

The Innovation and Practical Significance of the Project Research

Li Yiwei, Kang Wei, Huang Wanting

Abstract: After understanding the background and impact of the 10-year fishing ban policy, in order to explore the importance, necessity, science and rationality behind the 10-year fishing ban policy, this paper based on the conclusions from the field research and questionnaire analysis of the previous project. Summarize the failure of the ten-year fishing ban policy, and explore the possible innovation points of the project for implementation.

Keywords: innovation, ten-year fishing ban

Chapter One: Innovation

1.1 Reflecting the characteristics of the times

The report of the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China regards the harmonious coexistence of man and nature as one of the important features of Chinese-style modernization, and made deployments and requirements for promoting green development and promoting the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. The implementation of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River was proposed in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Our research on this subject fully reflects the characteristics of the times.

1.2 Innovation of research objects

Regarding the research on the ten-year fishing ban policy of the Yangtze River, the previous subjects were all focused on a single level, but our research is based on the influence of the ten-year fishing ban policy of the Yangtze River and the long-standing fishing culture on various factors after fishermen "go ashore" Comprehensive research, including economic, social, cultural and other factor research.

Combining the protection and inheritance of fishing culture is conducive to the smooth advancement of the ten-year fishing ban, the inheritance and innovation of the Yangtze River culture, and the rural revitalization strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. Yangtze River fishing culture is one of the main sources of Yangtze River culture, and Yangtze River culture is one of the important source cultures of Chinese culture. Facing the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River, the protection and inheritance of the fishing culture of the Yangtze River is urgent. The fishing culture of the Yangtze River has a long history, rich content, typical cultural diversity, and timeless characteristics. It is a magnificent cultural heritage of the Chinese nation and a valuable cultural resource for the sustainable development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in the future. Timely measures should be taken Strengthening the protection and inheritance of the fishing culture of the Yangtze River is not only the meaning of the theme of the great protection of the Yangtze River, but also an important content of the inheritance and innovation of the excellent traditional Chinese culture. Research.

1.3 Innovation of research content

Regarding the analysis of factors affecting fishermen, our project research also referred to relevant

literature and journals to study various impact results other than fishermen, including ecological diversity, fisheries, and the implementation of management systems under the fishing ban policy. Compared with Previous subject research, our subject research is more specific, three-dimensional, and practical.

The ten-year fishing ban is combined with the data of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. The Yangtze River Economic Belt is a large level of the ten-year fishing ban, and the ten-year fishing ban is an integral part of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. Strengthen the ten-year fishing ban to promote the rapid development of the Yangtze River economy. The steady and harmonious development of the Yangtze River economy must be based on a stable and green ecological environment. The ten-year fishing ban is to promote the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, ecological development, and green development. While enjoying the material achievements brought about by the reform and opening up, the broad masses of the people should enjoy the spiritual achievements brought about by the ecological and environmental civilization. We must insist on sharing by the people, and further strengthen the integrated development of multiple fields. The ten-year ban on fishing Since the implementation of the policy, the impact on the fishermen landing on the shore can better reflect the residents in the Yangtze River area's adaptability to the economic development speed and quality of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the degree of benefit to the people. In the two questionnaire data, we can find the common ground between the ten-year fishing ban policy and the planning of the Yangtze River Economic Belt by the same person, so that we can use the Yangtze River Economic Belt to reflect the multi-faceted impact of the ten-year fishing ban on retiring fishermen.

1.4 Innovation of research methods

A large amount of objective data is obtained through the combination of questionnaires and interviews, which is objective and authentic. In order to study the impact of the ten-year fishing ban policy on the comprehensive factors of fishermen who have withdrawn from fishing, we designed a questionnaire and made several revisions to ensure the feasibility and objectivity of each topic, and conducted the questionnaire through multiple channels To ensure the extensiveness and authenticity of data sources, such as Internet dissemination, residents in nearby areas, etc., in addition to questionnaires, we also conducted household and telephone interviews with residents in the local area related to the research topic. In the process of talking with each other, we can truly understand the real feelings and experiences brought by the ten-year fishing ban policy, and comprehensively analyze various aspects of the ten-year fishing ban brought to retired fishermen through the data collected in two forms of questionnaires and interviews. influencing factors.

Chapter Two: Conclusion

2.1 The importance and necessity of a ten-year fishing ban

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the construction of ecological civilization, put forward the development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing, and promoted the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. General Secretary Xi Jinping attaches great importance to the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and has issued important instructions and instructions on many occasions, providing a fundamental basis for implementing the strategy of jointly grasping large-scale protection and not engaging in large-scale development.

