

The Industrial Development Path of the Relocation and Resettlement Sites under the Rural Revitalization Strategy—Take Baiyang Community in Bijie, Guizhou as an Example

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Abstract: Relocation is a key measure in poverty alleviation. With the overall victory of poverty alleviation and the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, the development of relocation resettlement sites has entered a new stage. Baiyanglin relocation resettlement site in Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province, actively responded to national policies and made remarkable achievements in service guarantee, infrastructure, entrepreneurship and employment, community governance, etc. However, the construction of modern industrial system still needs to be improved, mainly reflected in systematic deficiencies, lack of talents and technology, low product efficiency, and resources have not been effectively organized and developed. In view of the challenges faced by the resettlement site in the construction of industrial system, this paper puts forward relevant development paths and offers suggestions for promoting the process of rural revitalization.

Keywords: Rural revitalization, industrial development, relocation, Baiyanglin community

1. Proposal of Rural Revitalization Strategy and Relocation Policy for Poverty Alleviation

Since the "14th Five-Year Plan" in 2020, rural revitalization has become the key construction content after comprehensive poverty alleviation. Therefore, China will comprehensively promote the rural revitalization strategy to further stimulate the growth potential of rural market ^[1]. In 2021, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Opinions on Realizing the Effective Connection between Consolidating and Expanding the Key Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization, pointing out that after winning the fight against poverty and building a well-off society in an all-round way, it will further consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation and continue to promote the development of poverty-stricken areas and the overall revitalization of rural areas ^[2]. At the same time, General Secretary Xi Jinping mentioned in the report of the 20th National Congress: "We will comprehensively promote rural revitalization. Adhere to the priority development of agriculture and rural areas, adhere to the integrated development of urban and rural areas, and smooth the flow of urban and rural factors. Promote rural industry, talents, culture, ecology and organizational revitalization" ^[3]. It can be seen from this that rural revitalization is the top priority of building a socialist modernized country in an all-round way, the historical shift of the focus of work on agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and an important strategy to cope with the changes in one hundred years.

Among the measures for poverty alleviation, relocation is a powerful starting point for implementing precise poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, and a key measure to solve the problem of poverty alleviation in areas where "living in one side of water and soil cannot support one person". At present, with the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the relevant work of resettlement sites for poverty alleviation has entered a new stage: Remarkable achievements have been made in establishing monitoring and assistance mechanism for preventing poverty return, improving supporting facilities, transferring production and transferring jobs, improving public service level and community governance capacity ^[4].

The rural revitalization and industrial prosperity in the resettlement areas for poverty alleviation shall be implemented in an all-round way. Only by vigorously developing the industries in the resettlement areas, meeting the employment needs of the relocated population and continuously improving the income of the relocated people, can the risk of "returning to poverty" be fundamentally zero.

2. Relocation of Poverty Alleviation from Inhospitable Areas

2.1 Basic Brief Introduction of Baiyanglin Community

Qixingguan District is located in the northwest of Guizhou Province, located in the hinterland of Wumeng Mountain and the junction of Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces, with a land area of 3412 square kilometers and a total population of more than 1.6 million. It is one of the concentrated and contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Wumeng Mountain Area. Up to now, 54087 people from 11780 households have been relocated through relocation, including 48232 poor people from 10508 households. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, Qixingguan District completed the construction of 12 centralized resettlement sites and 1 scattered resettlement site, and completed the relocation of 7199 households with 3237 persons, including 6305 households with 28458 poor people. Among them, Baiyanglin Community is a centralized resettlement site for the relocation of poverty alleviation in Qixingguan District, Bijie City, Guizhou Province from 2017 to 2018. It is also the largest relocation resettlement site for poverty alleviation in Guizhou Province. It covers an area of about 1037 mu. The relocated people involve 18 ethnic compatriots such as Han, Yi and Miao. There are 148 houses and 7265 sets of resettlement houses. There are 5 communities including Harmony, Happiness, Sunshine, Endeavour and Dream Fulfillment. Resettlement of 6372 households with 29001 relocated people.

