

Innovation and Application of Poverty Alleviation Models in Relocation Industries in Poor Areas

-- Take Weining County, Guizhou Province as an Example

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Abstract

Relocation for poverty alleviation and relocation is an important poverty alleviation measure in the targeted poverty alleviation strategy. It aims to solve the problem of "one side cannot support the other people". Relocation industry poverty alleviation is an important supplement to the relocation of poverty alleviation and is the concept of poverty alleviation. And another innovation in the way. The practice of the relocation industry poverty alleviation model in Weining County has achieved certain results, but some potential problems have also been exposed. The article uses literature research methods, empirical research methods, case analysis methods, field survey methods and other research methods to conduct field investigations on the implementation background, establishment process, and work refinement of the relocation industry poverty alleviation model based on Weining County, Guizhou Province. Clarify its theoretical fulcrum, summarize experience, analyze the poverty alleviation model of ex-situ industries from six directions: economic effect, poverty alleviation effect, social effect, environmental effect, sustainable development, and national culture, and explore the replicable model of ex-situ industrial poverty alleviation in Weining County And give promotional suggestions.

Keywords

Relocation industry model; Weining County; agricultural economy; innovative application.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background and Significance

1.1.1. Research Background

As one of the "five batches" projects, relocation for poverty alleviation focuses on relocation and resettlement of poor people living in areas where "one side of the water and soil cannot support the other person" to solve the problem of poverty alleviation. In order to promote the integration of the relocated people with the resettlement area and stabilize their income sources, relocation industry poverty alleviation has emerged as an important supplement to the relocation of poverty alleviation. This large innovation model has played an important role in solving the problem of difficulty in poverty alleviation and high poverty recovery rate in poverty-stricken areas.

As the county economy with the largest area, the deepest degree of poverty, and the largest number of impoverished people in Guizhou Province, Weining County is based on its own reality and actively explores effective ways to alleviate poverty through relocation industries, and has created the Weining brand while targeting poverty alleviation. This move strongly promoted the county's poverty alleviation process and provided new ideas for the poverty alleviation model in my country's impoverished areas.

1.1.2. Research Purpose

Firstly, systematically sort out and integrate the poverty alleviation models of relocation industries. As an organic integration of relocation and industrial poverty alleviation, the industrial poverty alleviation model is more innovative and more complicated than the two. This article takes Weining County, Guizhou Province as a foothold to conduct field investigations on the background of the implementation of the model, the process of model establishment, and the refinement of the work of all parties, to clarify its theoretical fulcrum and summarize experience.

Secondly, comprehensively analyze the multi-faceted effects of the poverty alleviation model of the ex-situ industry. The diversification of forms corresponds to the complexity of the effect. This article will analyze the poverty alleviation model of the ex-situ industry from six directions: economic effect, poverty alleviation effect, social effect, environmental effect, sustainable development, and national culture, and clarify the internal connection between the model and actual effect, and find that the model is under Seek solutions for existing potential problems.

Thirdly, explore the reproducibility of the poverty alleviation model of the relocation industry in Weining County. Combining its establishment and development process, operation mode and effect, potential problems and solutions, put forward development opinions and summarize the promotion of the poverty alleviation model of ex-situ industries.

2. Weining Relocation Industry Poverty Alleviation Model

2.1. Establish Background

Weining Yi Hui and Miao Autonomous County is located in the northwest of Guizhou. It has a large area (6,295 square kilometers, the largest and highest elevation county in Guizhou) and a large minority population (19 ethnic groups live on the land of this ethnic autonomous county), the minority population accounts for 23.7% of the county's total population), the geographical environment is suitable for planting (small annual temperature difference, large daily temperature difference, long sunshine time, obvious three-dimensional climate) and other characteristics.

Weining County has a large population and abundant labor in some areas, but the harsh natural environment, traffic congestion, lack of funds and technical support have resulted in low output and high poverty rates.

2.2. Mode of Operation

The relocation industrial poverty alleviation model consists of two parts: relocation and industrial poverty alleviation. This article will also start from the above two parts for the introduction of the mode of operation of the model.

