before and after retiring from fishing, and have a negative attitude of dissatisfaction with their current life, which is manifested in employment difficulties.

Question 23. Do you feel satisfied with your current living standard



Question 24. What is the reason why you are not satisfied with the present living standard

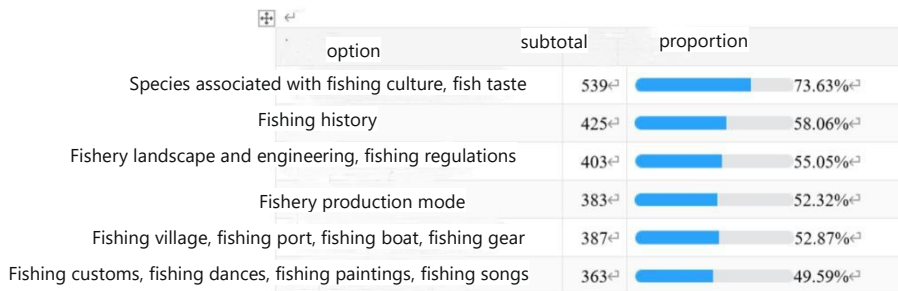


The reason may be that these fishermen are older, weak in accepting new things and adapting to the environment; Low ability to learn new skills and inability to meet the job requirements of the employee; Born in a special era, the education level is low, which makes it difficult to transfer jobs and find employment.

1.1.3 Analysis of the current situation and causes of the development of fishing culture

"The Yangtze River, coming from the snowy mountains, from north to south, leaps between the peaks of the Qiang-Tibet Lake, and then folds into the river in the east, receiving the waters of Bashu, and the huge current rushes through the cliffs in the east of the river, ushering in the Jingchu plain and wilderness, the moon surges and the river, and the Jiang Han dynasty goes east, reading all the prosperity of Wuyue, pouring into the sea and never returning, with 1.8 million square kilometers of rich and fertile land, God blesses China." In the birthplace of human civilization, there are no large rivers passing through, and the Yangtze River basin has naturally given birth to a rich Yangtze River fishing culture. Through the survey, the research team found that the respondents had a certain understanding of the definition and connotation of fishing culture, including its scope, but the characteristics of local fishing culture were not well presented.

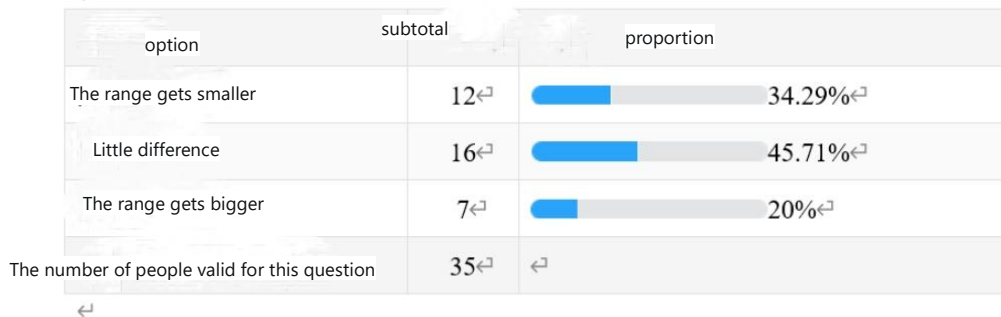
Question 10. Which of the following do you think belongs to the category of fishing culture



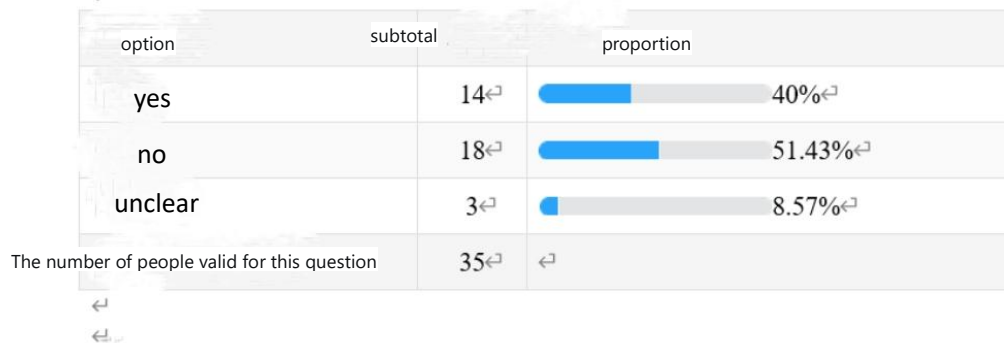
The reason may be that the development of the times is too fast, the original living environment, lifestyle, value orientation, interpersonal communication scope and even language of fishermen continue to change after the ban on fishing and retiring from fishing landing, the dependence of fishermen on the location is reduced, and the sense of belonging and home is gradually reduced. The original social life of acquaintances is unsustainable, and the local fishing culture tradition is gradually withering.

