

The Historical Fit and Realistic Dilemma of Youth Participation in Rural Revitalization of China^①

By

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Abstract: The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is a major decision made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Xi Jinping as the core leadership from the overall perspective of the Party and the country's cause, with a view to achieving the "Two Centenary Goals" and responding to the aspirations of hundreds of millions of peasant farmers for a better life. As the most dynamic, creative and vital group in the economic and social development, young people have a high degree of internal agreement and a clear track of participation in the rural revitalization in the different historical development stages since the new democratic revolution in China. At present, youth participation in rural revitalization mainly faces three practical dilemmas: choice dilemma, identity dilemma and action dilemma. In the long run, building a long-term mechanism for youth participation in rural revitalization needs to overcome the dilemma of choice, eliminate the dilemma of identification, and get out of the dilemma of action, so as to remove the practical obstacles for the construction of the long-term mechanism and provide convenience for participation in rural revitalization. Hence, this study insists that in the process of implementing the rural revitalization strategy in the new era, Chinese youth need to carry forward the glorious historical tradition of closely connecting with agriculture, rural areas, and farmers. With a shared destiny with agriculture, rural areas, and farmers, youth should become the pillar and guide of rural revitalization, and build a long-term mechanism for youth to participate in rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords: youth; rural revitalization; historical fit; realistic dilemma

1. Introduction

Youth is the most dynamic, creative and vital group in social development. On November 17, 1957, when having an interview with Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union at the auditorium of Moscow University, Mao Zedong encouraged the youth: "The world is yours and ours, but ultimately it is yours. Your young people are vibrant and thriving, like the sun at eight or nine o'clock in the morning. Hope rests on you." Chinese general secretary Xi Jinping points out: "If the youth is prosperous, the country will be prosperous, and if the youth is strong, the country will be strong. If the young generation has ideals, skills and responsibilities, the country will have a bright future, and the nation will have a hope" (Xi, 2017). Based on the new era, looking back and reviewing the development and changes of China's history since modern times, the youth has shown a strong sense of responsibility in many profound and violent social

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changes, deduced a strong sense of family and become the pioneer and main force to promote social progress. In a new era in which the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics is in full swing and is changing with each passing day, the glorious mission of the young generation requires that they have a deeper sense of family and a stronger sense of responsibility for the times. On May 4, 2013, during a discussion with outstanding youth representatives from all walks of life, Xi Jinping pointed out, “The vast majority of young people should adhere to the principle of applying their learning, reaching out to the grassroots and the masses, mastering true talents and learning in the progress of socialist modernization under the reform and opening up, as well as in the universities of society, so as to gain what they cannot, and strive to become pillars worthy of great use and capable of shouldering heavy responsibilities”(Xi, 2013). Rural area is a grassroots society close to the masses. It is also an important part of the foundation of China’s entire social structure. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is related to the well-being of hundreds of millions of peasant farmers in China and the overall situation of building a socialist modern power. When the eager expectation of youth as a “powerful generation” collides with the implementation of the country’s rural revitalization strategy, we find a very important fact that at different stages of China’s social transformation and development, youth and rural revitalization have a high degree of internal agreement and a clear track of participation. It is the great responsibility and glorious mission of contemporary youth to inject youth spirit and contribute youth strength into the rural revitalization strategy in the new era.

2. The inner fit between youth and rural revitalization in the historical context

As any generation have their unique opportunities, they have their unique responsibilities. Since the New Democratic Revolution of China in 1919^①, young people have annotated the spirit and strength of youth with their vigorous vitality and bold practical actions in the cause of rural revitalization at different stages of China’s historical development and evolution, and have composed a touching song of youth and a magnificent hymn of the times. Specifically, their contributions can be traced from the following periods of time.

