

Exploration of Optimizing the Governance of Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Guangxi from the Perspective of Urban Rural Integration

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Abstract: Consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation and effectively connecting with rural revitalization is the core task of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization strategy in the new development stage. As one of the main battlefields for poverty alleviation in China, Guangxi has achieved significant results in poverty alleviation. From 2012 to 2017, a total of 7.04 million people were reduced in poverty. Post-alleviation, from 2018 to 2023, an additional 5.2 million people in Guangxi have been uplifted and sustained above the poverty line, reinforcing the region's continuous efforts in maintaining long-term poverty reduction outcomes. This impressive track record places Guangxi among the top regions in the country for sustained poverty alleviation results. Relocation is an effective poverty alleviation measure in China and a special relocation model under the transformation of urban and rural space, greatly improving the material environment of the population trapped by regional poverty. However, it also faces the social spatial restructuring of population relations and capital re-embedding. Therefore, it is urgent to explore spatial and resource layout models that are highly compatible with the development of immigrants. Urbanization resettlement of poverty alleviation immigrants is a new direction for the development of poverty alleviation immigrants in China during the poverty alleviation phase. It is an important measure to promote the organic combination of poverty alleviation, new urbanization, agricultural modernization, and ecological protection for the impoverished population. This article studies the optimization practice of poverty alleviation and relocation governance in Guangxi from the perspective of urban-rural integration.

1. Introduction

Poverty, backwardness, and imbalanced development are a phenomenon that accompanies different periods and stages of human society. Up to now, they still plague many developing countries (especially low-income countries and regions). Anti poverty has become an important challenge that humanity must face, and it is a topic of frequent concern for various social classes and economic theory circles worldwide [1]. Relocation, as an important means of poverty alleviation through development in China, is also an important way for farmers to experience gradual social changes and enter urbanization. It has to some extent promoted the population agglomeration and urbanization process in impoverished areas [2].

Since the reform and opening up, China has actively explored various ways to alleviate and eliminate poverty that are suitable for Chinese characteristics. Through more than 40 years of practice, it has successfully solved the problem of over 700 million impoverished people lifting themselves out of poverty, created a miracle in the history of human anti poverty, and contributed to the successful "China Plan" for the world's anti poverty efforts [3]. Currently, poverty remains the most severe and highly anticipated issue facing China's economic and social development. Relocation is a key poverty alleviation project in China, which aims to improve the production and living conditions of reclamation areas, expand income channels, and gradually lift relocated farmers out of poverty and become rich [4]. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, rural poverty alleviation in China has adhered to the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation immigration is the "number one project" to solve the problem of targeted poverty alleviation for rural impoverished populations in areas where

"One side of the soil cannot support one side of the people" [5]. Accompanying the comprehensive victory of poverty alleviation, consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation and effectively connecting with rural revitalization has become the core task of comprehensively promoting rural revitalization strategy in the new development stage. As a deeply impoverished area, as of the end of 2017, Guangxi still has 2.46 million rural impoverished people. The task of poverty alleviation is very difficult, and most of them are concentrated in the Dashishan district, ecologically fragile areas, or border areas, with extremely poor living conditions [6]. Guangxi has a wide range and deep level of poverty, and the task of poverty alleviation in some areas is exceptionally heavy. The urbanization rate is an important indicator of a country's development level. Compared to developed countries, there is still a significant gap in China's current urbanization rate, especially in Guangxi, where the urbanization rate is lower than the national level, which should be given sufficient attention. As a poverty alleviation policy in China for many years and a unique poverty alleviation method with Chinese characteristics since the reform and opening up, relocation through relocation has not only tested economic theory, but also condensed and effectively promoted economic theory innovation and development from the practice of relocation through relocation [7].

The relocation of poverty alleviation through relocation is closely related to urban-rural integration. The former is an important path to implement the concept of urban-rural integration development in poverty-stricken areas, while the latter can be seen as a guiding concept for enhancing the connotation of immigrant communities for relocation through relocation through relocation. Improving the urbanization rate is an effective way to expand domestic demand and the market. The essence of urbanization development is the comprehensive and universal development of economy, politics, culture, society, etc. The essence of promoting urbanization is consistent with the goal of poverty alleviation. Exploring the organic integration of the two to achieve the goal of dual management and dual benefits has significant theoretical and practical significance.

2. Mechanism Analysis of Relocation and Citizenization of Relocated Population for Poverty Alleviation

2.1. The Collaborative Operation Relationship between Relocation of Poverty Alleviation and Citizenization of Relocated Population

The coordinated development of relocation for poverty alleviation and the urbanization of the relocated population is a positive and positive interaction and influence. Through the collaboration of the two, we can promote the pace of urbanization and the level of urbanization on the basis of helping the impoverished population out of poverty [8]. As shown in Figure 1, under the leadership of the government, subsystems such as relocated population, land, culture, resettlement sites, and urbanization in the relocation system for poverty alleviation in relocation areas complement and work together with the driving force of energy flow, information flow, and logistics, as well as the assistance of science and technology, forming an organic collaborative system that can operate and develop in a good state, forming a stable and rich functional system Efficient reproduction process. The relocation system for poverty alleviation and the urbanization of relocated populations are interrelated, interconnected, and competitive. In the state of collaboration between two systems, the free energy will transfer from the output of one subsystem to the input of another subsystem. As the free energy between subsystems continues to increase, the output and input cycle repeatedly. The common characteristics between relocation for poverty alleviation and the urbanization of relocated populations indicate a close connection between the two, and can form a synergy in interactive development to achieve resonance.