1.1.4 Analysis of the status quo and causes of interpersonal communication problems

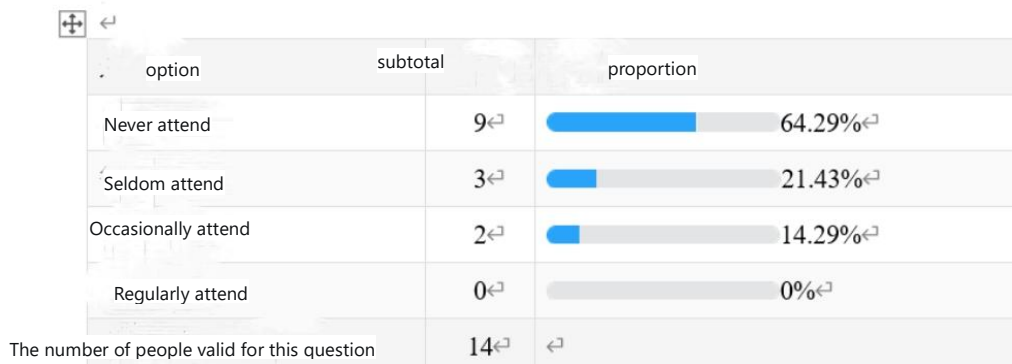
It is generally believed that the circle of interpersonal communication will increase when fishermen retire from fishing and go to work, but the survey results show that nearly 40% of fishermen believe that the scope of interpersonal communication will become smaller after retiring from fishing. Participation in community events (square dances, open-air movies, networking sessions, etc.) is less frequent.



Question 21. Does your village/community have group activities (such as square dancing and outdoor movies)?



Question 22. Do you participate in group activities in your community/village



The reasons may be: after retiring from fishing, fishermen's tried-and-true fishing experience and skills cannot be applied to their current lives, resulting in a change in mentality or even frustration and reluctance to participate in group activities; Fishermen have deep friendship with each other, and buyers who contact after fishing also occupy an important part of fishermen's interpersonal communication, and the frequency of contact decreases after retiring. Fishermen live in the city with their children after they retire from fishing, with a small range of activities.

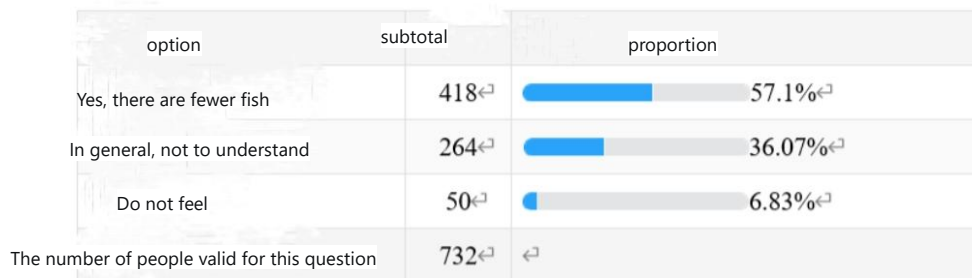
After entering the workplace, retired fishermen who successfully find a new job can quickly adapt to the new working environment, meet the relevant work technical requirements, establish friendly relations with colleagues, and find a new sense of existence and satisfaction in another job different from fishing work.

