

Research on Optimizing the Industrial and Talent Resource Allocation in Ecological Conservation Areas to Promote Farmers' Employment and Income Growth: A Case Study of Ecological Conservation Areas in Beijing, China

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Abstract— The promotion of employment and income increase for farmers in ecological conservation areas face some problems, such as insufficient integration and coordination between industrial layout and human resources, and difficulty in cultivating alternative industries. The quality, ability, and professionalization level of farmers are insufficient, and it is difficult to transfer jobs for employment. There is a lack of a complete agricultural vocational education system, and effective human resources in rural areas are insufficient. The economic growth rate is slowing down, the population is aging rapidly, and the income of farmers is still the lowest, with a trend of widening the gap. The value of ecological products, ecological compensation mechanisms, and transfer payment mechanisms are unstable, and the level of marketization is relatively low. This article takes the ecological conservation zone in Beijing as an example to analyze and find that it is necessary to improve the quality and professional skills of farmers, introduce and cultivate new types of professional farmers, and promote the agglomeration of this group in the ecological conservation zone. Enhance the integration and coordination of industries and talent resources within the region, build a new agricultural industry system, and balance the sustainable maintenance of the ecological environment and the sustainable development of the economy and society. Orderly promote the relocation of farmers in areas with harsh ecological environments and strengthen the collective economy. Strengthen ecological and watershed construction, and expand platforms and channels for increasing farmers' income. Explore a new model of integrating and coordinating regional ecological development with industrial development, and further implement policies for the development of rural green economy.

Keywords— Ecological conservation area, Farmer employment, Income growth, Industrial development, Employment promotion, Talent resource allocation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Through sorting and summarizing existing research, we found that research on the employment and income increase of farmers in ecological functional areas mainly focuses on ecological compensation, non agricultural employment, human capital investment, and the development of suitable industries in rural areas. This provides a reference for the research on employment and income increase of farmers in ecological conservation areas in Beijing. However, due to the unique nature of Beijing's capital, industrial development is further restricted, and the value of ecological resources has not yet been fully realized. Therefore, it is necessary to construct a "win-win" implementation path for ecological protection and employment income increase based on sustainable employment and income increase, which is suitable for Beijing's water source protection areas and ecological conservation areas, based on theoretical analysis and empirical testing of the regional particularity of Beijing. A large amount of research has

been conducted on issues related to employment income increase and environmental regulations, farmers' professionalization, non agricultural employment, and ecological compensation.

The development positioning of ecological conservation areas is ecological priority, and the development space and industry access of rural industries are constrained by ecological red lines.

Compared to other regions, farmers' employment and income increase are greatly limited. How to transform ecological resource advantages into economic advantages, turn green mountains and clear waters into golden mountains and silver mountains, promote employment and increase farmers' income in ecological conservation areas, and achieve synchronous promotion of ecological protection and high-quality rural development, It has always been a research topic of concern in the fields of economics and ecology.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FARMERS' LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREAS

A. The distribution of farmers in ecological conservation areas and government support policies

The permanent population of ecological conservation zones in Beijing is 2.664 million, accounting for 12.3% of the city's permanent population. It has 80% of the city's forest resources, 60% of water resources, 65% of wetlands, and 95% of ecological protection areas. The ecological conservation areas in Beijing include Mentougou District, Pinggu District, Huairou District, Miyun District, Yanqing District, as well as the mountainous areas of Fangshan District and Changping District, with a land area of 11259.3 square kilometers, accounting for 68% of the city's area. Beijing has designated 321 centralized drinking water source areas, covering an area of over 1300 square kilometers, accounting for approximately 8% of the city's total area. Among them, there are 5 municipal surface water centralized drinking water sources, namely Miyun Reservoir, Huairou Reservoir, Jingmi Diversion Canal, Guanting Reservoir, and Yongding River Shanxia Section. These water sources are mainly distributed in ecological conservation areas, as well as 8 districts such as Shunyi and Haidian. Miyun Reservoir is the only water source and the most important water source protection area in the capital.