2.2 Status Quo of Relocation of Poverty Alleviation in Baiyanglin Community

2.2.1 Service Guarantee System

First, in order to build a comprehensive service guarantee system and realize the on-call of residents, Guizhou has sent 758 first secretaries and 2625 working team members to the resettlement community, equipped with 1099 full-time party workers, realizing the leading role of party construction throughout the whole process of employment organization, industrial development, community governance and social integration, so that the cohesion and centripetal force of "new citizens" in the resettlement area are obviously enhanced [5].

Second, in order to make the masses "cohesive, comfortable, secure, secure, and confident", the community has built a "five-heart service" around the "five systems" of relocation public services, training and employment services, cultural services, community governance, and grassroots party building.

2.2.2 Supporting Infrastructure

First, due to the change of moving people generally have working habits, the community near the site positive land circulation, built more than 50 mu "rural", according to the standard of worth 0.1 mu to move the use, let them have land at home, both meet the demand of "vegetable basket", and reduce the cost of living of the masses[5].

Second, in addition to making efforts in industrial infrastructure, expanding the coverage of supporting infrastructure such as education and medical care is also fruitful. During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, 669 supporting schools and 440 medical institutions were built, renovated and expanded in the province, ensuring that the relocated people could go to school and seek medical treatment nearby[5].

2.2.3 Promoting Entrepreneurship and Employment

First, promote employment nearby. In order to properly solve the follow-up development problems of relocated people, the Sub-district Employment and Entrepreneurship Service Center provides policies for relocated families with labor force according to their households, carries out employment and entrepreneurship registration, employment training and post recommendation for relocated people, provides post-tracking and re-employment assistance services, actively matches the employment needs of enterprises inside and outside the district, and provides migrant workers with special job fairs, etc. Work as a matchmaker. At the same time, actively docking Bijie Mingyue Arts and Crafts Co., Ltd.,

Guizhou Province Jingfu Garment Co., Ltd., Bijie Mingjun Glass Co., Ltd. and other enterprises to promote the relocation of people nearby employment.

Second, encourage self-employment. Baiyanglin Street makes use of commercial facade, idle space and other resources to encourage and support some people to start their own businesses, give the greatest support and help to the masses with certain technical ability and entrepreneurial experience in entrepreneurship choice, fund raising and management training, and strictly implement the policy support and fund subsidy for independent entrepreneurship. As of November 30, 2022, 247 people in the community started their own businesses.

Third, expand employment channels. In order to solve the employment problem of more people, on the one hand, Baiyanglin Community actively connects with labor-intensive enterprises in Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, Guiyang, Liupanshui, Zunyi and other provinces and cities through labor export employment, aiming at the relocated people willing to work outside the province or outside the province, reaches labor transfer agreement with the employing enterprises, establishes cooperation mechanism for training and employment, and has organized Transfer labor force. And signed contracts with Guangdong Desheng Technology Co., Ltd., Bijie Recruitment Network and Bijie Haohuo Wumengyun Network Technology Co., Ltd. to establish labor relations and improve the organization degree of labor force going out to work; On the other hand, the street through flexible employment of a batch, aiming at part of the labor force difficult to obtain employment, can not go out for employment, orderly organize them to construction, handicrafts and other enterprises, engaged in greening projects, handicrafts processing and other work, through odd jobs to solve employment. In the resettlement site, vigorously build supporting industries such as Shengfeng Agricultural Science and Technology Demonstration Park, intelligent greenhouse, concentrate feed processing plant, etc., guide the relocated people to engage in agricultural work such as vegetable planting and seed seedling raising in supporting industries, and introduce processing factories such as bags and clothing to provide jobs such as sewing and sales. At the same time, health cleaners, public facilities maintainers, safety administrators, community police assistants and other posts shall be set up in the community, and relocated people suitable for corresponding posts shall be selected to solve employment through public welfare posts.

