

On the Development of Rural Economy Driven by Industry under the Background of Rural Revitalization

-- Take Anhui Province as An Example

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Abstract: At present, China's key battle against poverty has won an all-round victory. In the next step, we still need to revitalize rural characteristic high-quality resources with industrial development, optimize the allocation of production factors such as land, capital and labor, improve the self-development ability of people in relatively poor areas, promote the effective connection between the achievements of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and make the foundation of poverty alleviation more stable and sustainable. Taking the rural economic development of Anhui Province as an example, this paper discusses the effectiveness and existing problems of industrial poverty alleviation in recent years, and puts forward targeted suggestions.

Keywords: Resource optimization, Rural Revitalization and economic development.

1. Introduction

Industrial poverty alleviation is a developmental poverty alleviation means based on the development of agricultural related industries in poor areas, mainly by introducing various industrial poverty alleviation projects, relying on external poverty alleviation forces, in order to increase the income of poor farmers and finally drive the development of poor areas. Industrial poverty alleviation is not only the fundamental policy to stabilize poverty alleviation, but also the key measure to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and prevent poverty return. China has won an all-round victory in the fight against poverty. The next step is to revitalize rural characteristic high-quality resources with industrial development. Optimize the allocation of land, capital, labor and other production factors, improve the self-development ability of people in relatively poor areas, and promote the effective connection between the achievements of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, so as to make the foundation for poverty alleviation more stable and sustainable.

2. Developing Industry Is the Fundamental Policy to Solve the Problem of Poverty

2.1. Developing Industry Is An Effective Means to Solve Absolute Poverty

To build a well-off society in an all-round way, we first need to solve the problem of absolute poverty, that is, to help the poor get rid of their basic living difficulties and meet their basic material needs.***A national strategy for poverty eradication. In this process, industrial poverty alleviation has always been in the most important and basic position. On the one hand, the development of industry is an effective way for small-scale peasant economy to access the big market. China's poor areas and poor people are mostly located in rural

areas. Agriculture has been the main industry for a long time. Industrial poverty alleviation is essentially market-oriented. Focus on economic benefits. Through the introduction of various industrial poverty alleviation projects, the traditional small-scale peasant economy can be connected to the large platform of market economy, revitalize the existing resources in poor areas, enhance the subjective initiative of poor people to get rid of poverty, and enable them to enjoy the benefits brought by market economy through industrial development.

On the other hand, industrial poverty alleviation runs through all links of targeted poverty alleviation. The development of many emerging industries in Anhui Province provides jobs for employment assistance and can increase wage income for poor households. The development of industries provides the most basic products for consumption poverty alleviation. All sectors of society bring operating income to poor areas by purchasing products from poor areas; The development of industry provides a guarantee for the relocation of immigrants to ensure that poor households can both move and stay; At the same time, the development of industry provides a relatively stable and long-term source of income for the poor and is an important means to prevent them from returning to poverty.

2.2. Developing Industry Is One of the Key Points to Solve Relative Poverty

The so-called relative poverty is different from absolute poverty. It is not the absolute lack of material wealth, but the poverty caused by the subjective difference of sustainable living standards between members of specific groups in the same period, different regions or different classes. In the future, China's poverty alleviation work will change from targeting absolute poverty to solving relative poverty. The causes of relative poverty are generally caused by the imbalance and insufficiency of development, including the imperfection of social security system, income distribution gap, urban-rural gap, regional gap and so on. Therefore, in

order to solve the relative poverty and leisure, in addition to solving the institutional problems and improving various guarantees, improving the income of the poor is still an important means. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to vigorously develop relevant industries, promote the income of the poor and leisure areas with the development of industries, and make every effort to do a good job in the industrial poverty alleviation, which is the fundamental strategy to get rid of poverty.