In order to fully implement the new development concept, Beijing, based on the strategic positioning of the capital city, revolves around the overall requirements of the rural revitalization strategy, takes the agricultural supply side structural reform and industrial prosperity as the main line, and adheres to the development concept of revitalizing agriculture through science and education, strengthening agriculture with talents, and fixing agriculture with new professional farmers in accordance with the requirements of adjusting the structure and mode of urban modern agriculture in Beijing, and developing high-quality agriculture. The direction is to improve farmers, motivate farmers, and enrich farmers, Cultivate professional farmers and new farmers and promote their agglomeration in ecological conservation areas.

The government attaches great importance to the training of professional farmers and new farmers. The "Measures for Implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy" in Beijing proposes to carry out vocational education for new vocational farmers, including higher

vocational education and adult undergraduate education, and enjoy subsidy policies such as scholarships and free tuition fees; The Beijing Three Year Action Plan for the Cultivation of New Vocational Farmers (2018-2020) has made further arrangements for the cultivation of new vocational farmers and new farmers; The Beijing Learning City Construction Action Plan (2021-2025) also requires training for new vocational farmers, demonstrating the importance that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Beijing Municipal Party and Government attach to cultivating vocational farmers and new farmers. Since 2021, the New Vocational Farmers Training Project has trained over 20000 farmers, and the training of vocational farmers and new farmers has achieved fruitful results. The agricultural and rural authorities at the city and district levels conducted training in modern agricultural technology, rural prosperous industries, and rural management for primary farmers, family farmers, cooperative leaders, and innovative and entrepreneurial personnel returning to the countryside, totaling 23000 people.

B. Progress in promoting employment and income growth for farmers

With the listing of the National Rural Revitalization Bureau and the promulgation of the Outline of the 14th Five Year Plan and the Rural Revitalization Promotion Law, new opportunities for development have been provided for efforts to achieve strong agriculture, beautiful rural areas, and rich farmers in the new era. The construction of ecological civilization in ecological conservation areas has achieved positive results. The region has successively obtained the titles of National Forest City, National Ecological Civilization Construction Demonstration City and County, and the "Green Waters and Green Mountains are the Golden Mountains and Silver Mountains" Practice and Innovation Base. Promote with retreat, increase special rectification efforts such as demolishing illegal land and vacating land. The implementation of the major ecological construction project for the control of sandstorms in Beijing and Tianjin has increased the forest coverage rate of ecological conservation areas to 62% in 2020. Steadily advancing ecological protection and green development work. In 2017, the overall urban planning of Beijing updated the concept of ecological conservation development zones to ecological conservation zones, with a more precise functional positioning. In 2018, the "Regulations on Ecological Protection and Green Development of Ecological Conservation Zones in Beijing" was promulgated,

making ecological protection and green development work more standardized. The industrial structure is continuously optimized. From 2016 to 2019, the proportion of the secondary industry in the five ecological conservation areas decreased by 18%, while the proportion of the tertiary industry increased by 20%. Policy funding is abundant. Since 2019, the ecological conservation area has received 3 billion yuan of municipal financial guidance funds for ecological protection compensation transfer payment, 12 billion yuan of fixed assets investment, and 600 million yuan of pairing cooperation funds in plain areas every year. Accurately assist in lowering prices and increasing income. Establish a job information sharing mechanism in each paired area to continuously promote the employment and income increase of farmers in ecological conservation areas. The 14th Five Year Plan of Beijing further proposes that ecological conservation areas should maintain basic stability in population size. Actively stabilizing and expanding employment, deepening the implementation of national income distribution system reform policies, continuously improving the income level of urban and rural residents, and creating a national demonstration zone for common prosperity.

