

Investigation on the Social Adaptability of the Migrant Living in the poverty Alleviation Relocation Sites—Based on Baiyanglin Community, Guizhou Province

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Abstract: Objective: Rural revitalization has become the key construction content after comprehensive poverty alleviation, and poverty alleviation relocation project, as an important measure in poverty alleviation, is the key way to move towards rural revitalization. However, whether the migrant can adapt to the current life after the relocation, whether the relocation effect meets the expectations, and how the sustainable development of the migration after the relocation are all questions worth pondering and discussing. Methods: This paper studies the case of Baiyanglin Community, Guizhou Province, for the migrant of Baiyanglin community. Offline practitioners will serve as interviewers and receive training on the interview purpose, outline and interview skills in advance. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in an offline, face-to-face manner. Guided by the interview outline, the researchers adjusted it combined with the actual situation and the interview communication situation, and selectively conducted in-depth interviews. Results: We found that the social adaptability of the migrant in Baiyanglin Community is poor, the adaptation to economic production and the social adaptability of the migrant in the community is polarized, between the young migrant and the elderly. Conclusion: Through the poverty alleviation relocation, the immigrants left the original familiar address and moved into an unfamiliar environment, and they had a big or small change in their living environment, economic production, social relations and immigration concept. In the process of continued socialization, from the perspective of immigrants to pay attention to and investigate their living situation, to better understand the needs of immigrants and the dilemma, thus targeted to help immigrants solve problems, practice good change of relocation for poverty alleviation, do real "move, have to live, can development, can get rich".

Keywords: Social adaptation, Qualitative research of relocation, poverty Alleviation Relocation

1. Introduction

In 2020, the 14th Five-Year Plan mentioned that rural revitalization has become a focus of construction after comprehensive poverty alleviation. To this end, China will comprehensively promote the rural revitalization strategy to further stimulate the growth potential of the rural market^[1]. In 2021, the CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the Opinions on Consolidating and Expanding the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation with Rural Revitalization, pointing out that after winning the battle against poverty and building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the achievements of poverty alleviation will be further consolidated and continued to promote the development of poverty-stricken areas and the all-round revitalization of rural areas^[2]. At the same time, General Secretary said in his 20th report: "comprehensively promote rural revitalization. We will give top priority to agriculture and rural development, integrate urban and rural development, and smooth the flow of factors of production between urban and rural areas. To steadily promote the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology and organizations."^[3]. Therefore, rural revitalization is the top priority in building a modern socialist country in an all-round way, a historic shift in the focus of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and an important strategy to cope with the century-old changes.

Among the measures taken in poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation relocation is a powerful

starting point for targeted poverty alleviation, and a key measure to solve the problem of poverty alleviation in areas where poor migrant living in one area cannot support other migrant. At present, with the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the related work of poverty alleviation and resettlement sites in inhospitable areas has entered a new stage, and one of the problems faced in the new stage is the social adaptation of the relocated groups from inhospitable areas. If the social adaptation barriers of the relocation group are not solved, then it is difficult to achieve "moving, stable, developing and rich".

The present stage is the transition stage of rural revitalization and poverty alleviation. Rural revitalization is the key construction content after the realization of comprehensive poverty alleviation, and the poverty alleviation relocation is an important step in poverty alleviation in China. The social adaptability of living environment, economic production, interpersonal communication and concept adaptation can investigate the results of the relocation of the migrant, so as to accelerate the solidarity and harmony, prevent the situation of "returning to poverty", and facilitate the effective connection between rural revitalization and poverty alleviation.

2. Concept Definition and Theoretical Basis

2.1 Concept Definition

2.1.1 Poverty Alleviation Relocation

The concept of "poverty alleviation relocation" was proposed in 2001. Since 2002, literature research on the theme of "poverty alleviation relocation" began to appear poverty alleviation relocation is a stable and effective way among the "eight batches" in China. According to the change of poverty alleviation relocation "twelfth five-year" plan content understanding, change of poverty alleviation relocation is to improve living in the natural environment, economic production difficulties of poor life, move to more livable, better economic production development, its essence is in order to improve the survival and development of rural poor environment.