The Yangtze River is the third largest river in the world and the largest river in Asia, the mother river and the river of life of the Chinese nation, with more than 4,300 kinds of aquatic organisms, including more than

400 kinds of fish and more than 170 kinds of endemic fish, with special ecological status and great conservation significance. However, for a long time, under the influence of a variety of high-intensity human activities, the ecological environment of the Yangtze River has continued to deteriorate, mainly reflected in three aspects: First, the number of aquatic species has decreased sharply. According to the results of investigation and monitoring in the past five years, the total number of fish species that have been distributed in history but are difficult to collect now has reached 135, which is close to one-third of the total number of fish in the Yangtze River. Economic fish species have declined from 50 in the middle of the last century to 20 species today. The number of four large fish eggs has fallen by 90% compared with the 50s of the last century, and the number of eggs laid has dropped from 120 billion to less than 1 billion. Second, the endangerment of flagship species has increased significantly. The baiji dolphin, known to the public as the "giant panda in the water", has become functionally extinct. On 21 July 2022, IUCN declared the paddlefish extinct. The 2017 census of the Yangtze finless porpoise, which we often call "smiling angels", was only 1,012, only about half the number of giant pandas. Third, catch production continues to decline. In the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the fishery output of the main stream of the Yangtze River was about 450,000 tons. Before the ban, despite the continuous improvement of fishing methods and the continuous large-scale breeding and release, the fishing volume of the main stream of the Yangtze River and the two lakes still fell to less than 100,000 tons, of which the number of large economic fish fell sharply. The resources are getting less and less, the ecology is getting worse and worse, the fishermen are catching poorer, and the fishermen have become "shrimp people".

The former Ministry of Agriculture has implemented a spring fishing ban system since 2002, and in 2016 extended the fishing ban period and expanded the scope of the closed fishing area. Although this fishing ban has achieved certain results, once the fishing ban period ends, the fishery resources are quickly exhausted, and the effect of the fishing ban is not satisfactory. In 2017, the former Ministry of Agriculture promoted the trial implementation of a perennial fishing ban on the Chishui River, a first-class tributary of the Yangtze River, and achieved good results.

In general, the factors affecting the continuous decline of aquatic biological resources in the Yangtze River are multifaceted, barrage damming, water pollution, sand quarrying, waterway remediation, etc. all have different degrees of impact on specific species in a specific range, but there is no doubt that the impact of overfishing is the most direct and very significant. Therefore, the implementation of the ban on fishing in key river basins of the Yangtze River is a key move to implement the protection measures of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and reverse the deterioration trend of the ecological environment of the Yangtze River. According to the central government's deployment, from midnight on January 1, 2021, a 10-year fishing ban will be implemented in key waters of the Yangtze River Basin.

2.2 The scientificity and rationality of the ten-year fishing ban

The 10-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River is mainly based on three considerations, which are mainly reflected in the following aspects.

First, from the perspective of the law of biological growth, mainly considering the "four big fish" (green, grass, silver carp, bighead) and other common fish in the Yangtze River, usually need to grow for 3-4 years to reproduce, continuous fishing ban for 10 years, they will have more than 2 to 3 generations of reproduction, the population can be significantly increased, aquatic biological resources will be more obvious recovery.

Second, from the perspective of fishery transformation and upgrading, through comprehensive measures such as compensation subsidies, resettlement and social security, the 111,000 fishing boats and 231,000 fishermen involved in the prohibited waters have been retreated. Most of these fishermen are over 50 years old

and have implemented a 10-year fishing ban, which has fundamentally solved the "tragedy of the commons" of competitive fishing by thousands of households through policies, and will provide an important window period for reconstructing the system of protection and rational development and utilization of fishery resources in the Yangtze River.

Third, from the perspective of ecosystem protection, the implementation of the fishing ban with unprecedented strict measures is related to the aquatic biodiversity of the Yangtze River. In November 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out during an inspection and investigation in Nantong, Jiangsu Province: "The 'ten-year fishing ban' on the Yangtze River is a strategic measure, mainly to restore the ecology of the Yangtze River. We'll see the effect in 10 years. Therefore, the 10-year fishing ban is a tentative schedule, after which follow-up management policies must be determined according to the ecological restoration of resources.

2.3 Effectiveness

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs will thoroughly study and implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and take the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River as a key task during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, and include it in "guaranteeing supply, linking, fishing ban, construction, key points, and reform" Six key words put forward the overall idea of "starting well in one year, being able to manage it, strengthening the foundation in three years, being able to withstand it, practicing internal skills in ten years, and being stable".) with joint efforts, the work of resettlement and security for retired fishermen has been relatively smooth, basically realizing all that should be helped and all that should be protected; the law enforcement of the ban on fishing has been strengthened, and strict control has been put in place, which has preliminarily curbed the frequent occurrence of illegal fishing cases. The annual fishing ban was stable.