2.2.4 Community Governance

The relocated people in Baiyanglin Street involve 18 ethnic groups, including Han, Yi and Miao people, with high population density, different living habits and low cultural level. Therefore, community governance is particularly important. And Baiyanglin street also actively build "a 'network in the sky, the underground' management mode, The implementation of the "three modernization": the management of the "grid", Through the street cadres package community, package grid, package building level management, Establish the management mechanism of "group leader managing the grid, building long managing the building, parents managing the small family", Fully responsible for the management of the grid, building and family, Realize the service management "zero distance"; Service "digital", Integrating big data into community governance, 148 "Sky Net Project" cameras, 10 "Snow Bright Project" face recognition cameras, 321 residential monitoring are all connected to the big data platform, Real-time dynamic monitoring of the overall environment of the resettlement site, A 24-hour video inspection by the personnel on duty, After finding the abnormal conditions, The first time to dispatch the grid patrol personnel for disposal. Each household installed a smart QR code door plate (APP), which is easy to manage, but also facilitate the masses on the platform feedback problems; assessment "integral", give full play to the demonstration and leading role of party members and cadres, party members, the masses, family, property and other ten objects into the points system management, with 100 points into basic points, according to the work and performance, add and reduce the ability level, service quality, public service virtue, life and employment, etc. Through the points system management, fully mobilize the initiative and enthusiasm of the masses to participate in the community management.

3. Challenges Faced by Baiyanglin Community in Modern Industrial Development under Rural Revitalization Strategy

3.1 The Construction of Modern Industrial System Needs to be Strengthened

There are usually difficulties in the slow process of industrial upgrading and high-quality economic development, and the characteristics of systematic and large-scale modern industrial development are

not prominent. At the same time, the economic development efficiency of the resettlement areas in inhospitable areas is low, and the economy is still developed around the labor-intensive and low-value-added traditional industries such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, non-fishery, and the industrial clusters are not systemic^[6]. As the largest single resettlement site in Guizhou, Baiyanglin Community in Bijie, Guizhou, has completed the historic leap from "the bitter world" to "Lin Mao and Liang Feng", from a bitter cold closure to a regional hub. Through the poverty alleviation model of "government + enterprise", the employment problem of local residents has basically been properly solved. However, at the same time, the surrounding industries in Qixingguan, Bijie, Guizhou, are still focusing on the development of labor-intensive industries such as garment factories and gun factories, and the development of agricultural science and technology and the poverty alleviation through tourism are still in the initial stage^[7]. The area is still in the characteristic, scale, innovative industry system has not yet build, up and down industrial chain has not yet been through, the plight of transverse diversification layout has not been formed, for "from" blood transfusion "to" hematopoietic "for poverty alleviation" the realization of the long-term goal, for "not only to" helped "to" stability "" the establishment of the long-term poverty alleviation mechanism is useless.

3.2 Talents and Technology are Still Relatively Scarce

The people in the backward living and education environment in the early stage. Some poor people just get rid of the "survival" poverty that lacks clothing, food and shelter, and still face "quality poverty" and "development poverty"^[8]. Therefore, in the short term, the development of local technological innovative industries and broaden the channels for local people to get rich and increase their income need the introduction of external talents. However, the local economic development is still in its initial stage, and the material living standard, salary and salary are difficult to meet the needs of young talents, and it is often difficult to retain talents for a long time, leading to the shortage of local technology and talent factors. As one of the resettlement communities, Qixingguan District, Bijie, Guizhou, one side, In the early days of the local migration, due to the differences in living habits between urban and rural areas, Immigrants struggle with adjusting to new living conditions, Less interaction with the locals, This, to some extent, has hindered the implementation of the introduction of talent measures; on the other hand, The Baiyang people left the land on which they had long lived and lived, Material needs, psychological needs, and social needs are largely unmet, Therefore, some residents lack confidence and motivation in rural revitalization, There is still the misunderstanding of "waiting, relying and wanting", This somewhat hinders the cultivation of local talent, It is difficult to break through the bottleneck of technology development, There are great disadvantages to the local long-term development.