2.2.1. Relocation

The occupancy process for relocation consists of three processes. First, the township declares, screens, and selects according to the conditions of "one party can't support one person", such as: unavailable transportation, poor family conditions, lack of safe housing, and difficulty in water and electricity. On-site inspection, then the County Immigration Bureau organizes a lottery, and finally the street to which the resettlement site belongs is responsible for moving in and subsequent management.

In order to enable the immigrants to quickly integrate into the place where they moved, and to ensure that their education, medical care, entertainment and other living requirements are met, the government has also strengthened the construction of supporting facilities around the community. Take the ex-situ poverty alleviation resettlement site in Wuligang, Weining County as an example: for 9211 people in the community, 4 kindergartens, 2 primary schools and 1

middle school have begun enrolling students in the community; 2 clinics have begun to operate; the community has more There are 9 service centers including community service centers and convenience service points; 10 social and entertainment venues including libraries and fitness plazas.

Immigrants without jobs usually face difficulties in getting rid of poverty and a high rate of re-poverty after relocating. Therefore, solving the employment arrangement of immigrants is also a major problem that the government needs to solve. At present, Weining County provides four employment channels for immigrants: one is to build employment poverty alleviation workshops to absorb laborers who need to work at home and have low employment skills through manufacturing workshops; the second is to promote industries to absorb employment; the third is to organize migrant workers for relocation. The masses collect recruitment information extensively, encourage the relocated masses to go out to work, and achieve stable employment of the labor force; the fourth is to develop "10+N" relocation employment posts, and provide public welfare positions such as cleaning and factory care. Help the relocated residents to move, live stably, develop, and get rich.

2.2.2. Industrial Poverty Alleviation

In order to help the industry absorb employment and give full play to the geographical advantages of Weining County's annual low latitude, high altitude, strong sunlight, and large temperature difference, Weining County has built a number of poverty alleviation bases for the ex-situ vegetable industry, and has developed 1 million mu of vegetable cultivation. The main body of the base operation is mainly composed of the government, bases, leading companies and the market. The functions of the government are mainly to coordinate surrounding land resources and free labor, provide base posts for targeted poverty alleviation and relocation personnel, provide financial support for bases, build supporting facilities, take the lead in finding markets, and organize promotion meetings. The base is responsible for organizing personnel to plant and transport products to the market. Leading companies organize sales of products, contact buyers, and organize sales meetings.

The Weining Industrial Poverty Alleviation Base focuses on planting three whites (cabbage, white radish, lotus white), potatoes, Chinese medicinal materials and other characteristic species. In the later stage of industrial upgrading, it may focus on advanced crops with less labor and higher income. Mainly planted varieties, relying on Weining's geographical advantages to build the Weining brand sold in Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Zhuhai, Macao, Southeast Asia. As shown in Figure 1, the total income from base sales is 49% distributed by leading companies, of which 40% are distributed to corresponding poor households by leading companies. 49% is allocated to the base and 2% is allocated to the village collective where the base is located.

Certain pre-plans have also been made for possible production and marketing risk bases. For example, in response to various natural disasters that may affect production, the base chose to purchase insurance to avoid risks. Regarding the possible slow-sales situation of oversupply in the market, the base chooses to use brand and government promotion to broaden the market.