The first is to improve the top-level design, and the policy framework system is basically sound. In July 2020, the General Office of the State Council issued the "Notice on Effectively Doing a Good Job in Relating to the Ban on Fishing in the Yangtze River Basin" and three supporting implementation plans, which clarified the identity recognition of retired fishermen, compensation for boat and net tools, living allowances during the transition period, and endowment insurance Subsidies, support for changing production and employment, and other resettlement guarantee measures for retired fishermen. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, together with the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the Ministry of Public Security, issued the "Opinions on Legally Punishing Illegal Fishing and Other Crimes in the Yangtze River Basin." The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, together with relevant departments, formulated the "Regulations on the Administration of the Protection of Aquatic Organisms in the Yangtze River", "The Implementation Plan for the Protection of Biodiversity in the Yangtze River (2021-2025)" and the "Implementation Plan for the Key Tasks of "Three-Year Strong Foundation" for the Ten-Year Fishing Ban on the Yangtze River" etc., improved the policy and institutional system, and detailed the key work arrangements.

The second is to promote resettlement guarantees and improve the livelihood of retired fishermen. As of the end of the second quarter of 2022, the central and local governments have implemented a total of 26.764 billion yuan in compensation and subsidy funds, which effectively guarantees the funding demand for the ban and retreat. In the 10 provinces (cities) along the river that have the task of withdrawing fishing, 162,000 retired fishermen who have the ability and willingness to switch to other industries have been employed, so that they can help as much as possible; 221,400 people who meet the conditions have participated in the basic pension insurance, and 42,479 have retired Fishermen receive pensions and realize all the guarantees they should. According to the situation reflected in many aspects, the employment stability of retired fishermen has been

continuously improved, and they are generally satisfied with the resettlement security work.

The third is to strengthen law enforcement and supervision, and the order of the ban on the Yangtze River is generally stable. In the first half of 2022, agricultural, rural and public security departments in various places dispatched a total of 1,077,100 law enforcement personnel (police force) to maintain law enforcement. A total of 12,371 administrative and criminal cases of illegal fishing in the Yangtze River Basin were investigated (cracked), a year-on-year increase of 26.56%. Among them, administrative cases increased by 24.94% year-on-year, and criminal cases increased by 30.56% year-on-year, maintaining a strong deterrent effect.

Through the implementation of a series of measures such as a ten-year fishing ban in the Yangtze River and strengthening the protection of aquatic organisms, the sharp decline in the amount of aquatic biological resources in the Yangtze River has been initially curbed. The survey shows that after Chishui River took the lead in piloting a comprehensive ban on fishing in 2017, the amount of fish resources in Chishui River has nearly doubled, and the number of early resource species of unique fish has increased from 32 before the ban to 37 species. After the special (chartered) fishing was canceled in 2018, the resources of the anchovy in Poyang Lake increased several times in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, it was monitored that the anchovy had migrated upstream to the waters of Dongting Lake, the upper limit of history. It reappeared in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. In Nanjing, Wuhan and other main stream sections of the Yangtze River, the frequency of Yangtze finless porpoises has increased significantly. In some waters, a single group of Yangtze finless porpoises has reached more than 60, which shows that the aquatic biological resources of the Yangtze River are gradually recovering and improving.

Reference literature

- [1]. Qiu Shunlin, Chen Daqing. Generation analysis and preliminary analysis of shad resources in Yangtze River [J]. *Freshwater Fisheries*, 1988(6):3-5.
- [2]. Yang Jing, Liu Yulong, Li Xin. Study on the influencing factors of returning fishermen from Poyang Lake in Jiangxi Province [J]. *China Fishery Economics*, 2019, 37(4):20-30.
- [3]. Pang Jie, Jin Leshan. Effects of ecological cognition on fishermen's intention to retire from fishing in the Yangtze River Basin: Based on survey data in Poyang Lake Region [J]. *River Resources and Environment*, 2020 (8): 90-98.
- [4]. Chen T G. Ecological compensation framework and calculation model of no-take fisheries in the Yangtze River Basin [J]. *Chinese Fishery Economics*, 2019 (4) : 6-12.
- [5]. LIU L T. Some problems faced by fishermen in key waters of Yangtze River Basin: Based on field research in Xiangyin County and Hanshou County, Dongting Lake District [J]. *Chinese Fishery Economics*, 2019 (4): 13-19.

This paper is the key project of Hubei Youth Volunteer Service Project, Exploration and Research on the Path of Volunteer Service of College Students in the New Era Helping Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Synergy, the special project of ideological and political education research of Yangtze University (key project), Research on the Path of Social Practice of College Students Serving Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Synergetics (2022cxyb08), and the social science fund project of Yangtze University in 2022, The stage research results of the collaborative mechanism research on the construction of the new era school ideological and political work system of provincial colleges and universities in central and western China from the perspective of Synergetics.

Corresponding Author: Kang Wei, master, Secretary of the Youth League Committee of the school of electronic information, Changjiang University (assistant researcher of the research center of the Communist Youth League of China), professor, main research direction: Network Ideological and political education, Communist Youth League research, School of electronic information, Changjiang University, electronics & information, Yangtse University, 434023, Changjiang University, No. 1, nanhu road, Jingzhou City, Hubei Province.