2.1.2 Social Adaptation

"Social adaptation" first appeared in Darwin's view of biological evolution. Social adaptation is an interdisciplinary concept that holds a place in both the disciplines of psychology and sociology. The term "adaptation" was first put forward by the sociologist (Herbert Spencer) to the social field. He believed that adaptation was the process of human beings constantly adjusting themselves with the change of the external environment to achieve harmony with nature. In the Dictionary of Sociology, the definition of social adaptation is the behavior of the individual adapting to the social environment; in this process, the individual will produce corresponding behaviors and form corresponding knowledge ability and values; otherwise, poor adaptation to the environment will be confused, and one's life is a process of constantly adapting to the environment. The concept of social adaptation was closely associated with immigration research.

2.2 Theoretical Basis

2.2.1 Theory of Population Migration

Population migration is a social phenomenon that exists since the emergence of human beings and never stops with the reproduction of human beings. The definition of population migration, mainly refers to the population in spatial location. In 1982, the International Population Society explained migration as geographical population movements between the two regions, from migration to destination, called permanent migration, unlike other population movements that do not involve changes in permanent residence^[4].

The theory of population migration can help us to clarify the causes of relocation, explore the law of migration, and find the attractive factors of the relocation, so as to promote the implementation of the policy more reasonably and effectively. Through the basic research of "promotion-attraction theory", the destination area with large "thrust", should give priority to the areas with natural ecological conditions and the worst economic foundation; for the destination, comprehensive measures such as improving infrastructure, strengthening industrial supporting facilities and providing jobs should be taken to improve the "attraction" of the destination.

2.2.2 Theory of Social Adaptation

The term "social adaptation" originated from Darwin's theory of evolution, and was later extended to the social sciences, specifically referring to the relationship between man and society. Socialization, understood in the field of sociology, emphasizes "the process of human adaptation to society — transformation — re-adaptation to — re-transformation". In this process, individuals adapt to the living environment, economic production, establish the interpersonal network, produce the change of ideas, and constantly run in with the external environment, influence each other, throughout the human life. Some scholars put forward that in the process of social adaptation, it mainly includes three aspects, namely: mode of production, life style and social relations. Other scholars also put forward different views, believing that social adaptation mainly consists of environment, individual and change process. The change of environment causes the continued socialization of the individual; the individual is the subject in the adaptation process; which is the most important part of social adaptation^[5]. Because of the implementation of the relocation work, immigration socialization will inevitably appear in the process of social adaptation, social adaptation theory in the mode of production, living environment, interpersonal relationship and concept change to provide rich theoretical basis, to study the change of relocation in the adaptation of the destination plays an important role.

3. Interviews and Research Methods

3.1 Brief Characters of Interviewee

Purpose sampling was used. The family structure of the selected family covers the four families of single parent family, core family, reorganized family and joint family. The role of the interviewees in the family covers seven roles: father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, daughter, son and great grandmother. Sample size is based on information saturation. From 25 July 2022 – 20 August 2022, a total of 19 respondents were interviewed. Basic information is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Basic Information of the Respondents (n =19)

number	sex	age	record of formal schooling	Role at home	occupation
A1	man	37	primary school	father	unemployed
A2	man	35	primary school	father	build labourer
A3	woman	43	primary school	grandmother	unemployed
A4	man	41	primary school	father	unemployed
A5	man	75	primary school	grandfather	unemployed
A6	woman	36	illiteracy	mother	Supermarket cashier
A7	woman	47	illiteracy	mother	Sewing worker
A8	woman	15	junior middle school	daughter	student
A9	woman	68	illiteracy	grandmother	unemployed
A10	man	17	Higher vocational school	son	student
A11	man	19	junior middle school	son	build labourer
A12	man	36	primary school	father	sanitation worker
A13	woman	38	primary school	mother	Sewing worker
A14	woman	46	primary school	mother	sanitation worker
A15	woman	78	illiteracy	great-grandmother	unemployed
A16	man	65	illiteracy	grandmother	unemployed
A17	man	40	primary school	mother	unemployed
A18	woman	57	illiteracy	grandmother	unemployed
A19	woman	37	primary school	mother	salesperson

3.2 Research ideas and Technical Routes

3.2.1 Interview Content

The interview outline was prepared through literature review. Interview outline: ① Before and after the relocation, which is better?why?② Are you used to the life after relocation, what are not used to and why? How do I hope to improve it?③ Is the current source of income? What are the spending? ④ How do you get along with the local migrant after moving out?⑤ Are you willing to actively get along with the local migrant? What is the reason for the reluctance?⑥ Have many relatives moved

here together?^⑦ How is the frequency of contact with relatives after relocation compared with before?
^⑧ Are you satisfied with the relocation policy? What needs to be improved?^⑨ What is the biggest worry at present?^⑩ What are your plans for the future?