2.3. Operation Effect

2.3.1. Economic Effect

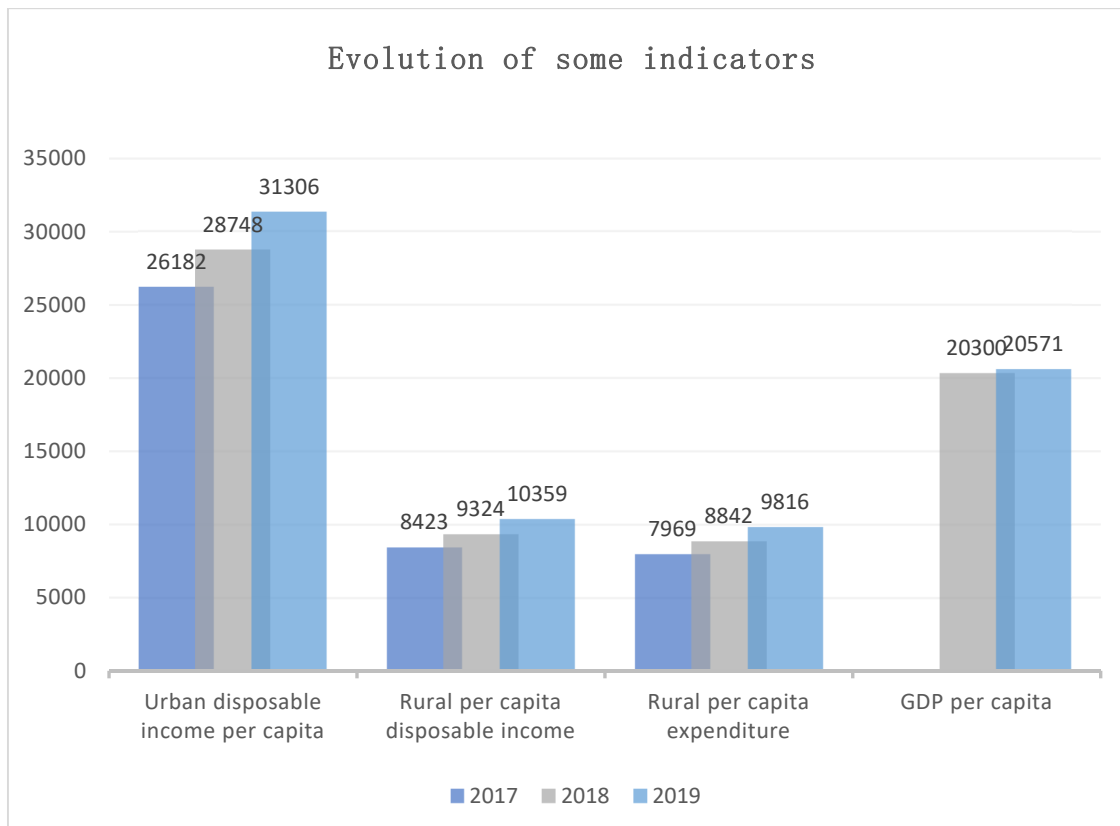


Figure 1. Evolution of some indicators

The following table shows the data of Weining County's various indicators including per capita disposable income, per capita expenditure, and GDP from 2017 to 2019. According to the table, Weining County's per capita disposable income and rural per capita income and expenditure gap have increased year by year in the past three years, and the Engel coefficient has shown a downward trend. Among them, the Engel coefficient has dropped sharply in 2019. In 2019, the regional GDP of Weining County has increased from 2018. The 24.343 billion yuan rose to 26.629 billion yuan, and the per capita GDP increased by 271 yuan compared with 2018. All data are developing in a good trend.

The above data effectively supports the conclusion that the relevant work carried out by Weining County in 2019 has played a certain role in the macro economy.

2.3.2. Poverty Alleviation Effectiveness

In the implementation of the poverty alleviation model of the relocation industry in Weining County: supporting industries are relatively complete, adopting the construction of poverty alleviation workshops, promoting the construction of relocation poverty alleviation industry bases, and developing "10+N" relocation employment special posts to provide employment for relocation residents. In the end, the incidence of poverty in Weining County has continued to decline (especially in 2019).