In addition, at present, China is also in the policy initial development stage of the Rural Revitalization Strategy, and the development of industry is also the due meaning of the Rural Revitalization Strategy. The strategic goal of "rich and livable countryside" is to achieve the goal of "ecological and civilized development and effective governance". In particular, developing industries in poor areas and solving the

income problem of poor households is not the ultimate goal. Developing industries is to get rid of poverty, but not limited to getting rid of poverty. Relevant departments should also consider how to develop and expand rural industrial projects, promote agricultural supply side structural reform, cultivate new economic drivers, and organically combine industrial poverty alleviation with Rural Revitalization Strategy.

3. Display and Analysis of Rural Economic Development in Anhui Province

Based on the rural economic development in Anhui Province in recent 10 years, the grain output, sowing area, development status and total output value are selected for analysis (data source: China economic network).

Table 1. 2012-2021 The total sown area and total output value of crops

index	grain yield	Total sown area of crops	Gross output value Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery
region	Anhui	Anhui	Anhui
Frequency	year	year	year
Company	10000 tons	hectares	RMB100mn
2012	3542.92	9336.3	3552.27
2013	3540.86	9364.9	3818.73
2014	3830.54	9500.18	4024.2
2015	4077.23	9598.29	4183.14
2016	3961.76	8790.1	4432.32
2017	4019.71	8726.68	4597.94
2018	4007.25	8771.11	4672.71
2019	4054	8781.96	5162.13
2020	4019.22	8817.99	5680.91
2021	4087.6	8871.96	6122.37

Over the past decade, Anhui Province has vigorously developed the rural economy under the guidance of macroeconomic policies, realized the industrial combination of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and achieved the steady growth of output value. After entering a well-off society in an all-round way, the total output value increased by more than 70% compared with a decade ago, and the grain output also increased by more than 4 million tons, laying a solid economic foundation for responding to the macro policy goal of Rural Revitalization.

4. Development Proposals

4.1. Adhere to Government Guidance

The comprehensive development of industry is inseparable from the guidance and service of the government. The government has important responsibilities in policy formulation, resource integration, education and training, business environment, infrastructure construction and poverty protection. We should follow the law of market and industrial development, adjust measures to local conditions, and select industrial projects with market prospects and expected benefits, which is the premise to ensure whether poverty alleviation projects can really obtain benefits. When choosing projects or adjusting the industrial direction, remember to follow the trend blindly, and do not replace market thinking with administrative thinking, and do not interfere with market subjects with administrative orders.

4.2. We Will Continue to Combine Long and Short Industries

In view of the slow effectiveness of poverty alleviation

industries, relevant departments should continue to adhere to the industrial poverty alleviation thinking line of "long-term industrial growth, short-term industrial effectiveness". Develop local characteristic industries in Anhui Province according to local conditions, realize the long-term effectiveness and vigorous vitality of economic development, and establish the industrial development banner of Rural Revitalization.

4.3. Seize the Development Opportunity of Science and Technology Network

Relying on the assistance of science and technology, we will enhance the "hematopoietic function" of poor households. We will promote the package of agricultural technicians to each household, popularize the practical technology needed by more farmers to each household, and "go out" and "bring in" wealth funds "through the novel logistics delivery mode of the network, so as to fully realize the combination of science and technology with the countryside and jointly create a new look of modern countryside.

5. Conclusion

Industrial poverty alleviation should be adjusted to local conditions, scientifically planned, appropriate methods should be taken according to the specific conditions of different regions, and "pulse consultation" should be carried out on the basis of full investigation and research. Only in this way can we set the plate, clarify the way, open the right prescription, and make accurate efforts, so as to achieve the point of economic development. We should focus on characteristic industries, formulate poverty alleviation

development strategies suitable for local conditions in Anhui Province, follow the principle of "agriculture is agriculture, forest is forest, animal husbandry is animal husbandry, business is business, and tourism is tourism", build characteristic industrial clusters, strengthen the deep processing of characteristic industries, and enhance the influence of characteristic industries in Anhui Province.

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