3.2.2 Methods

Offline practitioners will serve as interviewers and receive training on the interview purpose, outline and interview skills in advance. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in an offline, face-to-face manner. Guided by the interview outline, the researchers adjusted it combined with the actual situation and the interview communication situation, and selectively conducted in-depth interviews. Each interview was 10~15min. In order to meet the demands of the interviewees, the whole interview was not recorded.

3.2.3 Data Analysis

The researcher uses Nvivo12 software to analyze the data of the collated interview data, as follows:
^① sorts out the interview data and removes the tone words; ^② preplans the outline according to the interview questions; ^③ extracts the meaningful statement and summarizes it as the preliminary code; ^④ extracts the code according to the outline; ^⑤ expands the outline according to the code information; and ^⑥ returns the results to the respondents for confirmation

4. Results

4.1 Adaptation to the Living Environment

A good living environment can improve the quality of life of residents and enhance the identity of immigrants to their residence. Beautiful and clean natural environment, comfortable and warm housing, and well-equipped residence, these changes in the external environment bring immigrants a sense of subversion and shock from visual to psychological. From the original area of the mountain to the building under the unified planning and construction of the government, the change of living environment is the most intuitive and basic change felt after the relocation. In terms of the natural environment, housing conditions and infrastructure, tremendous changes have taken place, which has greatly improved and improved the quality of life of the forest community.

The majority of the respondents said that they preferred the living environment after the relocation. A1: "After the relocation, the environment has been improved, and the natural environment is better". A18 "After the relocation, the transportation is more convenient and the medical conditions are improved". A14: "It is more convenient to use water and electricity after relocation". A8: "I prefer the environment of the new school after the relocation".

However, a small number of respondents said they prefer the living environment before the relocation. The reasons are as follows:

^① The housing area after the relocation is too narrow. A2: " Although the hometown is simple, still very broken, but the house is big, can also repair by themselves, free activity space is large, and their own yard, live more comfortable. "Among them, the most representative are some immigrants who face" three generations one residence "or even" four generations one residence ". The problem of housing area has brought great trouble to their lives.

^② Get used to the previous living environment. A15: "I prefer my hometown. I have lived in my hometown for decades, and I am more used to it. Although the environment is better now, I always feel uncomfortable.

4.2 Adaptation to Economic Production

The original intention of the poverty alleviation relocation policy from inhospitable areas is to fundamentally change the economic problems of the poor migrant and help immigrants gradually get out of poverty and become rich. Areas with more livable living environment is the basis of policy implementation. How to help the poor migrant out of poverty, increase economic income and achieve a well-off society is the focus of the policy. The government helps immigrants to relocate and build comfortable and livable homes, but the better life and future development in the future require the efforts of immigrants themselves. The economic foundation determines the superstructure, and the

economic income also determines whether immigrants can take roots and path in the new environment. Based on the adaptation of economic production of the immigrants in Baiyanglin community after relocation, the author analyzes the adaptation situation of the migrant in Baiyanglin community to economic production from the change of income and expenditure structure of the immigrants and the adaptation of production mode.

4.2.1 Adaptation of Economic Income

The income level of immigrants can reflect the degree of adaptation to economic life, that is, the income status of immigrants is basically determined by the adaptability of their economic activities, and the more quickly immigrants adapt to economic life, their income will also increase.

At the same time, the poverty alleviation relocation has also changed the economic income mode of the relocated migrant. Before the relocation, migrant's income comes from the following aspects: first, young migrant go out to work, second, they are self-sufficient on crops, and third, state subsidies. After the relocation, the income sources of the migrant are more diversified. According to the interview results, the income of the migrant mainly has the following situations:

① Relying solely on government subsidies as a source of economic income. This part of the migrant are content with the status quo, the pursuit of quality of life does not have much expectations. A3: "As long as the money is enough, our family is very economical, the government subsidies are enough for us to live a life, the family dolls, go out to find the class is not good, one is rare to worry about, the second is no one to take care of the doll.

② Government subsidies are one source of income, in addition to the initiative to find jobs to increase their income. Half of the 19 families interviewed increased their income by proactively seeking jobs.