3.3 Low Product Efficiency

Labor-intensive industries are often an important part of the industries in most poverty alleviation resettlement areas in inhospitable areas, which greatly promotes rural employment and farmers' income in a certain period. However, from the perspective of long-term development, it is also an important reason for the low labor productivity and the difficult significant improvement of the living standards of the working people. Baiyanglin Community, Qixingguan District, Bijie, Guizhou Province, helps relocated people to find employment at home by building employment assistance clothing production workshops. However, due to the single sales mode and low product visibility, there is still a large gap between the relatively low economic return of products and the labor cost paid by the masses. So how to build such as characterization, high quality, can copy low gold card, improve product added value, how to use live with goods and other emerging marketing way to improve product visibility and sales, and how to really make the profits into the local working people purse are local modern industry in the development of thinking.

3.4 Resources Have not been Effectively Integrated and Developed

In the past, the journey of comprehensive poverty alleviation in the remote resettlement sites often involved the investment of poverty alleviation resources, including capital, material resources, human resources, land resources and ecological resources. Under the background of the transformation from comprehensive poverty alleviation to rural revitalization, it is particularly critical to integrate the internal available resources, develop the untapped internal resources, and further introduce external resources in the process of industrial upgrading of poverty alleviation resettlement sites in different places. Guizhou bijie seven customs historical and cultural resources, red brigade is rich in resources,

ethnic customs of primitive simplicity, is the "south silk road" on a bright pearl, combined with the local infrastructure increasingly perfect, has a certain degree of tourism development, it will bring catering, accommodation, and other functions of spillover, for the surrounding areas of service industry and manufacturing development with radiating and driving effect. However, the local government has not yet grasped the new opportunities for development, create a unique IP image, and realize the transformation and upgrading of the industry. At the same time, after the local relocation, some idle or abandoned land resources have not been effectively integrated and developed, which has certain obstacles to the large-scale and professional development of agriculture in the future.

4. We Will Improve the Construction of a Modern Industrial System and Make Solid Progress in Promoting Rural Revitalization

4.1 Integrate Internal Advantage Resources

4.1.1 Land Resources

Baiyanglin, Qixingguan, Bijie, Guizhou province, is the largest single resettlement site for poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas in Guizhou province, with more than 29,000 people who have moved to cities from deep mountainous areas. After the relocation, the original idle and abandoned construction land and homestead can be reclaimed for agricultural development, and on the premise of giving priority to its own development, the surplus part can be used for market-oriented public trading. To realize the scale development, industry development of the third industry, the village collective can through land "approval + circulation" the villagers become people, get scenic spot business dividends, through "approval + transfer" make houses become home stay facility, the villagers get substantial asset income, through "market mechanism + rural tourism" will "green water green" into the local people "jinshan silver", also further strengthen the green ecological concept of local residents, promote the local sustainable development^[9]. Only by improving the property rights system and realizing the reform of market-oriented allocation of factors can we fully stimulate the endogenous driving force of rural development.

4.1.2 Ecological Resources

As the concept of green ecology is becoming more and more popular, Qixingguan in Bijie, Guizhou, gives full play to the advantages of the mountain, develops agricultural and animal husbandry industries such as underforest breeding and roxburgh pear, based on the rich local ecological resources, making the clear water and green mountains become a rich backer. At the same time, the local government can also closely combine ecological development with "carbon ticket" and other financial products, so that the forest vegetation can become "green banks", so that the green assets contained in the forest forest can bring real benefits to the local area. On the basis of the development of the primary and secondary industries, the local rural tourism should be revitalized, and a good ecological environment and rich characteristic ecological resources are the foundation.