In the actual process of promoting work, due to regional factors, different levels of intensive use of agricultural land, and heterogeneity of farmers, there are also problems such as insufficient development of ecological products, uneven level of farmers' professionalization, unstable non agricultural employment, and unsatisfactory compensation standards, which affect farmers' enthusiasm for ecological protection participation, increase the difficulty of government ecological protection supervision, and ultimately affect the accurate judgment of policy implementation effectiveness by the government. It is urgent to identify the heterogeneity characteristics and actual psychological expectations of farmers, effectively develop the value of ecological products, have positive employment and income effects, and achieve a win-win situation of ecological protection and employment income increase.

C. Ecological Environment Construction and Residential Adjustment in Ecological Conservation Areas

In recent years, while implementing the rural revitalization strategy, multiple precise assistance measures have been implemented, including industrial assistance, employment assistance, and mountain

relocation assistance, to promote income growth. The ecological conservation zone in Beijing involves 83 townships and 1674 villages, with 700000 permanent farmers and a population of 1.183 million. According to the statistics of the municipal economic management system, the per capita income of farmers in the ecological conservation areas of the city reached 23267 yuan in 2020, an increase of 26.26% compared to 18428 yuan in 2016. The income of farmers in the ecological conservation areas has maintained a sustained and stable growth.

Vigorously implementing ecological environment construction projects to promote income growth. One is to subsidize farmers in the Beijing sandstorm source control project. The Beijing sandstorm source control policy provides direct subsidies of 20000 yuan/person for ecological relocation, 500 yuan/mu for artificial grass planting, and 1200 yuan/mu for grass seed base construction. Secondly, compensation for ecological forests in mountainous areas drives farmers' employment. Established in 2004, 46908 mountain collective ecological forest rangers are equipped according to the standard, with an average compensation of 400 yuan per month per person, increasing by 10% every three years. In 2017, ten measures were formulated to increase farmers' income, and the compensation for forest rangers was increased by 20% to 638 yuan per month. Thirdly, the mechanism for promoting the ecological benefits of ecological public welfare forests in mountainous areas benefits farmers. The subsidy standard is 70 yuan per acre per year, of which 60% is distributed to each member of the collective economic organization by shares. Mountain farmers are gradually shifting from "relying on mountains to eat mountains" to "raising mountains for employment". The fourth is to promote the transfer of employment among farmers through a new round of afforestation policies. The new round of afforestation policy extends to mountainous areas, with an annual subsidy of 1000 yuan per acre for land transfer in ecological conservation areas. Before 2028, the forest maintenance and management subsidy after completion will be 3.8 yuan per square meter per mu (equivalent to 2667 yuan per mu). After land transfer, the vast majority of mountainous farmers have achieved job transfer and employment.

Fully implement the construction of ecological ditches to promote income growth. During the 13th Five Year Plan period, the municipal government allocated 610 million yuan in support of ecological ditch construction,

pooled 3.5 billion yuan in municipal investment, drove more than 6.2 billion yuan in social investment, continued to promote the construction of 38 ecological ditches such as Jiuxiang Road, Water Great Wall, Youlan Mountain, and established 625 farmers' professional cooperatives, turning the impoverished mountain ditch that was once feared by many people into today's beloved ecological valley. On the one hand, it promoted the employment and income increase of mountain farmers, On the other hand, promoting leisure tourism for citizens and solidifying it as an interactive platform.