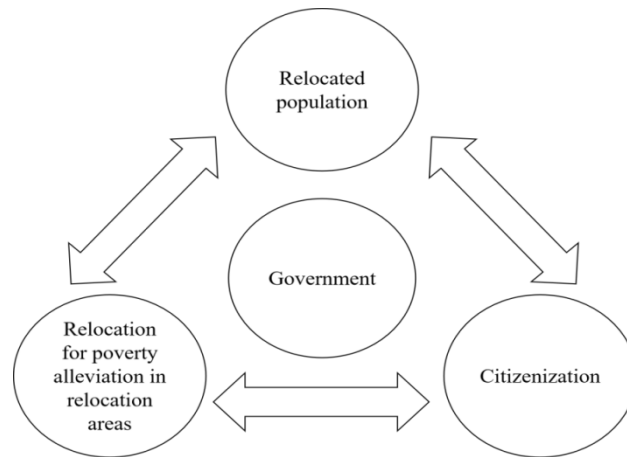


Figure 1: Collaborative development model of relocation and population citizenization for poverty alleviation in different areas

2.2. The Problems

The problem of identity and role transformation may arise when the relocated population of poverty alleviation in rural areas transforms into citizens. Most residents in the resettlement area have relocated from remote rural areas, and after entering the community, their new living environment collides with traditional rural living concepts, resulting in significant changes in the way of life, livelihood patterns, social interaction, and other aspects of the relocated impoverished households, making it difficult for them to adapt to the environment. The completeness of identity roles, clarity of role expectations, superiority of social interaction environment, and smooth transition from old roles to new roles are all important prerequisites or conditions for suburban farmers to successfully achieve citizenship [9].

The innate conditions, such as mental health, of the individual immigrants in the resettlement area directly affect their production and living standards after relocation. The biggest obstacle faced by ethnic minority areas in Guangxi in the fight against poverty is also the issue of spiritual poverty. This is manifested in the lack of strong willingness to relocate at the beginning, insufficient initiative in employment and integration into urban life after relocation, and still the thinking of "waiting, needing, and relying". Residents in resettlement areas have limited opportunities for education and generally have low cultural levels, resulting in their knowledge not keeping up with the pace of social development. There are various reasons for the spiritual poverty of the relocated population in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities in Guangxi, and the internal reasons are mainly composed of economic factors, parental cognition, and psychological factors. Before the relocation, impoverished households in rural areas lived in relatively backward environments for a long period of time, making it difficult to access modern technology. The backward production technology has led to a strong sense of small-scale farmers and a psychological reluctance to contact new things. After the relocation, they lack confidence in production and life [10].

3. The Governance Path of Urban Rural Integration Development and Immigrant Livelihood Development

3.1. The Governance Path for the Transformation and Development of the Livelihood of Urban Resettlement Immigrants

The segmentation of urban and rural areas in poverty-stricken areas, as well as the low degree of economic linkage and integration between urban and rural areas, are important reasons for the difficulties encountered in the transformation and development of the livelihood of urban resettlement immigrants. Although Guangxi is located on the border of the motherland, its rich natural resources, as well as its geographical advantages along the coast and rivers, as well as its proximity to Southeast Asian countries, can provide certain innate advantages for its economic development. Accelerating the integration and development of urban and rural areas, promoting the

linkage and integration of the three industries between urban and rural areas, has become an important direction for solving the difficulties in the transformation and development of the livelihood of urban resettlement immigrants. Guangxi is located in the subtropical region and can fully utilize its geographical advantages to vigorously develop tropical agricultural products and conduct deep processing of agricultural products. Introduce the latest technological production methods and improve the modernization of agricultural product production. At the same time, based on the actual needs of immigrant employment and development, we will adopt "order based" and "targeted" vocational skills training and entrepreneurship training to promote high-quality employment and entrepreneurship for immigrants in urban areas.

In addition, we should fully utilize the advantages of tourism resources, vigorously develop the tourism industry, and continuously increase the added value of the tourism industry, integrating ethnic elements into food, shopping, leisure, and other aspects, forming a development model with ethnic characteristics that integrates food, shopping, and leisure. The government needs to promote the implementation of land ownership policies through institutional empowerment, clarify the boundaries of land rights among village collectives, immigrants, local villagers, and other stakeholders through formal systems, and make scientific plans for the development of rural industries. Exploring poverty alleviation through asset income from urbanization resettlement, that is, urbanization resettlement immigrants participate in the development of forestry industry with land contract rights, forest rights, vacant houses and other rights or assets, as well as financial poverty alleviation funds provided by the government as shares, and receive equity dividends (as shown in Figure 2).