- (1) The period of the New Democratic Revolution: activating the youth force and rejuvenating the great cause of the nation

In 1919, Li Dazhao, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China (CPC hereafter), published an article entitled *Youth and the Countryside in the Morning Post*. In this article, Li Dazhao appealed loudly and urgently: “We young people should go to the countryside and take out the spirit of the Russian youth’s propaganda campaign in the Russian countryside and do something to develop the countryside.” As one of the most famous advanced intellectuals in the May Fourth Period, Li Dazhao believed that

^① The New Democratic Revolution in China refers to the bourgeois democratic revolution led by the proletariat in colonial and semi colonial China in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. It began with the May 4th Movement in 1919 ended with the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. Retrieved from: <https://baike.baidu.com/item/新民主主义革命/605010?fr=aladdin>

the construction of the countryside needs young people, and the development of young people and the realization of their life values cannot be separated from the vast countryside. But in old China more than a hundred years ago, the country was humiliated, the people were suffering, and the civilization was dusty. The vast countryside was even more destitute, and the victims of starvation were everywhere, basically in the “forgotten corner”. Young people scrambled to escape from the dilapidated countryside and go to the city to make a living. As Li Dazhao said, “There are many young people who wander in the city every day and always hope that the great man can find him a position of less work and more reward”, “The city is full of young people, but there is no way for youth activities. There is much room for youth activities in the countryside, and there is the need for youth activities, but there is no sign of youth”. The man of insight who first came into contact with Marxism and publicized it in China sent a heartfelt call to the young people: “Young people, go to the countryside quickly!” (Li, 1919). Under the joint efforts of a large number of advanced intellectuals and folk people, part of the intellectual youth who are concerned about the countryside and peasants are crying for help to save the dilapidated countryside. For example, Gao Yang, a young man traveling to the United States at that time, made a decision during his study that “one should first seek independence in life, and then be honest and self-reliant to serve the society”. He took engaging in rural education as his lifelong pursuit. Gao Yang once pointed out that no matter from the perspective of population or economy, only from the standpoint of rural areas, focusing on rural areas, starting from rural work, and rejuvenating the nation, can we not go wrong. On May 4, 1939, at the stalemate stage of the War of Resistance against Japan^①, Mao Zedong pointed out in his speech *The Direction of Youth Movement* at the 20th anniversary of the May 4th Movement held by the young people in Yan’an: “China’s young intellectuals and students must go to the workers and peasants, mobilize and organize the workers and peasants, who account for 90% of the country’s population... and integrate with them to form a strong army” (Mao, 1939). Mao Zedong was the first of the early leaders of the CPC to carry out investigation and research in rural areas. He knew the rural reality best, and established deep feelings with farmers. It was based on the profound insight and clarity of the actual situation of China’s rural areas and the needs of farmers that Mao Zedong was able to blaze a new path in the severe and complex revolutionary situation, namely, “revolutions start in the countryside and go on to encircle the cities in the way of seizing power with armed forces”. When China’s War of Resistance against Japan entered the most difficult stage of stalemate, Mao Zedong’s expectations and high hopes for the vast majority of young people pointed out the direction of the youth movement at that time, and also provided a fundamental basis for the development of the youth movement during the New Democratic Revolution.

Youth is an important force and strong support for rural construction and rural revitalization. Youth should not fail the countryside, and the countryside will not fail

^① War of Resistance against Japan refers to a nationwide all-out war in which China resisted Japanese aggression during the Second World War in the mid-19th century. The duration of the war began with the Incident of September 18th, 1931, and ended on September 2nd, 1945. Retrieved from: https://baike.baidu.com/item/抗日战争/128498?fromModule=lemma_search-box

the youth. Youth should shoulder an important mission in “activating” rural economy, culture, social undertakings and other aspects. It is necessary to invigorate youth spirit and stimulate youth strength to build villages and revitalize the nation. During the period of the new democratic revolution, the countryside was an important base and a powerful rear area of the revolution. The formation of the Youth League and the enlistment of young intellectuals into the CPC injected new impetus into the promotion of rural construction, and also injected a steady stream of new vitality into the construction of the rural revolutionary base.