Steadily promote the relocation of farmers in mountainous areas and improve their living environment. Since the first round of relocation in mountainous areas was initiated in 2004, the fourth round of relocation is being implemented. The relocation project for mountain farmers has preserved the ecology of the mountain area, benefiting 512 villages, approximately 50000 households, and 120000 people in the mountainous area to increase their income. One is to build a new countryside and directly improve living conditions. 224 relocated villages, including Tanchang Village in Miaofengshan Town, Mentougou District and Baihebei Village in Liulimiao Town, Huairou District, rely on the advantages of new village resources and new residential environment to guide villagers to develop the homestay reception industry, transforming from low-income villages to the most beautiful countryside in Beijing. At the same time, 55 new villages including Baoshan Town in Huairou District and Beidi in Yanqing Jingzhuang Town have been relocated, and elderly cafeterias have been built. Elderly people aged 60 and above in this village have free meals every day, which alone has not driven 2-5 "4050" villagers to find employment. The second is to provide subsidies and directly support farmers. In the first to fourth rounds of rural relocation in mountainous areas, the municipal finance directly subsidizes relocated households with 10000 yuan, 13000 yuan, 19000 yuan, and 27000 yuan, respectively. Each relocated household is subsidized with 10000 yuan for energy conservation, earthquake resistance, and depreciation; Each relevant area will receive a matching subsidy of 3000 to 5000 yuan per person based on the actual situation. The third is for villagers to invest and distribute more dividends to farmers. The relocation of a new village relies on environmental and resource advantages, introduces joint development of enterprises, guides villagers in land transfer, capital investment, and labor integration. Villagers receive annual income from

"rent+salary+stock dividends" and "three gold". Among them, Honghongkou New Village in Mentougou District implements a villager shareholding system to prepare the scenic area, and the village operates the scenic area collectively. 80% of the scenic area ticket income is distributed to the villagers, and 20% is used for scenic area management and protection.

III.SOME PROBLEMS FACED BY PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT AND INCREASING INCOME OF FARMERS IN ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREAS

A. Insufficient integration and coordination between industrial layout and human resources

The original industrial structure is highly dependent on resources, making it difficult to cultivate alternative industries. Due to the long-term dominance of agricultural and forestry resources in the rural economy of ecological conservation areas, a strong pillar industry system has been formed, resulting in a single industrial structure in these areas. At the same time, the slow development of alternative industries has brought difficulties to structural transformation. The geographical location of ecological conservation areas is relatively remote, and industrial development is clearly in a weak position, directly hindering the development of the local economy, thereby slowing down the pace of farmers' income growth and prosperity.

The ecological red line restrictions affect industrial layout, brand creation, and industrial attractiveness, making it difficult for new agricultural operators to attract and retain professional talents. The upgrading of modern agriculture and the increase in added value of agricultural products depend on the processing of agricultural products. However, due to the limitations of land nature, land costs, and ecological environment, many creative ideas have stopped on paper, resulting in almost all brand creation such as "one village, one product" remaining at the level of primary agricultural product raw materials. In the implementation process, there is a disadvantageous situation where "one industry can only be planted, the second industry cannot be moved, and the third industry is empty to air".

The bottlenecks and difficulties faced by the development of agricultural secondary industries far exceed those of the tertiary industries mainly focused on homestay development and rural tourism, directly affecting the attractiveness of modern agricultural integrated management of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries.

Difficulty in job transfer and employment, low quality and ability, and heavy employment income and family burden. The proportion of farmers in ecological conservation areas is relatively high, with generally low cultural and technological abilities, and insufficient wealth accumulation. It is difficult to transfer to new industries or achieve employment through self entrepreneurship, resulting in a decrease in living standards and an increase in low-income populations. At the same time, unstable employment and insufficient employment have also increased the living burden of farmers, increasing regional financial pressure and difficulty in social management.

The reserve of grassroots cadres and highly skilled talents in rural areas is insufficient. It is difficult to select the leader of the village party organization. Only 10% of the villagers come from this village, including those who have become wealthy, those who have gone out to work or do business, those who have returned to their hometowns, retired soldiers, and local university students. The overall vitality of the "head geese" is not strong enough. The occupational attractiveness of village cadres is not strong, and the turnover of village cadres and their reserve echelons is relatively serious. The phenomenon of aging, hollowing out, and externalization of rural labor force is quite common. The number of skilled craftsmen and agricultural technology personnel in rural areas is insufficient, and the number of talented and highly skilled talents in new rural areas is rare. College students, village officials, and other "three supports and one assistance" personnel lack the motivation to take root in rural areas for a long time.