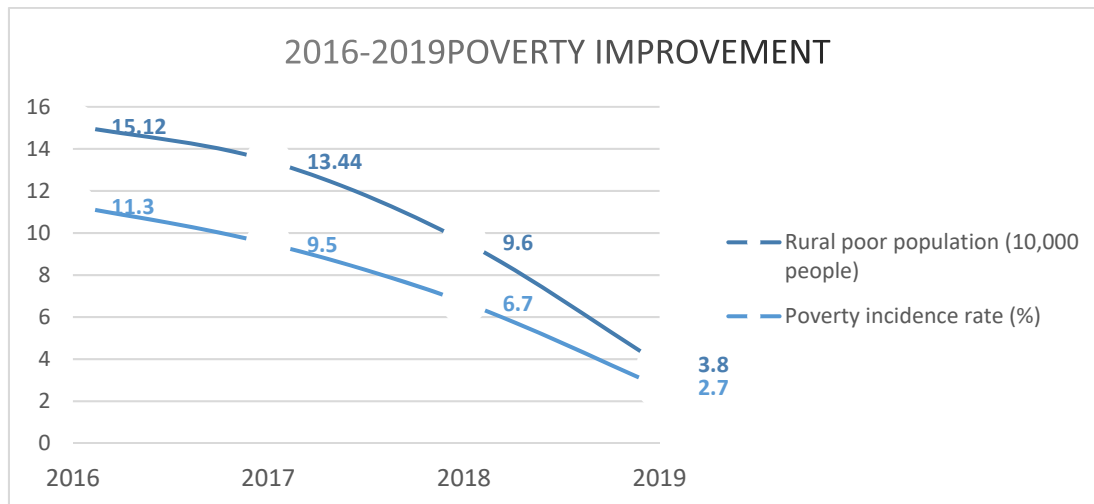


Figure 2. 2016-2019Poverty improvement

However, while solving the problem of the incidence of poverty, some of the relocated residents are being used to "organize migrant workers" to solve the employment problem, which will inevitably cause certain problems of staying behind.

2.3.3. Environmental Effects

Before relocation, most of the residents lived in the natural environment with fragile ecology and low carrying capacity. After the relocation of them, the government will clean up their remaining ancillary facilities to achieve the purpose of restoration of farming and greening. This effectively reduces the damage to the land and enables the land to meet the requirements of re-cultivation and utilization and environmental protection. Through this move, the relocation of poverty alleviation will also play a certain role in ecological restoration.

At the same time, the problem exposed is that after a large number of relocated residents have moved in, the massive increase in population and the construction of auxiliary industries in the resettlement site will also cause certain impact and damage to the environment of the relocation site.

2.3.4. Sustainable Development

Whether the migrants have sustainable livelihood ability after relocation will directly affect whether they can "stable, develop, and become rich". Weining County provides a variety of employment channels for immigrants, and economically enhances immigrants' sustainable livelihood ability. Weining County not only provides jobs, but also provides skills training for some immigrants. However, because some immigrants are difficult to absorb and use skills and knowledge, it is difficult for this training to give full play to these people.

There are also problems in the psychology of immigrants that it is difficult to integrate with the place of immigration, such as low participation in politics, little understanding of relevant policies, and low enthusiasm.

2.3.5. National Culture

Weining County is home to many ethnic minorities such as Yi, Miao, and Hui, with rich ethnic culture. In the process of poverty alleviation and relocation, it is easy to create new sparks and promote the integration and exchange of different ethnic minorities in the local area. Weining County has also actively carried out a series of ethnic songs and dances, including Weining Yi Torch Festival and Miao Huashan Festival. Activities have strengthened cultural exchanges between ethnic groups.

2.3.6. Social Effect

Regarding the social effects of the poverty alleviation model of the relocation industry in Weining County, the research team mainly inspected the four aspects of the place of relocation, namely education, medical care, living conditions, and humanistic construction. According to the team's inspection of the community resettlement sites, the supporting facilities are complete, the living environment is good, and the transportation is convenient. For the relocated residents, compared with the living environment of "one side of the water and soil cannot support the other" before the relocation, regardless of whether it is education Both the level and the quality of life can be greatly improved.

2.4. Potential Problems and Their Solutions

There are also some potential problems in the implementation of the poverty alleviation model of the relocation industry in Weining County. This article will propose solutions to these problems.

First of all, the move to organize relocation of residents in batches to work outside of the country is sure to aggravate the problem of staying behind while solving the poverty problem. Emphasis should be placed on arranging employment in the county. Immigrants with strong learning ability and high labor enthusiasm should be given specific skills to enable them to enter relevant technical positions in the county and expand the types of employment positions for immigrants.

Second, even if per capita income has risen, the proportion of non-agricultural income is still very small, and the value of the product is low. According to the relevant conclusions: non-agricultural employment is the key to increasing income. However, the non-agricultural industry in Weining County is small and most of the immigrants have low cultural level, limited relevant skills, and difficult to absorb and use related training, which makes non-agricultural employment income low and non-agricultural employment unstable.