Generally speaking, the economic adaptation of the common migrant in the Bolin community is more positive, especially for the middle-aged migrant, who can more quickly adapt to the change of economic income. A19: Move more opportunities, as long as not lazy, diligent, for the baby, life will always get better and better.

4.2.2 Adaptation of the Consumption Structure

Consumption structure is the proportional relationship of different types of consumption data that migrant consume in the process of consumption under certain social and economic conditions. The consumption structure of immigrants is mainly reflected from the aspects of "clothing, food, housing, transportation, medical treatment, education" and so on. Before the relocation, the immigrants owned the land and lived a "self-sufficient" small-scale peasant economy life. In terms of food, I eat mostly potatoes and wheat grown by myself, poultry raised in my home, and vegetables grown in the fields. I spend more on medical treatment and children's school, and the consumption structure is relatively single. According to the survey, after the relocation, the consumption structure of Baiyanglin community mainly changed as follows: the cost of food, water and electricity increased. Since migrant no longer own land after the relocation and cannot continue to live a "self-sufficient" life, they have to go out to buy food ingredients. A19: "In the past, our family almost need to spend money to buy food, vegetables, potatoes, rice can be planted, but also can raise pigs and chickens to eat easy, here to buy, meat are reluctant to buy, expensive dead.

About the consumption of water, electricity and daily necessities, it is actually a necessary expenditure for living consumption. Because the living pattern and environment after the relocation are completely different from before, immigrants cannot fully accept and understand the cost of these expenses. It can be seen that in the change of consumption structure, the migrant of Baiyanglin community still need to further adapt to the current consumption mode.

4.2.3 Adaptation of the Production Mode

Human beings cannot continue to survive and develop without production. The adaptation of production mode is an important condition for immigrants to take root in the place of migration, which can reflect the way of making a living. The natural ecological environment in which immigrants live fundamentally determines the production mode of immigrants. Before the relocation, the migrant of the Baiyanglin community were engaged in traditional agricultural production for generations, barely supporting the subsistence life of the immigrants. Although traditional agricultural production makes immigrants' income meager, it is also the most familiar and mastering mode of production that immigrants live on. After the relocation, the immigrants were separated from the familiar agricultural

production, and the young migrant could quickly adapt to this change, carry the banner of their families and choose to work outside, change the production mode, and seek material resources. Middle-aged and elderly migrant are facing changes at a loss. They is far, with low education level and poor physical quality. Without the kind land company, it makes them feel a sense of insecurity as if they have lost their value. A2: " In the (old) home, I can still plant a variety of food, can do something, after moving up, I can do nothing."For middle-aged and old immigrants, better living environment is worth happy, but from their familiar land, for land cultural emotion and reshape, even" split ", which bring them huge insecurity and insecurity they adapt to the mode of production may also need a longer period of time.

4.3 Adaptation to Social Relations

It can be found from the cases of immigrants at home and abroad that the wider the scope of communication, the easier it is to integrate into the life of relocation. After the relocation, the immigrants do not have the sense of identity and belonging of local residents, more looking and looking at the unfamiliar environment. Immigration establish good interpersonal relationships with local residents and other relocated migrants, which can expand their social range, so as to obtain more information resources and development space, and enhance the confidence and identity of immigrants.

According to the interview results, the author found that the migrant in Baiyanglin community have the following problems in interpersonal communication:

①Most of the immigrants in the forest community are reluctant to stay with their local neighbors. Some reasons: think interpersonal relationships are troublesome; never know your neighbors before; no time spent on interpersonal relationships; think relationships costs money, no money. A1: " Are normal neighbors, greet each other, there is no other communication.

②Most of the immigrants in the community move less with friends and relatives after relocation, the reasons are: do not understand the road around the new environment; space is too far away from the original friends, friends and relatives; not willing to spend time on it.

4.4 Adaptation to the Concept of Immigration

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, the needs of each level rise layer by layer with the satisfaction of a certain level, namely physiological, safety, emotional, respect and self-realization. To some extent, Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is able to reflect human behavior and mental activities. After the relocation, the living environment is improved, food, housing and transportation are more convenient, and the physical needs are not too problematic. With the migration of the original address of natural hazards, and the lack of sense of belonging and identity, the formation and change of new ideas will be a long-term and invisible process.