4.1.3 Financial Support

Rural revitalization is the overall deployment made by the CPC Central Committee and The State Council for the new stage of development. The goals and evaluation criteria of rural revitalization will be affected by the government leading direction^[10]. Therefore, industrial development should be combined with the key projects supported by the state and the region, with the goal of actually promoting farmers' employment and income increase, and constantly improve the sense of participation and gain of rural people. At the same time, excellent cases can be integrated through the local rural revitalization process, so as to obtain government funds or policy support to a greater extent. Local governments should uphold a pool of water, a tap water, strengthen the integration of resources^[11]. Local governments can expand the water channels, and effectively use the poverty alleviation resources as leverage, and attract social funds to improve the financing strategies. Riding the rural revitalization strategy, the local industries can achieve considerable development.

4.2 Extend the Chain to Promote the Integration of the Three Industries

The relocation of poverty alleviation from inhospitable areas is mainly poor rural people living in deep mountains and desertification who do not have basic conditions for development despite hardship. In the past, the region mainly developed agriculture. After poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas, the region is developing in the direction of simultaneous promotion of primary, secondary and tertiary

industries. Bijie city of Guizhou Province should take measures according to local conditions, expand and strengthen the leading industries with traditional characteristics and advantages, and use science and technology to gradually realize the scale, standardization, digitalization and quality of products. On the basis of the development of the first industry, the local should also be vigorously develop the finishing of agricultural products, build the whole industry chain, research and development, production, processing, storage and transportation, sales, brand and the main industry mutual cohesion, close contact, coupling, actively cultivate, strengthen agricultural new forms, modern agriculture industry, field extension, effective integration of agricultural industry commodity and non-commodity function. At the same time, through the continuous and deep exploration of the efficacy of local agricultural products, expand the application field of products, and help the local people to increase their income by increasing the sales volume and added value of products. In the third industry, the local natural landscape, rich historical sites, ethnic customs, local rural revitalization should be "characteristic, green" industry, give full play to the rural ecology, resources, culture, historical differentiation advantage, cultivating characteristic quality and efficient prosperous village industry, build up the new development pattern of modern rural industry^[12]. Local can with high quality brigade resources for leverage, and closely linked with the local advantage agriculture and animal husbandry industry each link, build "agriculture + ecological + culture + tourism" core forms, development depth of rural tourism, forest recuperation industry, drive the local accommodation, catering, entertainment, camp, quality development education, electricity and other kinds of business activities, promote the tertiary industry integration, realize the industrial chain extension, post supply increase, eventually help the villagers' income to get rich.

4.3 Lead by Innovation and Build New Economic Growth Poles

Talent is the primary resource, science and technology is the primary productive force, and innovation is the primary driving force for development. For a long time, the relocation of poverty alleviation in Bijie, Guizhou province has weak education foundation and low years of education. Changes will not be achieved overnight. Therefore, in the short term, in order to seek industrial development, we should actively implement the policy of talent introduction and cultivate practical rural talents and entrepreneurial leaders. In the long run, the local adhere to the "short-term workers, medium by industry, education", through targeted skills training, establish human resources service industrial park, cultivating brand craftsmen, to strengthen the construction of vocational education, efforts to "population pressure" into "human resources", further improve the skills talent market bargaining power. On this basis, the local government can strengthen the contact with institutions of higher learning, scientific research institutes and other public institutions and provide institutional guarantee for innovation and entrepreneurship, so as to help rural revitalization with science and technology. With the development of local education, more children can receive education and more young people can go abroad. They not only have knowledge and technology, but also understand dialects, are familiar with local living habits and have local feelings, which are an important driving force for local rural revitalization. However, in order to transform education into "real money", it is necessary to "attract back" and "retain" these talents, and actively guide the villagers to return to invest and do business and start their own businesses. At the same time, the local government can establish a communication platform for the development of college students and their hometown, shape a model of college students returning home to start their own businesses, guide more young people to pay attention to the development of their hometown, and contribute to the innovation and development of their hometown.

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