(2) From the founding of the People’s Republic of China (PRC hereafter) to the early stage of reform and opening up: educated youth go to the Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside to serve rural construction

After the founding of the PRC, Mao Zedong attached great importance to the important position and positive role of young people in participating in rural construction and promoting rural development. In June 1953, Mao Zedong pointed out in his speech to the Presidium of the Second National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League of China: “Under the leadership of the CPC, the Youth League actively participated in all aspects of revolutionary work and made great achievements. Regardless of the revolutionary cause of factories, rural areas, the army and schools, there can be no victory without youth” (Mao, 1953). At the meeting of the Secretary of the Party Committee of the Autonomous Region, it was believed that the current rural cooperation has been gradually completed, and the work of building and consolidating the community should rely on the township branch of the CPC and the Youth League. The Third Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the CPC put forward that “organizing youth to the suburbs, rural areas, agricultural reclamation areas or mountainous areas is an important way of employment.” (Document Research Office of the Central Committee of the CPC, 1994) During this period, the highest degree of fit between youth and rural development is the “educated youth Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside”, which has a profound impact on the history of the Party and the country. This movement is basically consistent with the pace of the socialist cause construction in the 30 years since the founding of the PRC to the early stage of reform and opening up. In the early 1960s, the central government began to call on intellectual youth to go to the countryside in an organized and planned way. In 1968, Comrade Mao Zedong issued the instruction that “it is necessary for the educated youth to go to the countryside and receive the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants”, and the campaign of Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside began on a large scale. According to historical records, “the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council took it as a matter of great importance for young intellectuals Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside” (Gu, 1996). Under the historical conditions at that time, encouraging young people to go to the countryside is an important way to realize the revolution. First, because the educated young people in the countryside can undergo the training of vivid and rich class struggle and provide the most basic and important lesson for training proletarian revolutionaries; Second, because the educated youth have experienced hard labor training and tortuous psychological training in the countryside, they can enhance their thoughts and

sympathy with the grass-roots working people, exercise their strong physique, refine their strong psychological quality, and create real proletarian revolutionaries; Third, because the educated youth participate in agricultural production and work in the countryside, and being integrated with the peasants can enhance their awareness of serving the workers and peasants, cultivate the fine style of hard work, plain and thrift living, forge the ability to adapt to the society without fear of hardship and fatigue, and shape the proletarian soldiers who serve the people wholeheartedly.

The period from the founding of the PRC to the early stage of reform and opening up is a special period in the history of the Republic. There are endless twists and turns on the way forward, and there are also many experiences and lessons worth learning for later generations. It is a complex historical event that the intellectual youth who coexist with this special historical period of Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside. The special history has created a special group of “intellectual youth”. The activities of this special group in rural areas have left an indelible collective memory in the history of New China. Objectively speaking, at that time, whether young people voluntarily or passively involved in the flood, the vast majority of them were able to respond to the call of the Party, conform to the needs of the times, follow the instructions of Chairman Mao, have the noble spirit of sharing worries for the country, working hard, and selfless dedication, and required themselves to shape and improve themselves according to the needs of national construction. They dedicated the best times of their lives to the most difficult rural construction at the grass-roots level, and made certain contributions to changing the backwardness of China’s vast rural areas.

(3) Since the reform and opening up: the national policy has been inclined to gather the strength of youth

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, held in 1978, was a conference of far-reaching influence and extraordinary significance in the history of New China. This congress made a great decision to reform domestically, open to the outside world, and shift the focus of the CPC and state work to the socialist modernization drive. Deng Xiaoping, the chief designer of reform and opening up, once spoke highly of the youth of New China: “The youth of New China are brave to look forward, energetic, enthusiastic about socialism, and have strong thinking ambition” (Deng, 2014). Deng Xiaoping insisted that education should be combined with productive labor, encouraged young people to integrate education into practical labor, and increased their talents. He hoped that young people “should not be afraid to go to the countryside to fight against feudal forces. Doing this kind of work can test young people’s views, thoughts and work attitudes” (Deng, 2014). In the 1980s, Deng Xiaoping vigorously advocated and promoted the youth, knowledge and professionalism of leading cadres. A large number of leading cadres with grass-roots experience stood out and took important leadership positions at all levels, becoming the backbone of the development of the CPC and the country. Since the 1990s, the former general secretary Jiang Zemin has been very concerned about the growth and talents of young people, and has repeatedly given important instructions on their growth and talents. In 1990, during a discussion with 13 students from Peking University in Zhongnanhai, Jiang Zemin stressed that young people must take the road of hard

