

# Research on the Path of Effective Connection between Consolidating the Achievements of Tackling Key Problems and Rural Revitalization

## -- Taking the Reverse "Immigration" of Labor Force as the Perspective

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### Abstract

Poverty alleviation and rural revitalization are major national strategies proposed by my country to address the problem of rural poverty and the modernization and transformation of rural society. The two major strategies have a natural fit in top-level design and grass-roots practice. However, in the new era, the internal and external environment for rural labor mobility in poverty-stricken areas has undergone fundamental changes, which poses a huge challenge to its poverty reduction effect. The phenomenon of reverse "migration" of labor is the reverse flow of population under the progressive urbanization model led by the government in the process of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics. Based on the concepts of urban-rural integration and urban-rural integration, the project has positioned the value of the phenomenon of reverse "immigration" of labor from the dimensions of Chinese-characteristic path selection for rural population transfer, the formation of new demographic dividends for rural development, and urban-rural overall planning strategies for resource sharing; in In the context of equal exchange of urban and rural resource elements, issues such as rural digital reform and agricultural supply-side structural reform, which are the practical basis for the phenomenon of reverse "immigration" of the labor force, are analyzed; based on the perspective of consolidating the results of poverty alleviation and the effective connection of rural revitalization, guiding the reverse "migration" of the labor force "Immigration" has become the main body and core force in the development of modern rural areas and an important force in the entrepreneurship of agricultural-related projects, boosting rural revitalization, effectively consolidating the great results of the fight against poverty, and promoting high-quality urban-rural integrated development. This project intends to study the current situation of rural labor mobility, analyze the practical difficulties it faces, and put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions based on macro strategies such as poverty alleviation and rural revitalization.

### Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Poverty Alleviation; Urban-rural Integration; Reverse "Migration" of Labor Force.

## 1. Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, rural labor forces have begun to transfer to cities for employment in large numbers. While improving their own economic conditions, they have also continuously promoted the development process and speed of China's urbanization. However, in the process of rapid urbanization, the gap between urban and rural areas is getting wider

and wider, and the rural population has been seriously lost. This has led to the formation of a vicious circle between labor loss and rural development. That is, the more serious the labor loss, the more difficult it is for rural areas to develop. The more difficult it is for development and rural development, the easier it is for labor to be lost. At the same time, most of the returning labor force has been working and living in cities for a long time and is unwilling to continue engaging in agricultural production activities after returning; and among the returning workers, the proportion of people with high education, high skills, high quality, and broad vision is low, which also to a certain extent, it has restricted the advancement of the rural revitalization strategy.

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at the Central Rural Work Conference: "After the victory in poverty alleviation, we must comprehensively promote rural revitalization. This is a historic shift in the focus of the 'agriculture, rural areas and farmers' work. We must resolutely safeguard the results of poverty alleviation, and do a good job in consolidating and expanding the poverty alleviation campaign." The results are effectively connected with rural revitalization." Therefore, attracting and helping the rural labor force, especially the young labor force, to return will affect the expansion and upgrading of rural industries, and is also related to the current consolidation of the success of poverty alleviation and the continued advancement of the rural revitalization strategy.

Some scholars believe that the quality of returning human capital is generally higher than that of people who have never moved to cities, and they can inject fresh blood into rural and township enterprises. Their cultural knowledge and new perspectives can enable township enterprises to innovate, view industrial upgrading and rural revitalization from a development perspective, and achieve The positive interaction between the demand side and the supply side of human capital elements further smoothes the close connection between the talent training supply and demand system and the technological innovation chain, forming a powerful driving force for high-quality innovative development. There is a lot of literature on labor mobility at home and abroad: whether it is classical economists such as Smith and Petty, or labor transfer economists and development economists such as Lewis, Schultz, or Meidel, they have conducted research in this field, and Outstanding achievements and valuable reference.

In recent years, with the continuous adjustment of our government's rural policies and the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, there has been a small peak in the return of rural labor. The academic community has also begun to pay attention to research in this field. However, existing research mainly focuses on the concept and connotation of rural revitalization. In the field of rural revitalization, the opinions raised by Chinese scholars mainly include: research on the construction and development of agricultural industry to strengthen rural areas in the context of rural revitalization, discussion on the value of Xi Jinping's ecological civilization thought leading rural revitalization and its implementation path, the logic and characteristics of rural governance from the perspective of rural revitalization, Dilemma and path analysis, research on the coupling and coordination of industrial prosperity and life affluence from the perspective of rural revitalization (and other perspectives to explore the implementation path of the rural revitalization strategy.

## 2. The Significance of Rural Revitalization

Rural revitalization is an inevitable requirement for all people to achieve common prosperity. Implementing the rural revitalization strategy will help consolidate and expand the results of poverty alleviation and improve the modernization level of agriculture and rural areas, so as to alleviate the problem of unbalanced urban and rural development in my country, thereby solidly advancing the construction of common prosperity. Implementing the rural revitalization strategy has become an important measure for my country to narrow the gap between urban

and rural areas and promote the common prosperity of urban and rural people in the new stage of development.