1.1.5 Analysis of the status quo and causes of ecological and environmental problems

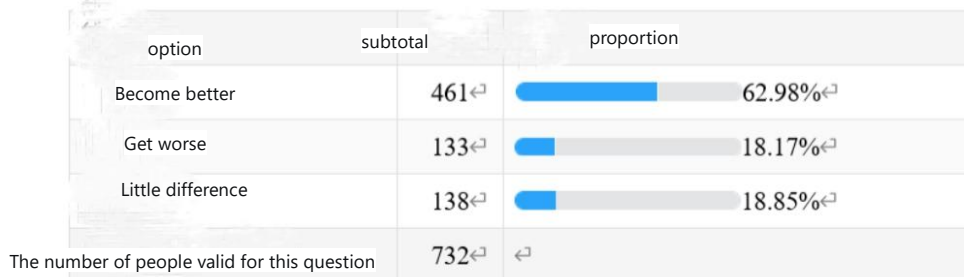
The ancient adage goes: "In summer and March, Kawasawa is not as good as a poppy, and it is the length of an adult turtle." This reflects the importance attached to natural ecology since ancient times, and the implementation of the "ten-year fishing ban" on the Yangtze River has sounded the clarion call for the ecological protection of the Yangtze River. In view of the ecological problems before and after the retreat, more than half of the respondents said that before the "ten-year fishing ban" policy was issued, they had noticed that there were fewer and fewer fish in the Yangtze River, and after the "ten-year fishing ban" policy was issued and implemented, more than 60% of the respondents said that the environment of Sheng Ai had improved, and

expressed great satisfaction with the increase in the biological diversity of the Yangtze River, but a small number of respondents still expressed dissatisfaction with the changes in the environment around the Yangtze River.

Question 31. Do you realize that the fish resources in the Yangtze River were destroyed before the ban on fishing



Question 32. How is the ecological environment in your area compared to before



1.1.6 Expected Solutions

In the face of problems arising in the implementation of the "ten-year fishing ban" policy in the Yangtze River, relevant personnel should make corresponding changes and innovations in a timely manner according to the actual situation, so that the "ten-year fishing ban" policy can be stable and far-reaching.

In view of the issue of economic income, the research group believes that the government can provide a new funding scheme - the age-stratified funding scheme. For example, for older fishermen, fishing gear collection in exchange for subsidy compensation is adopted, and subsidies are given for returning their catches and landing; Provide medium-aged fishermen with certain subsidies for retiring from fishing, and give them certain public welfare training after retiring, and adopt a preferential employment policy if there are suitable fishery guard jobs or fishery-related farm jobs; After giving subsidies to younger fishermen, according to their own conditions and training results, they will be introduced to relevant jobs to help the retired fishermen achieve enterprise employment. In addition to the age-tiered funding scheme, the government can adopt "one person, one policy" targeted assistance for families of retired fishermen with unstable employment, employment to unemployment, zero employment, elderly people with difficulties, and retired fishermen with a large income gap before and after retirement; Carry out entrepreneurial guidance and subsidies for retired fishermen who have entrepreneurial ability and willingness to start a business; Timely track the participation of retired fishermen in social insurance and benefits, and eliminate concerns about participating in insurance; The government has

established a normal adjustment mechanism for basic pensions, and raised the level of pension insurance for retired fishermen in a timely manner; Administrative organs should keep abreast of the insurance renewal status of retired fishermen, and guide them to pay on time and for a long time.

In view of the issue of cultural development, the research group believes that fishing culture is not only related fish species and fishing history, but also includes fishing villages, fishing ports, fishing customs, fishing songs and other cultures. As a culture with regional characteristics, it should not disappear into the long river of history. Therefore, in response to the results of the questionnaire survey, the research group made the following suggestions: develop characteristic tourism, for example, develop a fishery culture ecological park to develop characteristic tourism, and promote fishing culture through drama, song, dance, animation, games, mini programs and other forms; Experience fishing culture first-hand through experiencing fishermen's life and other forms; Organize relevant special events; Increase publicity efforts to train professional researchers in fishing culture; Increase financial support and attach importance to the excavation and protection of cultural values.

Regarding the problem of interpersonal communication, the research team suggested that the government provide certain psychological counseling services to help fishermen get out of misunderstandings; at the same time, it suggested that village committees actively organize related activities to make the fishermen who have no sense of existence feel warm; the government can organize a certain number of Build a park near the residential area to attract retired fishermen to come here to relax; the government can appropriately build fishery-related farmhouses in the area according to the requirements of culture, tourism and environment, and hire retired fishermen so that they can continue to engage in interesting activities Profession. The retired fishermen who successfully found a new job can quickly adapt to the new working environment after entering the job, meet the technical requirements of the job, establish friendly relationships with colleagues, and find a new job in another job different from fishing. A new sense of existence and contentment.