training to become talents, and advocated encouraging college students to go to the grass-roots level to exercise and increase their talents. Entering the new stage of the new century, the leading collective of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Hu Jintao as the core aims to create a good atmosphere for supporting young officials to start businesses in the whole society. In 2008, the Ministry of Organization of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security jointly issued the Opinions on the Recruitment of University Graduates to Work in Villages (for Trial Implementation), aiming to cultivate a large number of backbone talents for the construction of a new socialist countryside. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping as the core has inherited and developed the fine tradition of the CPC to care for young people. The Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council, in combination with the actual situation of youth development in China, issued the “Medium and Long-term Youth Development Plan (2016-2025)” to further clarify the direction of the socialist youth movement with Chinese characteristics, comprehensively strengthen the ideological and political guidance and growth and talent services for youth, formulate and implement a series of policies and measures to promote youth development, and encourage and guide youth to share the same fate with the nation, forge ahead with the motherland, and develop with the times. We should guide young people to establish the ideological awareness of “youth having promising future in vast rural areas”. The National Rural Revitalization Strategic Plan (2018-2022) pointed out that “we should further promote the work of college students’ village officials, implement the ‘three supports and one assistance’ plan for the grass-roots growth of college graduates according to local conditions, and carry out the ‘women’s action’ and youth meritorious action for rural revitalization’ (The Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council, 2018). The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League printed and issued the Opinions on Deepening the Action of Youth and Meritorious Service in Rural Revitalization: “In the great practice of comprehensive rural revitalization in the new era, cultivate and cultivate a young working team of agriculture, rural areas and farmers who understand agriculture, love rural areas and love farmers... and contribute youth strength to accelerating the pace of agricultural and rural modernization” (Central General Office of the Communist Youth League, 2019). Inspired and attracted by the above series of preferential policies, a large number of young intellectuals in the new era are willing to give up the preferential treatment and favorable conditions of big cities, choose rural areas, take root in the grassroots, serve farmers, and set an example for winning the fight against poverty and promoting rural revitalization.

In general, the strategic direction, action guide and objective requirements of youth and rural revitalization in this period are highly consistent. The country is paying more and more attention to youth, a group of people with promising future. Starting from policy support, registered residence migration, study and further education, salary and treatment, personal development and other links, according to the characteristics of youth growth and talent, it is necessary to create good conditions for youth development as far as possible, so as to maximize the cohesion of youth forces, show the spirit of

youth and better serve the strategy of rural revitalization.

3. The realistic dilemma of youth participation in rural revitalization

Looking at the general situation of youth development in the historical context, we can see that youth generally follow the principles of national construction needs and can assume the responsibilities and missions entrusted by the society according to the law of their own growth. Under the guidance of the background of the times and the social environment, youth has always maintained a close relationship with the countryside and peasants. There are also many busy figures and moving deeds of youth in the rural revitalization strategy. From the perspective of reality, the environment, conditions, knowledge, technology and other elements required for the growth of contemporary youth are not the same as before. Youth in the new era can enjoy the rich achievements of material and spiritual civilization brought by reform and opening up, witness the rapid development of the Fourth Revolution of Science and Technology^①, and embrace the ever-changing information revolution in the era of big data. Based on this, the growth of young people in the new era shows new characteristics and patterns. The contemporary youth are knowledgeable, active, bold and realistic, have a strong sense of democracy and participation, advocate individual expression, and pursue self-value. This is an obvious advantage of contemporary youth. In the meantime, due to the lack of modern history education and ideological methodology education, some young people are biased in their ideological methods, focusing on horizontal analysis, micro-analysis and local analysis (Liu, 2005). This leads to three practical dilemmas of youth participation in rural revitalization: choice dilemma, identity dilemma and action dilemma.

(1) Choice dilemma

The gap between ideal and reality causes young people to easily fall into the confusion and confusion of choice. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Going to the Mountainous areas and Countryside of educated youth can be taken as a voluntary participation of youth in rural construction, but it was more a top-down advocacy and promotion. Amongst them, there are inevitably passive participation and unwilling contribution. In the era of increasingly diversified value orientation and individual choice, and more open and inclusive society, the matter of choice is more a one-way decision based on the subjective will of the self, and the influence of external forces on individual choice is very limited. Objectively speaking, contemporary youth participation in rural revitalization is faced with a dilemma of double choices.