B. Insufficient quality, ability, and professionalism of farmers

Farmer professionalization refers to the transformation of farmers from identity symbols to professional identification, which is essentially the disappearance of traditional farmers and the emergence of professional farmers. Some rural areas still remain in a semi natural economic state, with outdated agricultural production methods, farmers' thinking patterns, and values, which limit the development of rural industries. Currently, 95% of the population engaged in agriculture in rural areas of Beijing's ecological conservation zone are elderly and weak traditional farmers. There are very few professionals in other industries who consider agriculture as a profession in rural areas, and the majority of young and middle-aged people in rural areas also work in non agricultural areas in cities.

The quality and ability level of farmers is difficult to meet the requirements of professional farmers. The biggest influencing factor in the process of farmers' professionalization is their quality and ability. Due to the lack of educational resources in rural areas, most farmers still have the idea of "reading is useless", which greatly limits the development process of farmers' professionalization. According to the 7th Beijing Census (2020), the illiterate population (people aged 15 and above who cannot read) in Beijing is 172000, mainly distributed in rural areas, and only 10% of farmers have reached high school education.

Lack of a complete agricultural vocational education system. The agriculture in ecological conservation areas has certain particularity and more restrictions, and farmers also have their own characteristics. Targeted, systematic, and useful agricultural vocational education and training have not yet been formed, and the universal education in agricultural colleges is not applicable to farmers in ecological conservation areas, and there is no corresponding education team. To a large extent, farmers' technology only comes from the "words and deeds" of the older generation, and the methods used cannot be classified and organized using scientific and systematic language.

Insufficient effective human resources in rural areas. According to statistics, the majority of the population in rural areas are elderly and children. As the main labor force, young people who go out to work or leave their homes will lead to a lack of talent for rural construction, which will lead to rural development and sustained economic backwardness. At the same time, older farmers have a significant lack of ability to accept new things and cannot serve as the main force of farmers' professionalization, which can hinder the process of farmers' professionalization and fail to achieve the desired results.

C. Slowing economic growth and accelerating population aging

Income has steadily increased, but the growth rate has gradually slowed down. Since the 13th Five Year Plan period, the Municipal Party Committee and Government have continuously introduced a series of policies that benefit farmers and people in ecological conservation areas for ecological protection and green development. The per capita income of farmers in ecological conservation areas has increased significantly, faster than the average level of farmers in the plain and the city. From 2016 to 2020, the per capita income of

farmers in ecological conservation areas increased by 25%, with an average annual growth rate of 5%. However, in the face of the epidemic, the economy of ecological conservation areas, especially the tourism economy, has been severely affected. In addition, the income gap between mountainous and plain areas, as well as urban farmers, has widened. The low and middle end consumer groups in cities and the internal consumption capacity of ecological conservation areas are severely insufficient, leading to a slowdown in the economic development speed of ecological conservation areas and a slowdown in the increase in farmers' income.

The income is still the lowest and there is a trend of widening the gap. The elasticity of farmers' wage income in ecological conservation areas is not significant, and the policy dependence on operational income is relatively high. There is a large difference in property income at the prefecture level, and the idle period of resources is relatively long. Overall, in 2020, the per capita income of farmers in ecological conservation areas was 23267 yuan, the per capita income of farmers in the city was 27495 yuan, and the per capita income of farmers in plain areas was 29481 yuan. Compared with the per capita income of farmers in the city and plain areas, although the annual income growth of farmers in ecological areas has increased, the absolute value is still at a low level and there is a trend of widening the gap. Wage income, family business income, and property income account for 39%, 35%, and 13% respectively, making them the main income earners of farmers in ecological conservation areas. In 2020, the per capita income of farmers in ecological conservation areas was 4228 yuan and 6214 yuan lower than that of farmers in the city and plains, respectively.