Regarding ecological and environmental issues, we suggest that the "ten-year fishing ban" policy on the Yangtze River must continue to be implemented, and the government should strengthen law enforcement, unify the "fishing ban" standards, and crack down on cover-ups. For example: increase law enforcement efforts, increase fishing police, traffic police, etc.; increase cruising boats; use technological means to install high-definition cameras and face recognition systems along the Yangtze River.

In terms of funding schemes, age-stratified funding schemes can be adopted in an innovative manner. For example: For older fishermen, take the form of collecting fishing gear in exchange for subsidy and compensation, and give them a subsidy for returning their catch to land; for middle-aged fishermen, provide a certain amount of subsidy for returning fishing, and give them certain public welfare training after returning their catch. If there is a suitable job as a fisherman or a farmhouse job related to the fishery, the employment policy will be given priority; after the younger fisherman is given a return subsidy, according to his own conditions and training results, he will be issued a letter of introduction and introduced to the relevant jobs, and help the retired fisherman achieve employment in the enterprise.

Implement subsidy measures and adopt different subsidy schemes according to the situation of retired fishermen. For example: the government needs to adopt "one person, one policy" targeted assistance for retired fishermen with unstable employment, employment transition to unemployment, zero-employment retired fishermen, elderly people with difficulties, and large income gap before and after withdrawal; Retired fishermen who are willing to start a business provide entrepreneurial guidance and entrepreneurial subsidies; timely track

the status of retired fishermen's participation in social insurance and benefits, and eliminate insurance concerns; the government establishes a normal adjustment mechanism for basic pensions, and timely increases the level of retirement insurance benefits for retired fishermen; The administrative agency should keep abreast of the insurance renewal status of retired fishermen, and guide them to pay on time and for a long time.

Develop characteristic tourism, for example, develop the fishing culture ecological park to develop characteristic tourism. The fishing culture ecological park promotes fishing culture through dramas, dances, animations, games, small programs, etc.; experience fishing culture in person by experiencing fishermen's life; hold relevant Featured activities; increase publicity efforts to train professional fishing culture researchers; increase financial support and focus on the excavation and protection of cultural values.

Provide certain psychological counseling services to fishermen who cannot adapt to life after withdrawal, so that fishermen can get out of misunderstandings; at the same time, it is recommended that village committees actively organize related activities to make retired fishermen who have no sense of existence feel warm; the government can organize a certain number of Build a park near the residential area to attract retired fishermen to come here to relax; the government can appropriately build fishery-related farmhouses in the area according to the requirements of culture, tourism and environment, and hire retired fishermen so that they can continue to engage in interesting activities Profession.

The government should step up law enforcement, unify the "fishing ban" standards, and crack down on cover-ups. For example: increase law enforcement efforts, increase fishing police, traffic police, etc.; increase cruising boats; use technological means to install high-definition cameras and face recognition systems along the Yangtze River.

On the new journey, the Yangtze River, with clear water flowing eastward, will continue to beautify the beautiful China with beautiful mountains and rivers; the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt will surely provide important support for national development.

1.2 Interview research

1.2.1 Research Methods

This paper takes the long-term residents in Jingchu area as the survey subjects, comprehensively considers the basic information of the survey subjects, such as age, work, household registration and other basic information, and selects 12 people as interview subjects by random sampling, and conducts one-on-one interviews with them to learn more about the impact and expectations of people's lives after the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban policy (see Table 4.2 for basic information of the interviewees).

interviewee	Household registration	gender	age	Place of employment	Degree of education
Object A	rural	male	17 years old	Qianjiang	Middle School
Object B	City	male	16 years old	Zhejiang	Middle School
Object C	rural	male	20 years old	WuHan	Senior High School
Object D	rural	female	21 years old	YiChang	Senior High School
Object E	rural	male	34 years old	WuHan	Middle School

Object F	city	male	40 years old	ZheJiang	Senior High School
Object G	rural	female	68 years old	QianJiang	did not attend school
Object H	rural	female	64 years old	XiangYang	did not attend school
Object I	rural	female	62 years old	JingZhou	Primary School
Object J	city	male	57 years old	YiChang	Senior High School
Object K	city	female	26 years old	JingZhou	undergraduate
Object L	city	male	32 years old	NingXiang	master

Table 4.2 Basic Information of interviewees

1.2.2 Analysis of results

Through the content of interviews and relevant materials, it is found that in the Jingchu area, the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban policy has a huge impact on all aspects. The order of the ban on fishing in the Yangtze River is stable, the effect of the ban on fishing has initially appeared, and the recovery of aquatic biological resources is improving. The lives of fishermen and their families change, but the extent to which their families are affected varies depending on the age of the retiring population. Among them, there are also problems such as difficulty in transferring jobs after retiring from arrest and uneven economic development.