First, the practical gap between urban and rural development has led to confusion and contradiction in the choice of young people. In 2021, the urbanization rate of

^① Also known as The Fourth Industrial Revolution, 4IR, or Industry 4.0, conceptualises rapid change to technology, industries, and societal patterns and processes in the 21st century due to increasing interconnectivity and smart [automation](#). Fundamental shifts are taking place in how the global production and supply network operates through ongoing automation of traditional manufacturing and industrial practices, using modern smart technology, large-scale [machine-to-machine](#) communication(M2M), and the [internet of things](#) (IoT). Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Industrial_Revolution

China's permanent population has reached 64.72%, but the urban-rural dual structure is still difficult to eliminate in the short term. The existence of urban-rural dual structure for quite a long time has led to serious imbalance between urban and rural development. The overall development of rural economy, politics, culture, social undertakings and other aspects is far below the urban level. This is particularly prominent in the central and western regions of China. The most intuitive feeling brought to young people by the smooth flow of modern logistics and information is that there is a huge gap that can hardly be crossed between urban and rural residents in medical care, employment, social security and other aspects. Cities have better infrastructure conditions and more development opportunities. These "visible and tangible" conditions lead rural youth to be reluctant to choose to return to the countryside once they move to the cities. The original urban youth are more reluctant to choose rural development that is different from their own growth environment and living conditions. Young people with little social experience and rare life experience tend to be confused when being faced with the choice between urban and rural areas.

Second, the inconsistency of lofty ideals and realistic policies has led to the confusion of young people in their choices. For contemporary youth, their lofty ideal is to achieve the organic integration of personal and social ideals, and to pursue the goal of achieving their own growth and talent. At the same time, they also bear in mind the great mission of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, but at present, in the field of youth participation in rural revitalization, China has not yet had a unified action plan and implementation opinions (Xiao, Chen, & Wu, 2019). Although the country has issued a long-term plan for youth development, there still exists inconsistency in the policy design of how young people specifically participate in and integrate into the rural revitalization strategy. This not only leads to some aspiring young people "having no access to agriculture", but also makes some young people often fall into the confusion and dilemma of choice (Zhang, 2022).

(2) Identification dilemma

Identification is originally a psychological concept, which means that individuals identify with people who have higher status or greater achievements than themselves in order to eliminate the anxiety caused by setbacks when individuals are unable to achieve success or satisfaction in real life. Since then, with the infiltration and integration of different disciplines and specialties, identification has been applied, together with more and more connotations and types, more and more widely in political science, sociology, organizational behavior and other disciplines. From a broader perspective, identification refers to "joint recognition and unanimous recognition". The essence of this phenomenon is the recognition of the core action requirements and the deepest values of a specific event or phenomenon, and is affected and restricted by the internal factors of the identification subject and the external attribution of the identification object. The motivation, purpose and behavior of youth participating in rural revitalization should be based on the recognition of rural economy, village culture, rural governance, rural ecology, rural lifestyle, rural organizational structure, etc. Without a high level of overall recognition and heartfelt acceptance of the countryside, there can be no enthusiasm and motivation to participate in rural revitalization.

For one thing, as far as the youth themselves are concerned, the lack of professional skills related to agriculture, the nihilism of feelings about agriculture, rural areas and farmers, the lack of willingness to serve agriculture, rural areas and peasants, and the absence of “education for agriculture, rural areas and peasants” have led to the weak sense of identity of youth to participate in rural revitalization and the lack of endogenous motivation. “Shame on talking about agriculture, rural areas and farmers”. Shame on being associated with farmers, breaking away from agriculture and escaping from the countryside has become the “fashion choice” of some young people.

For the other, in terms of external attribution, the organization and development of rural industries in most areas of China have not reached the level of scale, specialization and technicalization, and it is difficult to strongly attract young people. The gradual disappearance of traditional village culture and the lag in the development of modern village culture make it more difficult to maintain the youth's originally weak local feelings. At the level of value identification, some young people still have a superficial understanding of the value of rural community, such as the value of agricultural production, the value of moral education, the historical value of ancient villages, the value of farmers' wisdom in life, and the value of rural ecological civilization, which are in the process of rapid development and rapid transformation. For example, some young people believe that the traditional farming life is “work at sunrise and rest at sunset”. A lot of young people who do not know much about countryside consider peasants depend on the weather to eat and peasants are selfish and foolish, closed and backward, and have nothing to do with life wisdom. They have little knowledge that, for thousands of years, many scholars in ancient China have highly respected farming and reading life, and many families have taken “farming and reading to inherit the family” as an important family discipline to persuade future generations to pay attention to farming and reading, and to work hard and make progress in reading. The misunderstanding of “rural value” leads to the difficulty of young people to form a systematic recognition of local emotion, and to be indifferent to or completely out of the way of rural revitalization.