Insufficient motivation for increasing income and intensifying population aging. The internal driving force for increasing farmers' income in ecological conservation areas is employment and entrepreneurship. From the perspective of employment, during the 13th Five Year Plan period, high wage positions were generally concentrated in the main urban areas. Farmers in ecological conservation areas preferred to work in low-income jobs from home instead of working in cities due to the long commute and high accommodation costs. From the perspective of entrepreneurship, due to policy stability, continuity, and the impact of the epidemic, the enthusiasm for entrepreneurship has declined several times. Moreover, during the 14th Five Year Plan period, the aging population in ecological conservation areas is intensifying, and a large number of rural laborers who

go out to work will exceed the legal working age, making it more difficult to re find employment.

D. The value of ecological products, ecological compensation mechanisms, and transfer payment mechanisms are unstable, and the level of marketization is relatively low

After years of practical exploration and realization of the value of ecological products, Beijing has achieved certain experience and achievements. In 2018, Beijing issued the "Implementation Opinions on Improving the Compensation Mechanism for Ecological Protection", which clarified the compensation standards and dynamic adjustment mechanisms for forests, wetlands, and water flows based on the principle of unified rights and responsibilities and reasonable compensation. It provides ecological positions and comprehensive compensation for ecological protectors who have lost development opportunities in ecological conservation areas. Beijing's characteristic ecological agricultural products, such as Pinggu peaches and Changping strawberries, have a certain market reputation. However, ecological products, especially regulatory products, face challenges such as difficulty in measurement, mortgage, and monetization, low premium for characteristic agricultural products, narrow range of tourism and cultural products, and low industrial integration.

The ecological conservation areas in Beijing have abundant natural resources, but natural resources have not been fully utilized, efficient resource matching mechanisms have not been established, and ecological advantages have not yet been formed. According to Li Yunyan, Huang Shan, and others (2019), the total ecological service value of Beijing's ecological conservation areas in 2016 was approximately 228419 million yuan. The marketization path transformation of ecological products requires the transformation of ecological service value towards ecological assets, industrial capital, and development funds. However, the current ecological resource accounting system for ecological conservation areas has not been established, the ecological asset management mechanism has not been improved, and the market-oriented operation mechanism of "resource asset capital" chain and "resource+evaluation+credit" has not been established. The allocation of ecological resources lacks marketization. Ecological compensation methods have problems with compensation methods, single compensation subjects, and low compensation standards. Project based compensation methods lack sustainability, and market-oriented and long-term

compensation mechanisms have not yet been established. Therefore, it is necessary to straighten out the supply and demand relationship of ecological resources, in order to improve the utilization efficiency of ecological resources, achieve coordinated development of economy and ecology, and build a good market-oriented resource allocation system.

IV. Regional Development Strategies for Promoting Farmer Employment and Income Growth: A Case Study of Ecological Conservation Zones in Beijing

A. Improve the quality and professional skills of farmers, introduce and cultivate new types of professional farmers

How to transform the advantages of ecological resources into economic advantages, turn green mountains and clear waters into golden mountains and silver mountains, promote the employment and income increase of farmers in ecological conservation areas, and achieve synchronous promotion of ecological protection and high-quality rural development is an important issue in the revitalization and construction of rural areas in ecological conservation areas. Accurately promoting the gathering of professional farmers and new farmers in ecological conservation areas is one of the important ways to promote employment and income growth for farmers. The primary task of implementing the rural revitalization strategy is to increase farmers' employment and income. The development positioning of ecological conservation areas is ecological priority, and the development space and industry access of rural industries are constrained by the ecological red line. Compared to other regions, farmers' employment and income increase are greatly restricted. In the context of the outflow of local labor in ecological conservation areas and the hollowing out and aging of rural areas, professional farmers and new farmers have become the true inheritors of future agriculture. In order to promote the employment and income increase of farmers in ecological conservation areas, it is necessary to fully consider the distribution, differentiation, and characteristics of farmers' groups in ecological conservation areas, refine and differentiate the heterogeneity of farmers' groups, enhance the professionalism level of farmers from multiple dimensions such as improving farmers' quality, professional skills, management level, and salary treatment, cultivate and strengthen the team of professional farmers and new farmers, and accurately promote the agglomeration of this group in ecological conservation areas.