Third, there are few professional and technical personnel, and the technical quality of the labor force is low. There are many labors in industrial bases, but there are few professional and technical personnel, which makes the bases have a low level of specialization, standardization, and technology, and low production efficiency, which affects the development of agricultural industrialization to a certain extent, and there is a large gap in technical personnel. The introduction of talents should be increased to provide technical support for the development of the base.

Fourth, some immigrants have not changed their minds after relocation. Some people are backward in thinking, such as valuing boys over girls and despising the education of girls. At the same time, there are some thoughts of idleness, leisure and work, which leads to lower motivation for work. In response to this situation, we should first persuade and educate them and popularize relevant legal knowledge; secondly, we should organize personnel to conduct targeted visits to the relevant conditions of families with backward thinking to confirm the enrollment status and work progress of young children in the family; finally, it can be strengthened The linkage of interests between the industrial base and poor households makes it a shareholder to become a shareholder and strengthen labor enthusiasm.

Fifth, after a large number of relocation residents have moved in, the massive increase in population and the construction of auxiliary industries in the resettlement sites will have a certain impact and damage to the environment of the relocation sites. As managers, we should strengthen residents' awareness of environmental protection and hygiene. Regularly check the status of businesses near the community, continuously optimize related equipment, and move toward cleaner development.

Sixth, residents of different villages and ethnic groups may be separated and contradictory, and it is difficult to get along and integrate with each other, and may form small collectives with villages and ethnic groups as the division unit, which will cause immigrants to be unable to integrate into the new environment and the social space will become more and more closed.

3. The Reproducibility of the Poverty Alleviation Model in the Real Estate Industry

3.1. Mode Operating Conditions

Faced with poverty-stricken areas lacking capital, land and other resources, the natural environment is fragile, but the labor force is abundant. The government will relocate it to areas with better living conditions and better development, establish resettlement sites and supporting facilities, provide them with good education and medical resources, and coordinate relevant land, capital, and market resources to provide jobs for them. In this process, some residents in the emigration area will have a feeling of nostalgia for their homeland or distrust the government, and relevant policies should be popularized and persuaded to obtain the cooperation of the residents.

3.2. Promotional Suggestions

(1) Make a good selection of industries based on their own development conditions. When implementing the poverty alleviation model of relocation industries, all localities should adhere to the market orientation, integrate local geographic industrial resources, regional characteristics, market prospects, and return on income, and make a good choice of industry types in accordance with local conditions.

(2) Build local product brands and broaden product sales channels. Establish a brand publicity team to strengthen brand publicity in a large-scale and systematic manner through a variety of publicity methods in old and new media. Based on its own characteristics, dig deep into product stories, consolidate product quality, create classic brands, and broaden sales channels. So as to solve the problems of scattered production, low concentration, and few sales channels in poor areas.

(3) Build a connection of interests. Reasonably combine the benefit linkage mechanism, improve the farmers' cooperative organizations, promote the distribution and sharing of benefits, and effectively improve the level of bringing poverty and benefiting the poor. Establish effective interest linkages between cooperatives and poor households, guide collective resources to become assets, and poor rural households use land contract management rights to become shareholders.

(4) Strengthen the construction of industrial technology. By increasing the introduction of talents, we will provide technical support for the development of the base, and support the upgrading of the base's standardization, specialization, and technological industry.

(5) Diversification and decentralization of industry varieties. In order to prevent the large-scale production of a single product in multiple bases from causing market saturation, sudden increase in sales difficulty, and oversupply, the production of products in each base should be standardized and diversified.

4. Conclusion and Summary

4.1. Conclusion

In order to thoroughly sort out and integrate the poverty alleviation model of ex-situ industries, this article uses four methods of literature research, empirical research, case analysis, and fieldwork to start the implementation of the model and the process of model establishment

based on Weining County, Guizhou Province. , The detailed work of various parties and other aspects of field research, clarify its theoretical fulcrum, summarize experience, and provide the depth of the poverty alleviation model of the ex-situ industry from the six directions of economic effect, poverty alleviation effect, social effect, environmental effect, sustainable development, and national culture. Analyze and explore the reproducibility of the poverty alleviation model of the relocation industry in Weining County.