4.4.1 Adaptation to Life Stress

The embodiment of life pressure mainly manifested in economic aspects, with the move after the living environment, the migrants 'income is more, but also high prices, children fees, the migrants' income and expenses also produced fluctuations, living expenses but did not present the growth of economic income, bring most immigrants pressure, combined with immigrants, it is not hard to see the increase of life pressure after migration immigrants current become an important feeling. The life before the relocation is self-sufficient small-scale peasant economy production, affected by the surrounding natural environment and traffic, the living situation and economic strength of each family are equal, and the emotion of envy others and pressure is weak. A19: " But it is good to move up, the environment here is good, things are convenient to do, but the life pressure is great. In my hometown, everyone's life is about the same, after moving, I see migrant's life is good, I will envy, I am a diligent person, I try to make money, is more tired than before.

People always progress, come to the new environment to new friends new things, will trigger their pursuit of a better life, even life pressure increased, but in the local government and village cadres help and guidance, the pressure can be converted to immigrants for the pursuit of a better life, help immigrants to further adapt to the new environment of life.

4.4.2 Establishment of a Sense of Belonging

In rural society, farmers have a strong local complex, which dependence and trust are formed from thousands of years of local culture. It is not only the material resources that the land brings us, but also

because of the spiritual emotions such as "family culture" and interpersonal relationship rooted in this familiar land. As the saying goes, "the golden nest and the silver nest are not as good as their own dog house." Even if the natural ecological environment is bad and the infrastructure is not perfect, but for the baiyanglin community immigrants, the original address is their "root", is the source of giving them all the survival basis. A12: " I often hear that some migrant will sneak back to their hometown in the middle of the night.

Although most of the migrant in the baiyanglin community have been in the community for about three years, they still have a sense of attachment and identity to the original address. The lack of a sense of belonging is mainly reflected in the elderly migrant. Compared with the young migrant, they will have a lower adaptability. Leaving the familiar land and losing their own value, there will be negative emotions such as emptiness and confusion. However, young migrant will be more adapted to the current life and have strong adaptability. In addition, with the change of the living environment, the increase of opportunities and the next generation can receive good education, these positive factors promote their re-socialization to be more successful. A10: " I have adapted to everything. With such a good living environment and such convenient transportation facilities, I don't understand why my family members want to move back to their hometown.

5. Discussion

Through the investigation, the author sorted out the following factors that hinder the migrant in the community to adapt to the society.

5.1 Employment and Livelihood Problems are More Difficult

The fundamental purpose of the poverty alleviation relocation is to help farmers out of poverty and solve their economic difficulties, because the natural conditions of the original residence are bad and not conducive to economic production, so the government supports the relocation to areas that are more habitable and conducive to economic development. According to the interview, it is found that the migrant of Baiyanglin community are at a loss for the future development. From the investigation and analysis of ordinary migrant's lives, the author found that there are two main aspects of this problem.

From the perspective of the implementation department, there are inaccurate arrangements, not timely, information asymmetry, training and publicity is not in place. Respondent A3 said: " Before moving here, the government promised at least one job for every family, but now I haven't heard the news two or three years later.

From the level of the migrant, there is a lack of motivation, their lack of education, the problem of loose thinking. Since generations have lived in the deep mountains of their original place, the traditional farming mode of self-sufficiency forms the inherent thinking and love complex of most of the migrants. In addition, the migrant in Baiyanglin community generally have low educational background, and most of them are primary school and illiterate, which is also a big reason that they cannot find suitable jobs.

Employment and livelihood are the biggest problems in Baiyanglin community at present. If they cannot properly help migrant to find employment, they cannot achieve the goal of "stable". Only by solving the employment problem, can the livelihood of the common migrant be guaranteed, so as to achieve the real sense of "poor nest", "steady roots" and "development" in Baiyanglin community.

5.2 Low Level of Health Literacy

According to the interview results, most families have the phenomenon of "not being treated for a long time, and not being assured". The author believes that due to the lack of economy and limited cognition, the local migrant have incorrect ideas of health knowledge. For example, A5 wife, suffering from long-term hepatitis B, suffered from foot disease, but still do not treat; A4 elderly patients with diabetes still do not control diet, complications, blindness, and finally died.