B. Enhance the integration and coordination of industries and talent resources within the region, and build a new agricultural industry system

Based on the overall urban planning and the development regulations of ecological conservation zones in Beijing, it is recommended to accelerate the construction of an industrial integration development system for ecological conservation zones, promote the integration of the three industries in ecological conservation zones and the integration of new agricultural management entities, and take various measures to accelerate the construction of an industrial system for ecological conservation zones; Linking ecological environment quality and protection performance with ecological compensation standards, exploring the implementation of comprehensive ecological compensation pilot projects; Innovate forms of assistance, enhance support for industrial structure adjustment, and achieve rapid replacement of leading industries and stable regional development; Strengthen the construction of practical talents in rural areas and cultivate farmers and craftsmen in ecological conservation areas; Increase efforts in rural labor training, farmer relocation, and employment promotion; Improve a more competitive talent policy system for rural revitalization. Balancing the sustainable maintenance of the ecological environment and the sustainable development of the economy and society, promoting the income increase of farmers in ecological conservation areas, and continuously improving the lives of farmers in ecological conservation areas.

C. Orderly promoting the relocation of farmers in areas with harsh ecological environments

The fourth round of relocation tasks for mountainous farmers will end by the end of 2022. There are still high-risk farmers and scattered natural villages in ecological conservation areas that have not been surveyed in the environmental impact assessment and flood assessment that need to be relocated. It is recommended to combine the relocation of mountainous farmers with ecological relocation in mountainous areas and study and formulate policies for the relocation of farmers in ecological conservation areas. According to the principles of "moving as much as possible, demolishing as much as possible" and "protecting as much as possible, returning as much as possible", actively and steadily promote the relocation project of farmers in the "three zones" of ecological conservation areas (living in areas prone to geological disasters, areas threatened by floods, and areas with poor living conditions). One is to relocate and build new houses in an orderly manner, so that farmers

can live in peace and stability. Orderly promote the fourth round of relocation tasks, and by the end of 2022, allow 120 villages and 12000 households of farmers to live in new homes. The second is to establish a mechanism to promote management and ensure the harmony and stability of the new village. Explore the establishment of a long-term management and protection mechanism for the infrastructure of relocated new villages, and continue to do a good job in the demolition, greening, and rehabilitation of 512 relocated new villages. The third is to respect the main body and seek new businesses, so as to ensure steady economic growth. Explore methods such as moderate concentration of residential land and intensive and economical land use, free up construction land indicators, and strengthen the collective economy. The fourth is to assist the regulatory commission, tax bureau and other competent departments in researching policy opinions on the new round of mountain relocation in ecological conservation areas.

D. Strengthen ecological and watershed construction, and expand platforms and channels for increasing farmers' income

Coordinate and promote the ecological construction of ecological conservation areas, and expand channels for increasing farmers' income. Firstly, assist the Municipal Development and Reform Commission in promoting the Beijing Tianjin sandstorm source control project, and continue to implement ecological resettlement relocation and grass planting land subsidies in water source protection areas. The second is to coordinate with the Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Greening to implement the compensation policy for ecological forests in mountainous areas, gradually increasing the compensation for 46908 forest rangers in the city to over 800 yuan, and ensuring that the compensation for ecological public welfare forests in mountainous areas and the new round of afforestation land transfer funds are promptly paid to members of collective economic organizations. Thirdly, assist the Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Greening in accelerating the transition from ecological forests in mountainous areas to forest farm workers, and achieve job employment. Fourth, assist the Municipal Development and Reform Commission in researching green finance in the agricultural field.