(3) Action dilemma

Even if young people overcome the choice dilemma of participating in rural revitalization, break through the identity dilemma, and then put their ideas into action, they will also face the action dilemma, which is restricted and affected by macro, meso and micro levels.

From the macro-level point of view, the nation has not yet formulated a series of systematic and perfect policy guarantee systems for youth participation in rural revitalization, especially few policies attract young talents with high academic qualifications to participate in rural revitalization from the material and spiritual aspects. At present, the conditions of medical treatment, education, sanitation and housing in most rural areas of China are still relatively poor, which cannot meet the needs of young people to take root in the countryside and participate in rural revitalization wholeheartedly. Without perfect policy guarantee and generous material guarantee, the “personal dream” and “national dream” of youth cannot be effectively linked, and participation in rural revitalization is an empty talk.

At the meso-level, the existing social public opinion guidance is not strong enough to arouse the youth's enough interest and attention in rural revitalization, and it is also unable to motivate the youth to participate in rural revitalization. The reports on rural revitalization in China's mainstream media mainly focus on issues such as local government action, company and enterprise participation, cultivation of new farmers, income increase of agricultural products, and rural e-commerce development. They pay little attention to the value and role of youth in rural revitalization. Few of them make public opinion or create an atmosphere for youth to go deep into the grass-roots level and participate in rural revitalization in the whole society. It also failed to strengthen youth's recognition of the value of rural revitalization with the help of powerful mainstream media communication channels. Although in the past ten years, especially in the past five years, many excellent TV dramas, films, micro-video and other materials reflecting the participation of contemporary youth in poverty alleviation and rural revitalization have appeared in the domestic mainstream media, but in terms of quantity and quality, the intensity of publicity and public opinion guidance is far from enough.

From the micro perspective, the deep-rooted traditional family concept has weakened the determination and willingness of contemporary youth to participate in rural revitalization. Chinese traditional family education has always adhered to the principle of "all things are inferior, only reading is high", relying on reading to "jump out of the farmhouse" is equivalent to "the carp has leaped through the dragon's gate", which is a great event to honor the ancestors and worth celebrating. Until now, a considerable number of rural parents still believe that children can leave the countryside, enjoy the rich and high-quality social resources in the city, and take root in the city is the "life coordinate" and "the right path of life" for success. If the youth go back to rural life after college, most of them will be considered as "disgraceful", "cowardly" and "unproductive", and most of them will be subjected to the scorn and ridicule of their neighbors. In today's increasingly diversified value orientation and multiple personal choices, these secular "soft knives" that "kill without blood" are the biggest obstacle and fetter that young people encounter when participating in rural revitalization.

4. Conclusion

Youth play the most important role in a nation's development. The contemporary Chinese youth are born and grow up at the right time, the stage for them to display their talents is very broad, and the prospects for realizing their dreams are very bright (Xi, 2017). The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy in the new era provides a valuable opportunity of the times and a broad stage of life for contemporary Chinese youth to display their wisdom and talents and realize their value in life. Those who do not seek refuge go ahead, and those who do not change their goals succeed. This paper focuses on the historical fit of youth participation in rural revitalization and the three practical dilemmas they face. Overcoming the dilemma of choice, eliminating the dilemma of identity, and getting out of the dilemma of action requires "supportive construction" at the national and social levels, as well as "endogenous construction" at the family level and the youth themselves. In the historical context, youth and China's

rural revitalization have a high degree of internal agreement and a clear track of participation. This is the historical origin and realistic motivation for contemporary Chinese youth to participate in the rural revitalization of the new era, and also our foundation and confidence to solve the three practical dilemmas. We firmly believe that under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Xi Jinping as its core, young people in the great practice of participating in rural revitalization will be able to achieve their life goals.

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