The health literacy level of farmers is an important foundation for rural economic and social development. The rural revitalization strategy needs to plan and coordinate the "six major developments", namely economic, political, cultural, social, ecological and party building, and adhere to the principle of all-round revitalization. Health literacy as a basic literacy, with strong externalities, vital, health literacy level not only has a certain degree of health knowledge, have a healthy lifestyle,

also can aware of health and social, economic, environmental factors, and take behavior to enhance these factors have a positive impact on health, alleviate the negative effects. Therefore, the higher the level of health literacy of farmers, the stronger the lasting drive of rural revitalization. In order to enhance the social adaptability of the migrant in Baiyanglin community, their health literacy level needs to be improved.

5.3 Not Paying Much Attention to Education

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and pointed out that priority should be given to the development of education, promote the integrated development of urban and rural compulsory education, and attach great importance to rural compulsory education. At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, it was also proposed to "give priority to the development of agriculture and rural areas and comprehensively promote rural revitalization", which elevated rural education to a national height and become a cause of great concern to the Party and the migrant. Rural areas based on the development of the most profound foundation, the biggest development potential and power become an important topic of rural revitalization strategy, rural education bearing the spread knowledge, shaping the function of local custom civilization, is blocking the intergenerational transmission, help the fundamental way of the rural poverty to get rich, therefore, the country to the revitalization of education will first, "rich head to rich pocket".

In the interview survey, the author found a common phenomenon: almost all the children in the interviewed families have no junior high school degree or above. Once you graduate from junior high school, you can go out to work or consider attending a vocational high school. Parents generally do not pay attention to their children's education. For example, the father of the first family does not care about his child's high school entrance examination, and even does not know the score of his son; for example, the mother of the third family takes her daughter who just graduated from junior high school to go out to find temporary workers. Parents hardly interfere in their children's study and education, and take fate. They believe that the responsibility of parents is only to raise their children.

The emergence of this phenomenon not only seriously hinders the local development, but also indirectly hinders the social adaptation of the immigrants to the migration area. There are two main reasons: first, the parents in the Baiyanglin community have educational education, decadent ideas and fail to keep up with the development of The Times; second, the local education teachers they live in before the relocation are insufficient. The most lack of rural education is often high-quality teacher resources, and the insufficient and difficult conditions in rural areas also lead to the high-quality teacher resources will not flow to rural areas; due to the shortage of personnel, rural teachers, often a teacher to teach multiple courses, and take care of the role of life teachers, their responsibility and work is too heavy, and the serious lack of English, science, music, sports background, which leads to the interest of students' participation and learning, the education effect.

In order to change this phenomenon, the government or relevant departments should continue to improve the system of education facilities, rely on external forces to eliminate the difficulties that children may encounter to go to school; from the internal factors and the most fundamental factors, or to change the backward concept of parents, while parents and children need to understand from the bottom of their hearts that only learning can have a better way out, so that Baiyanglin community parents can realize the importance of learning.

5.4 There is The Concept of "Son Preference" and "More Children and More Blessings"

Due to the concept of "son preference" and "more children and more blessings", in some families, if the mother gave birth to a girl, then the family will not consider their own economic situation, let the mother give birth until the birth of a boy, or even have more boys. For example, when the third family has a son, they do not give birth, even if they have many daughters.

The objective reason of son preference, first of all, from the perspective of labor force, the productivity in agricultural production is much higher than that of the female, occupying the core labor position; secondly, from the perspective of violence, the countryside is the lack of management, and the protection of the family is a real need.

The subjective reason for the preference for sons is that in terms of ideology, the boy will inherit the family and the family, and the girl is "the water thrown out by the married man". "Continue the incense"

and "raise children for old age", this is the reason why some migrant prefer sons over daughters, some families in order to have a son, even at all costs.

Qixingguan District, located in the hinterland of Wumeng Mountain, of Bijie City, Guizhou Province, is one of the contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Wumeng Mountain. Due to the backward economic development and the deep-rooted traditional ideas, the concept of "son preference" is often more serious than that in most areas of China. In my opinion, in order to completely eliminate the idea of preference for sons over daughters, not to achieve true communism, at least to achieve common prosperity of the migrant, the responsibilities and obligations of the society for men and women are basically equal. Equal rights necessarily require responsibility and they are basically the same. Only when both social and material conditions are met can we emancipate the mind. If the material conditions are not met, it is probably unrealistic to talk about this directly. Of course, with the economic development of seven star area, this situation is getting better, the phenomenon of son preference will be less and less.