Continue to promote the construction of ecological ditches and build a platform for increasing farmers' income in ecological conservation areas. It is recommended to separate the construction of ecological

ditches from the development task of leisure tourism industry, and arrange and deploy special policies for agricultural and rural reform and development. The realization and evaluation mechanisms for the value of ecological products in ecological ditch conservation areas and plain areas, as well as the development focus and policy boundaries of ecological ditch characteristic industries and rural leisure tourism industry, should be clarified, and the ecological ditch development model that promotes the transformation and development of Beijing's mountainous areas should be continuously utilized. Emphasis will be placed on improving the ecological environment construction of 38 municipal level gullies, including the Road to Jiuxiang, the White Birch Valley, and the Green Sea Red Song. This will drive the development of a number of tourist attractions, agricultural parks, beautiful villages, and high-end homestays in the ecological conservation zone, making the ecological gullies a new standard for the ecological environment of Beijing's ecological conservation zone, a new carrier for urban-rural integration, and a new platform for green development.

E. Exploring a new model for the integration and coordinated development of regional ecological development and industrial development

The ecological conservation zone adheres to the principle of ecological priority development, and industrial development also faces problems such as poor hardware environment, lack of high-end talents, and difficulties in realizing product value. From optimizing the business environment, enhancing human capital, implementing product realization value mechanisms, and exploring new models of "ecological+" industry, feasible paths can be explored for the development of agricultural industries and increasing farmers' employment and income in the ecological conservation zone. The ecological conservation zone adheres to the principle of ecological priority development, and industrial development also faces problems such as poor hardware environment, lack of high-end talents, and difficulties in realizing product value. From optimizing the business environment, enhancing human capital, implementing product realization value mechanisms, and exploring new models of "ecological+" industry, feasible paths can be explored for the development of agricultural industries and increasing farmers' employment and income in the ecological conservation zone.

The ecological protection and green development of ecological conservation areas in Beijing are important

links in implementing the overall plan of the capital city, ensuring ecological security in the capital, and achieving new development concepts. We need support from multiple sources to improve public infrastructure. The imbalance between the development of ecological conservation areas and other regions is reflected in the level of infrastructure construction and public service capabilities. Improving public infrastructure construction and enhancing public service capabilities is not only conducive to implementing ecological protection in ecological conservation areas, but also to safeguarding the sustainable development of green industries. Promote the improvement of human capital through a combination of multiple layers and three approaches. The industrial development path of ecological resource value in ecological conservation areas should adhere to the people-centered development concept. Developing the overall human capital of ecological conservation areas requires comprehensive efforts from three levels: leadership, grassroots cadres, and technical talents, to effectively improve the quality of talents in ecological conservation areas. Multiple links work together to achieve the value of ecological products. The construction of ecological conservation areas relies on transforming ecological advantages into economic advantages and establishing a mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products,

Further implement policies for the development of rural green economy. One is to establish and improve the mechanism for realizing the value of ecological products in Beijing. Research and implement the relevant policy measures of the "Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Value Mechanism of Ecological Products" to solve the problems of "difficulty, difficulty in mortgage, difficulty in transaction, and difficulty in monetization" of rural ecological products. The second is to study and formulate supporting policies for the green development of ecological conservation areas. Effectively implementing the "Regulations on Ecological Protection and Green Development in Beijing Ecological Conservation Zones", it is recommended that the Municipal Development and Reform Commission and the finance department, in conjunction with government departments such as agriculture and rural areas, landscaping, water affairs, statistics, etc., study and formulate policy measures for green development in ecological conservation zones, and provide key support in areas such as ecological environment, infrastructure, basic public services, and people's livelihood improvement in ecological conservation zones. Thirdly, research and develop

support for rural living and living land. It is suggested that the regulatory authorities, in conjunction with the agricultural and rural departments, accelerate the research and development of specific measures for the construction of supporting land for leisure agriculture infrastructure and the rational use of land for rural residential construction in this city.

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