1. Most fishermen have low literacy, are older, and have a weak ability to learn new skills, making it difficult to transfer jobs.
2. Affected by local finances, the government's subsidy standards are not uniform. Government measures vary from region to region, and fishermen receive different subsidies and methods. In addition to direct economic subsidies, local governments offer skills training and induction training according to the needs of different families. At the same time, however, young fishermen's families have a single income, and the loss of the breadwinner of the fishery on which they depend will lead to family conflicts.
3. Some fishermen are resistant and confused, which makes it difficult for law enforcement officers and difficult to implement policies.
4. The inconsistency of law enforcement and standards, weak law enforcement strength and insufficient capacity are widespread. Compared with other industries, the front-line agricultural law enforcement force at the grassroots level is relatively weak, with insufficient personnel, incomplete equipment, and insufficient funds, and there is still a big gap between the law enforcement capacity and level and the needs of the work of banning fishing, which has become a constraint to the normal performance of duties, and at the same time there are phenomena such as shielding relatives and friends.
5. It is becoming increasingly difficult to investigate and deal with fishery-related cases. Illegal fishing methods are constantly being renewed, tools are becoming more high-tech, especially illegal fishing is hidden, uncertain in time and irregular in location, resulting in cross-departmental, complex organization and time-consuming investigation and punishment.
6. After the fishermen retired from fishing and went ashore, they encountered difficulties and difficulties in interpersonal communication and children's education.
7. With the ban on fishing, the spread of fishing culture is hampered, and young people no longer work in

the fishing industry, and fishing techniques are at risk of being lost.

1.2.3 Expected Workaround

Through interviews, the research team found that the following aspects can be used to make the 10-year fishing ban more effective.

1. Local governments have issued relevant policies based on regional differences, striving to meet the survival needs of fishermen ashore, and providing relevant skills training and job transfers.
2. Provide psychological counseling services to answer fishermen's resistance and confusion. Eliminate the notion that "you have no place to play" for generations of people who have been working as fishermen.
3. Strengthen joint law enforcement, improve law enforcement capabilities, and enhance the effectiveness of fishing bans. Increase the number of cruising boats and use emerging technologies to install high-definition cameras and facial recognition systems in no-catch areas to minimize illegal measures.
4. Mobilize the masses and pool their efforts. With the help of various social media, increase the intensity and breadth of publicity, and publicize the goals of "10 years of fishing ban" in the Yangtze River, "no fishing on water, no selling in the market, no restaurants and no food for the masses" to become well-known and known to everyone; Advocate the public to perform the supervision obligation of "fishing ban", promptly report illegal fishing, and actively assist law enforcement departments in investigating and dealing with them, protect fishing for the whole people, and reduce the cost of law enforcement.
5. The government can actively hold work scheduling meetings to publicize the school policy to fishermen, and do a good job of registering school intentions. And in accordance with the principle of voluntary registration, to solve the problem of fishermen's children's schooling and solve the fishermen's worries.
6. In line with the trend of integrated development and transformation and upgrading of the fishery industry, we will deeply explore and utilize its diversified values such as historical survival function, education cognitive function, social productivity and leisure and entertainment function, and consider the protection of Yangtze River fishing culture and economic and social development in synergy. We should pay close attention to collecting and sorting out the data on the fishery cultural resources of the Yangtze River, and include those of great value in the national, provincial and municipal intangible cultural heritage and agricultural cultural heritage protection list, key buildings, ships, and articles should be collected, preserved, registered, and compiled in a planned manner, and fishery production activities that embody traditional wisdom and fishermen's living materials on family boats should be recorded and preserved. The remaining traditional fishing villages along the Yangtze River should be protected as a whole as much as possible and beautiful fishing villages should be built. According to local conditions, the elements of Yangtze River fishing culture will be introduced into museums, exhibition centers and cultural education bases.