The relocation industrial poverty alleviation model combined with relocation and industrial poverty alleviation has created an innovative poverty alleviation model. Complete supporting facilities including education, medical care, entertainment and education have been constructed for the resettlement sites for poverty alleviation. Through the construction of employment poverty alleviation workshops, the promotion of industries to absorb employment, the organization of migrant workers, and the development of "10+N" special posts for relocation employment, etc. This channel makes full employment arrangements for the migrants. Among them, the main channel is to build industrial bases to absorb labor, that is, industrial poverty alleviation. By combining the county's own conditions, the land, capital, and labor resources are coordinated to build a large-scale and standardized base, thereby increasing the employment rate and industrial output. The main body of the base operation is mainly composed of the government, bases, leading companies and the market. Responsibilities such as coordinating the surrounding land resources and idle labor, providing base posts for the people who are targeted for poverty alleviation and relocation, building supporting facilities, and taking the lead in finding markets.

The practice of relocation industry poverty alleviation model in Weining County has achieved certain results: it has increased the regional gross product and per capita disposable income in the macro economy, and the Engel coefficient has been sharply reduced. The use of multiple channels has led to a continuous decline in the incidence of poverty in Weining County and achieved certain poverty alleviation effects. By re-cultivating and re-greening the emigrated land, the damage to the land is effectively reduced, so that the land can meet the requirements of re-cultivation and utilization and environmental protection. Promote the integration and exchange of different local ethnic minorities. The education level and quality of life of ex-migrant immigrants have been greatly improved.

However, at the same time many potential problems have been exposed. First of all, the move to organize relocation of residents in batches to work outside of the country is sure to aggravate the problem of staying behind while solving the poverty problem. Second, even if per capita income has risen, the proportion of non-agricultural income is still very small, and the value of the product is low. Third, there are few professional and technical personnel, and the technical quality of labor is low. Fourth, some immigrants have not changed their minds after relocation. Fifth, after a large number of relocated residents have moved in, the massive increase in population and the construction of auxiliary industries in the resettlement sites will have a certain impact and damage to the environment of the relocation sites. Sixth, residents of different villages and nationalities may be separated and contradictory, and it is difficult to live in harmony and integration with each other, and may form small collectives with villages and nationalities as the division unit, which will cause immigrants to be unable to integrate into the new environment and the social space will become more and more closed.

Based on the situation in Weining County, this article gives the following recommendations for the promotion of the poverty alleviation model of ex-situ industries: Make a good choice of industries based on their own conditions. Based on its own characteristics, dig deep into product stories, consolidate product quality, create classic brands, and broaden sales channels. Strengthen the construction of industrial technology. By increasing the introduction of talents.

4.2. Innovation and Deficiencies

This article uses a combination of data analysis and field research to analyze the Weining relocation industry poverty alleviation model and promote the transformation of the entire model, which has strong practical significance. The suggestions made for this model can be applied to other regions to apply this model, covering a wide range. This article is scientific in the application of research methods. We comprehensively use a variety of research methods such as literature research method, empirical research method, case analysis method, and field investigation method. In terms of information collection, we visited various related institutions and organizations including the government, resettlement sites, and bases to ensure the scientificity, authenticity and effectiveness of the relevant information; in terms of data analysis, we conducted a survey of Weining Yi Hui and Miao Autonomous County After the implementation of the Poverty Alleviation Policy of Relocation Industry, a variety of data were compared and analyzed to ensure comprehensiveness and completeness, and to minimize accidental errors in data.

This study is time-sensitive. How to help poor areas effectively get rid of poverty? This is a question that has been explored for decades by generations. As an innovative model, the exchanging industry model has been piloted in some regions. However, how effective is the operation of this model? What are the areas for innovation and improvement? How to specialize and promote a model that is initially effective in a certain region? The research on these issues makes this article more advanced and cutting-edge.

But at the same time, due to the limitations of conditions, the local investigation time is relatively short when conducting background real-time adjustments, which cannot be called a complete investigation. If conditions permit, this article hopes to improve the background of the article in terms of the depth of field research and the coverage of questionnaire interviews.

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