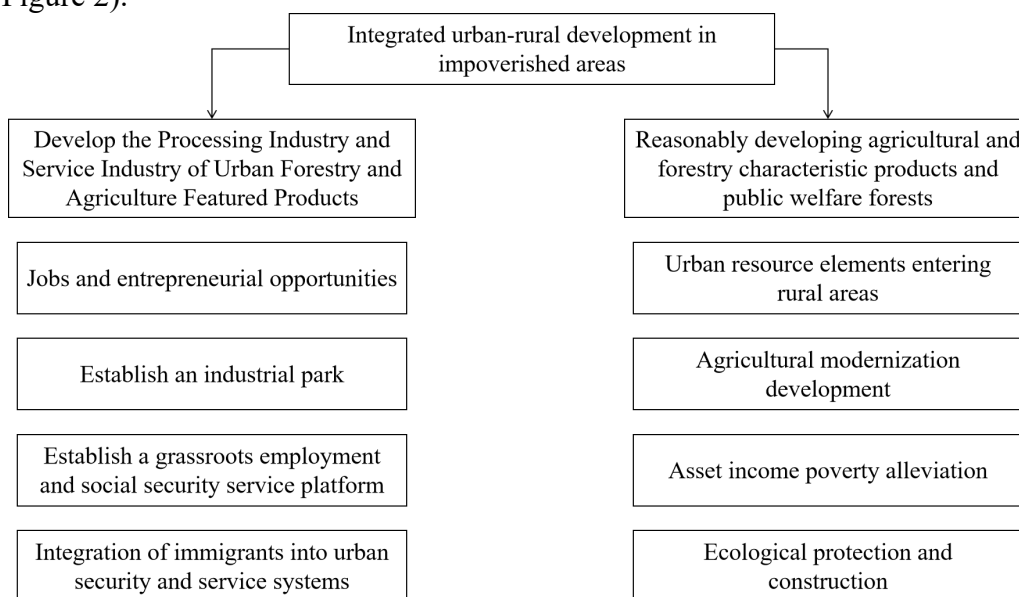


Figure 2 Governance structure for the transformation and development of livelihoods of urbanized resettlement migrants

3.2. Improve Residents' Literacy

In the subsequent development process of relocation and poverty alleviation, not only should we attach importance to industries, but also strengthen the cultivation of talents. By providing education and professional training to the relocated population who have been resettled in urbanization, they can master their skills and gradually transform from simple labor to complex labor. Education for relocated populations can improve their labor productivity, reduce necessary labor time, enhance their competitiveness in employment, and enable them to find employment faster. In response to the current situation of population outflow and rural human capital shortage caused by poverty alleviation through relocation, we actively create a "dual wheel drive" of cultivating and attracting local talents to go to the countryside, in order to empower and enhance the main body of rural construction and lay a solid human resource foundation for rural revitalization. Actively optimizing the education and teaching environment in poverty-stricken areas of Guangxi,

continuing to develop and improve the "Guangxi Talent Plan", encouraging more outstanding educators to participate in the education and poverty alleviation cause in Guangxi, providing guarantees for improving the quality of education in Guangxi, and indirectly improving the cultural quality of the entire relocated population. Establish a stable channel for the supply of community education resources. A stable resource supply is the guarantee for carrying out education in relocated communities for poverty alleviation. Therefore, it is necessary to explore and establish a government led and multi-party community education resource supply channel based on the actual needs of immigrant communities.

4. Conclusions

China has entered the comprehensive construction of a moderately prosperous society, and the relocation of poverty alleviation immigrants has multiple goals, including poverty alleviation, new urbanization, and agricultural modernization. The coordinated development of poverty alleviation relocation and the urbanization of relocated populations has multiple benefits, mainly manifested in its ability to not only strengthen poverty alleviation effectiveness, but also promote the improvement of urbanization level. The relocation of poverty alleviation through relocation has achieved the goal of "rooting out poverty" in the living environment. However, in order to truly stop poverty, it is more important to achieve "stability" and "prosperity" for immigrants after relocation. Promoting urbanization resettlement and immigration work is not only an important path for poverty-stricken areas to achieve poverty alleviation, new urbanization, agricultural modernization, and ecological protection, but also a practical choice under the prominent resource constraints in poverty-stricken areas and the decreasing surplus space for agricultural resettlement. Stimulate and mobilize the endogenous development initiative of relocated immigrants, construct a diverse and fair livelihood development strategy system, enable immigrants to truly integrate into the living and social environment of their new residence, and promote comprehensive regional development. Under the new pattern of urban-rural integration development, the accelerated development of urban economy in impoverished areas and the modernization of rural agriculture can provide positive impetus for the transformation and development of migrant livelihoods through urbanization and resettlement. This means providing strong pulling force for the transformation and development of migrant livelihoods through high-quality urban employment and entrepreneurship, and providing impetus for the transformation and development of migrant livelihoods through the modernization of rural forestry and agricultural industries and asset income poverty alleviation.

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