Future Development Trends

2.1 Fish and biodiversity

The quality of the aquatic ecological environment in the Yangtze River Basin has been raised from "medium" to "good", and the continuous improvement of water quality has also provided a good living space for fish, and the diversity of fish in the Yangtze River has gradually recovered. According to the 2018 survey statistics, there are only 1,012 Yangtze finless porpoises left, and it is rarely seen in the waters of the Yangtze

River. Now that the fishing ban policy has been promulgated, the living environment of the Yangtze finless porpoise is better, and their presence has begun to appear in the Yangtze River basin. Another rare fish is the Yangtze sturgeon, which began to decline sharply in its population in the 80s and is critically endangered. In the past, due to overfishing and environmental pollution, Sturgeon Darkovie "disappeared" in the waters of the Yangtze River, and it was not until the introduction of fishing bans in recent years that Sturgeon was able to enter people's eyes again. The fishing ban "has seen initial results in the past year, and biodiversity has increased significantly, but this is only the first step. A ten-year fishing ban is a basic need and a timetable for biodiversity restoration. It's not that in the short term we see a few more fish, the effect comes out, because the ban is not the goal, the purpose is to protect biodiversity. In fact, biodiversity is a multi-level work, there are genes, species, communities, ecology, and the restoration of a healthy and complete ecosystem is our fundamental goal.

On the one hand, the most common fish in the Yangtze River, such as the grassy silver carp "big fish", usually need to grow for 3-4 years to mature, and if fishing is banned for ten years, these fish can complete 2 to 3 generations of reproduction. In this way, their populations are expected to increase significantly, eventually leading to an effective improvement in the biological integrity index. On the other hand, the restoration of the entire Yangtze River ecosystem is a long-term process, and the ten-year fishing ban creates conditions for the restoration of the entire aquatic organism and provides an important guarantee for maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the ecosystem in the Yangtze River Basin.

2.2 "Disembarked" fishermen

It has been two years since the announcement of the fishing ban in 2020, and the fishermen who bid farewell to life on the river have lived a stable life of peace and contentment, and employment, pension, medical care and children's education have been basically solved.

In addition to improving infrastructure, we will retain the long-standing heritage of Dongting Lake fishing culture, build a cultural environment that the community people are more familiar with, help 'landing' fishermen to change production and adapt to the new environment, subsidize funds, develop industries, work and employment, support entrepreneurship and public welfare job placement, and actively help fishermen solve practical difficulties such as schooling, medical treatment, and housing.

While striving to increase the employment rate of fishermen, we should not forget to improve the quality of employment of fishermen, dig deep into the employment opportunities within agriculture and fishery, give full play to the advantages of fishermen, and carry out high-quality employment arrangements. For example, freshwater aquaculture is close to the work skills previously mastered by fishermen, and can be quickly mastered and integrated into the work; Moreover, the market demand is large, the prospects are broad, and a large number of labor is required, which can not only solve the employment problem of a large number of fishermen, but also drive the development of the local economy and benefit local residents.

Training and enterprise recruitment are the regular work of local governments to support the transformation of fishermen's livelihoods, which will promote fishermen's transformation in the short term, and in the long run, it can also have a positive effect on the satisfaction of fishermen's social communication and other spiritual aspects

The resettlement housing policy can help fishermen stabilize their livelihood foundation, build their confidence in life, and enhance their will to make a living. Local government landing safeguard measures can help rural social governance, help fishermen groups to produce positive changes in their own identity, and then form a good trend of civilized and simple folk customs and focus on transformation.

2.3 Fishery Development

From the perspective of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities, the fishing ban on the Yangtze River is the key to accelerate the improvement of the modernization level of the fishery governance system and governance capabilities. sign.

By buying the fishing rights of fishermen in the Yangtze River, the state has realized the complete ownership rights of the natural fishery resources of the Yangtze River, which will fundamentally avoid the "tragedy of the commons" of "thousands of households" competing for fishing, and provide a foundation for the transformation and upgrading of modern fisheries In order to promote the transformation and upgrading of the fishery industry through "vacating cages and changing birds", it also clears policy practice obstacles for deepening the reform of the property rights system of fishery resources in the Yangtze River and steadily developing large-water surface ecological breeding.