5.5 The Housing Conditions are Simple and The Housing Area is Tight

In terms of housing area, according to government regulations, the per capita housing area of immigrants after relocation shall not exceed 20 m², the smallest housing area in Baiyanglin community is 20 m² and the number of residents is 1; the largest housing area is 140 m² with 14 residents. In some families, due to the arrival of newborns, with the increase of family members and the gradual growth of children, the housing area problem is more serious. Before the relocation, the quality of the houses living in by the migrants is not guaranteed, but the housing area is large, and most of the families have courtyards, spacious rooms and a wide range of activities. After relocation, immigrants generally reflect that the housing area is smaller than before, living is not free to adapt.

In terms of housing conditions, although the government has provided good housing conditions for immigrants, every family visited by the author has not been added to the basic decoration of the government, which is relatively simple. There are two reasons, one is the low income, can only maintain the basic life, no money to add; the second is accustomed to the rural humble living environment, feel that the housing conditions even if not add, or much better than the previous.

In the housing area of this problem, baiyanglin community village secretary said: the housing area of the problem, we also know, but no way, the country is so stipulated. We also have a bad problem. Visible in the housing area, how to properly solve still remains to be discussed.

In housing conditions on this issue, the main reason or low family income, the economic foundation determines the superstructure, poverty alleviation to "FuZhi", if you want to change this situation, or have to increase the income of the migrant, more migrant's jobs, change the status quo of some migrant, let migrant actively seek sources of income.

6. Conclusion

The adaptation of migration is a process of re-socialization, and the process is gradual. This paper focuses on the social adaptability of immigrants after relocation, mainly from four aspects: living environment, economic production, social relations and immigrant concept. According to the analysis of the social adaptability of the community above, the author believes that the social adaptability of the subsequent development. In addition, the living environment and economic production are poor, which is also the focus of the social adaptability of the migrant in the community. Secondly, the young migrant are adaptable and the elderly are weak.

From the perspective of Maslow's demand theory, physiological demand is the foundation, and only with the basic survival guarantee of life can there be a series of subsequent development. According to the survey, the living environment of immigrants in Bolin community is relatively adapted. Although the living environment has changed greatly, they have the highest adaptation degree in the social adaptability. Baiyang forest most of the migrant will move strongly, before and after the relocation of living environment has changed, housing quality guarantee, living environment clean and tidy, convenient transportation communication, education and medical facilities, high quality living environment also bring immigrants higher quality of life, help immigrants into the local life.

The adaptation of the migrant in the community is poor. The interpersonal network of immigrants mainly includes two aspects, one is the connection with relatives and friends before the relocation, and

the other is the relationship with local residents. Due to the wide distribution of the migrant in the moving out community, the space distance with the original relatives and friends after moving in, so it is difficult to maintain the original interpersonal communication. The establishment of the relationship with the local residents affects the sense of identity and belonging of the immigrants. Living in an environment, sharing the same resources and information is essentially no difference, but immigrants, as a latecomer in the environment, will have a sense of self-doubt and disappointment. At this time, the friendly attitude and acceptance of local residents will affect the social adaptability of immigrants, and the establishment of a good relationship can promote the adaptation of immigrants. The survey results show that most migrant are not willing to take the initiative to communicate with local residents, reflecting the poor adaptation of the social relations of the migrant in Baiyanglin community.

The change of economic production makes it difficult for immigrants to accept, so the degree of adaptation is low. As the purpose of the poverty alleviation relocation, the economic income of immigrants is the focus of attention. Only when the economic income increases steadily can the life of immigrants be guaranteed. To change the economic situation of immigrants mainly starts from two aspects; on the one hand, the government should take the lead to support the competent immigrants to start, help expand the employment channels of immigrants, pave the way for the employment of immigrants; on the other hand is the initiative of the migrant themselves, to have a correct understanding of the government's help, cannot produce lazy thinking.

As the highest level of the degree of adaptation, the adaptation of immigration concept still needs to be improved. For young migrant, moving out of the mountains is an opportunity to help, while for the older migrant, it is not to give up and not adapt. Perhaps in the future life, the old migrant cannot fully adapt to the local life, after all, they have a strong local emotion of the original address. However, the government and relevant departments should still pay more attention to the feelings of the elderly and pay attention to their difficulties in life, so as to make up for their discomfort after the relocation.

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