The return of labor force and the prosperity of rural industries are mutually reinforcing and causal. The primary task of living a prosperous life is to increase the income level of farmers, but the traditional rural industrial structure is not conducive to the completion of this task, and promoting the return of labor is one of the important ways to effectively complete the above task. However, there are currently few studies focusing on the issue of labor return in the context of rural revitalization strategies. In the context of completing the poverty alleviation goals and tasks as scheduled and building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, based on the geographical characteristics and human resource endowments of rural areas, population mobility or "immigration" relocation will be used as a breakthrough to allow more high-quality young laborers to flow back or be stationed in the countryside, and escape from The constraints of the inherent social environment and prejudice against rural areas are an alternative path to consolidate and expand the results of poverty alleviation. Adhering to the principles of market guidance, government leadership and talent voluntariness, a set of scientific and complete population mobility management mechanisms shall be formulated to actively leverage the collaborative advantages of different social departments on labor "immigration", promote population mobility in rural areas, and alleviate the problem of people in rural poverty-stricken areas. Conflict with people. Secondly, the flow of high-quality labor has a positive effect on poverty reduction in both the income and education dimensions of rural areas. Therefore, promoting and guiding the rational flow of rural labor can effectively alleviate multidimensional poverty in rural areas.

### **3. Impact of Rural Talent Transfer**

#### **3.1. Farmers' Agricultural Production Process is Weakened**

The transfer of rural talents and the outflow of rural population will lead to certain negative impacts. For example, the accumulation of the new generation of rural people will be weakened, the reserves of rural agricultural productivity will be greatly reduced, and the overall farming culture and agricultural civilization will be affected, thus affecting the revitalization of the countryside. The foundation of civilization has been damaged.

#### **3.2. People's Livelihood Conditions in Rural Areas are Restricted**

There are fewer and fewer farmers actually living in rural areas and engaged in agricultural production. The development of rural industries is less supported by the labor force, and public services such as transportation, education, and medical care are less economies of scale. The revitalization of rural industries and the improvement of people's livelihood cannot form a virtuous cycle. On the one hand, the reduction in the size and quality of the labor force has removed key elements required for the transformation and upgrading of rural industries. Industrial decline has reduced employment accommodation capacity, further triggering the transfer of rural labor to non-agricultural sectors; on the other hand, the reduction in the number of rural residents and The shortening of time destroys the spatial basis for the layout of public service facilities. Public facilities such as education, medical care, and transportation are scattered and of low quality, which affects the quality of people's livelihood and life experience. It will make farmers even more unwilling to live in rural areas, and the improvement of people's livelihood in rural areas has further lost its feasibility.

### **4. Countermeasures**

To complete the complete transfer of rural labor, it is necessary to minimize the passive return of rural labor and how to effectively utilize and maintain long-term effects after the return.

#### 4.1. Vigorously Develop New Socialist Agriculture and Create Smart Villages

Adjust the agricultural industrial structure, implement agricultural industrialization management, and further accelerate the construction of agricultural infrastructure. For the rural labor force, the land issue is their fundamental problem. Only by reforming and improving the rural land system can we promote the voluntary return of rural labor and curb its passive return. In addition, the solution of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" cannot be solved without the strong support of local government policies at all levels. We must adhere to the development goal of "intelligent digital villages", promote data sharing, continue to build smart government affairs and service platforms, and cooperate with investors. Cooperate to collect, publish, promote and share information for the establishment of township collectives for returning labor force.

#### 4.2. Tap into Rural Areas' Own Strengths and Attract Talents to Promote Rural Development

Farmers are the most important builders and participants in rural development. The strength of farmers themselves is a key part of rural development. We must build a professional team and use our own advantages to maximize the use of our hometown's own resources and exert strong material momentum. In the context of digital rural construction, talents are particularly important. First of all, we should fully tap the strength of young people studying abroad in the region, and formulate reasonable incentive policies and employment security mechanisms to ensure that the returning labor force can start their own businesses. A small number of entrepreneurs who return to their hometowns will attract more people to return to their hometowns to start businesses. On the basis of providing employment for the formerly unemployed villagers, it will attract more people who have been lost to return to their hometowns. Secondly, we should effectively use the power of public welfare to create more attention for rural areas through the role and influence of public welfare organizations. Finally, college students are encouraged to combine hot projects such as "Internet +" and "New Farmer Plan" to create entrepreneurial projects with unique characteristics of their towns and villages through new models, new tools, new technologies and new platforms.

Pay attention to the important role of labor in industrial transfer. With the rapid advancement of urban industrial upgrading in the future, more and more emerging industrial technologies such as AI intelligence, big data, Internet of Things, and cloud computing will gradually mature. In the future, these high-end and fast technologies will gradually replace the original working methods. They are familiar with local conditions and have rich experience and skills compared to the labor force that has not emigrated. These groups of people will be the most conducive to realizing rural revitalization. These groups returning to their hometowns to start businesses can not only bring new industries and services to their hometowns, but also narrow the group's source of income and consumption scope. For individuals, they can do more with limited funds. From a macro perspective, this has a profound impact on the construction of urban functions.

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