Nearly 300,000 fishermen need to quit fishing and switch to a professional profession. This requires efforts to expand the facility fishery and support fishermen to switch industries. Considering that 98.0% of the total amount of domestic aquatic products is pond aquaculture, and about 2.0% is facility aquaculture, there is a big gap between foreign fishing and facility aquaculture, which each account for 50%. Low, environmental pollution and other issues. Yang Lin, general manager of Wuhan Zhongke Ruihua Ecological Technology Co., Ltd., said that taking efficiency as an example, the water production capacity of traditional pond culture is 3-5 kg per cubic meter, but the production capacity of foreign facilities can reach more than 100 kg. Facility fishery is the future development trend, and it will inevitably face the transformation from "fishing ground" to "fish factory".

On the one hand, fishermen can use the miniaturized circulating water system for fishery production, and change from "fisherman" to "fish breeder" to solve the livelihood problem. On the other hand, "seafood raised on land" can also be developed. The reason is that in 2020, the online fresh food market alone will have a volume of 2.3 trillion yuan, and seafood will account for 1/5 of the share. Most importantly, seafood is also facing overfishing, which has led to a sharp drop in seafood production in offshore fishing grounds, and some sea areas are "no fish to catch"; seawater pollution has seriously affected the quality and safety of seafood; long-distance transportation has abused drugs such as antibiotics and hormones Pain points such as the common phenomenon.

2.4 Development of fishing culture

Improve the governance capacity of the Yangtze River fishing ban and the awareness of fishing culture protection, so as to avoid "accidental injury" to fishing culture due to non-standard implementation of policies. At the implementation level, it is necessary to clarify the scope of waters where fishing is prohibited and the form of fishing-related activities. It is not possible to blindly expand the scope, increase the number of layers without authorization, and simply engage in "one size fits all". To enhance the awareness of the protection of the Yangtze River fishing culture, it is necessary to protect the aquatic biological resources of the Yangtze River, but also to protect the Yangtze River culture, and to avoid short-sighted behavior and neglecting the other. For the important carriers and forms of traditional culture, attention should be paid to carrying out targeted protection. Fishing villages and fishing activities with cultural imprints within the scope permitted by the policy cannot be "banned at once" or "dismantled at once". Space must be reserved for subsequent industrial development .

Carry out the work of collecting and sorting out the fishing culture resources of the Yangtze River, and excavate and preserve the historical context. The fishermen of the Yangtze River have fished and raised fish for

generations, and have formed a unique relationship of "sky, water, people, and fish" in practice. Fishing cultural resources need to be excavated, historical memories need to be preserved, and the transformation process needs to be recorded and summarized. It is necessary to go deep into the folks to collect the historical and realistic, static and living Yangtze River fishing culture, excavate, collect and sort out the architectural landscape of fishing villages, fishing boats and fishing gear and fishing methods, daily necessities of fishermen, customs and taboos, historical myths and legends, and major art forms.

Promote the publicity and education of Yangtze River fishing culture, and form a consensus on protecting the Yangtze River ecological civilization and Yangtze River culture. Grasp the collection and sorting of Yangtze River fishery cultural resource materials, and include those with important value in the national, provincial and municipal intangible cultural heritage and agricultural cultural heritage protection lists. Fishery production activities embodying traditional wisdom, fishermen's living materials on family boats, etc. should be recorded and preserved. The remaining traditional fishing villages along the Yangtze River should be protected as a whole as far as possible, and beautiful fishing villages should be built. Introduce the elements of Yangtze River fishing culture into museums, exhibition centers and cultural education bases according to local conditions. Through publicity, education and cultural experience, the meaning and related requirements of the Yangtze River fishing ban will be publicized to the whole society, so that ecological civilization and fishing culture protection will be further rooted in the hearts of the people. Receive education and let more groups participate in the great protection of the Yangtze River.

Restoring the ecological environment of the Yangtze River and protecting the fishing culture of the Yangtze River, as an important part of the great protection of the Yangtze River, is a arduous task entrusted to us by the new era, and it is also the eager expectation of the people. In the hands of our generation, we must not only protect the ecological environment of the Yangtze River and leave a clean and beautiful Yangtze River for future generations, but also protect the culture of the Yangtze River and continue the spiritual lifeline of China's excellent traditional culture.

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