

The Development of Rural Non-characteristic Industries Helps Rural Revitalization

Yufei Cui, Ji Luo

Sichuan University of Science and engineering, Zigong, Sichuan 643000, China

Abstract

Industrial poverty alleviation is one of the important means to revitalize poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling and rural areas. In the post-poverty alleviation era, rural industrial development is still a favorable measure to ensure the achievements of poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling and keep the bottom line of large-scale return to poverty. After vigorously implementing precise poverty alleviation in China, the development of rural characteristic industries is thriving, while there is little research on rural areas without obvious characteristic industrial resources exploration. According to the analysis of the factors affecting the development of rural Non-characteristic industries, the development action vision is conceived, the action mechanism is formulated, and relevant development measures are put forward, respectively.

Keywords

Non-characteristic Industries; Industrial Development; Industrial Prosperity; Rural Revitalization.

1. Introduction

Since the implementation of rural revitalization strategy in China, industrial prosperity has always occupied the first place. For a long time, the research on industrial development in China has gone through the current academic research on industrial poverty alleviation, which has gone through the research process from developing pillar industries to leading industries and then to characteristic industries. Zhang Chunmin (2017) believes that the government should play the role of leading industries in poverty alleviation, guide and support poverty alleviation subjects such as enterprises and poverty alleviation objects such as poor farmers, and realize the endogenous growth of poverty alleviation objects [1]. Xiong Changjiang, Zhao Xianghao and Yao Juan (2019) explored the role of characteristic industries in industrial restructuring and their economic effects in poverty alleviation [2]. Zhao Xin and Liu Yan (2020) analyzed and expounded the poverty alleviation model of various characteristic industries of agriculture and animal husbandry in Kulun Banner [3]. Liu Hongyan (2021) summarized the poverty reduction logic and main experience of industrial poverty alleviation and looked forward to industrial poverty alleviation [4]. In particular, He Renwei, Zhang Haipeng and Li Lina (2021) discussed the interactive relationship between the participants of industrial poverty alleviation and their influencing factors, explained the mechanism of industrial poverty alleviation promoting rural revitalization, analyzed Non-characteristic industrial poverty alleviation cases, and summarized relevant poverty alleviation experiences and their enlightenment to rural revitalization [5]. Foreign scholars Bire K, Shepherd (2003), Minot Nicholas, Baulch Bob (2005) have explored the Long-term mechanism of poverty alleviation [6, 7], and Anderson G, Farcomeni A (2015) [8] have conducted relevant research and analysis on poverty reduction and economic benefit evaluation. Scholars' research on rural industries mostly focuses on the development process of industrial poverty alleviation [9, 10], the role of government in poverty alleviation [11], the dilemma of industrial poverty alleviation [12, 13] and the research on

countermeasures [14], and the role and significance of financing model innovation in industrial poverty alleviation [15]. At the same time, the poverty alleviation model for specific characteristic industries is also the focus of research. There are many case studies in poverty-stricken areas, and the poverty alleviation model is regional and weak in universality. There is no in-depth study and interpretation of the operation mechanism of poverty alleviation model, and there is a lack of exploration of poverty alleviation model in areas without obvious characteristics. Under the background of rural revitalization, the development of rural industry requires how fast and how well it develops, while taking into account the current situation of rural industry, that is, in the process of rural revitalization, it should be organically combined with industrial prosperity and local conditions. With the support and efforts of five stages of poverty alleviation in China [10], the development of rural industry in China has achieved remarkable results. In the process of realizing the two-way embedding of poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling achievements and rural revitalization, We should focus on the next step of rural industrial development, that is, how to realize rural revitalization from scratch without obvious characteristic industries to be tapped and utilized, so as to develop rural industries and at the same time drive farmers' employment and increase farmers' income. In the task of rural revitalization in poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling, many villages carry out blind characteristic development in order to develop characteristic industries, resulting in problems such as unprominent industrial characteristics, ineffective operation mechanism and unsustainable poverty alleviation effect. Based on the guiding ideology of "giving rural a leg up to get rural going", this paper studies and explores the promotion of sustainable development in rural areas, the realization of rural industrialization, the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, and the role and influence of Non-characteristic industries in rural areas on rural revitalization. During the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, the task of poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling in China was completed on schedule, and all the poor people in rural areas were lifted out of poverty and all the poor counties were uncapped under the current standards, thus eliminating absolute poverty and regional overall poverty. In 2021 and 2022, the No.1 Central Document proposed to comprehensively promote rural revitalization, accelerate agricultural and rural modernization, make new progress in rural revitalization and take new steps in agricultural and rural modernization. Therefore, in the post-poverty alleviation era, it is of great significance to study the development of Non-characteristic industries in rural areas for comprehensively promoting rural revitalization and accelerating the realization of agricultural and rural modernization.

2. The Factors Affecting the Development of Rural Non-characteristic Industries

2.1. Non-characteristic Industries have Insufficient Flow

Non-characteristic industries are destined to suffer difficulties at the beginning of their development. First of all, in terms of industrial exploration, It is difficult for Non-characteristic industries to play the signboard of characteristic industries, Under the background of vigorously developing rural characteristic industries in China, For areas without obvious characteristic excavation, there is no first opportunity in policy. As a result, a large number of "fake, inferior and virtual" characteristic industry brands have been born in some places for the development of characteristic industries, which has caused negative consumption experience for the development of rural industries and the creation of characteristic industries, and seriously affected the development trend of characteristic industries. Secondly, in absorbing investment, Non-characteristic industries have no market appeal and are not attractive to speculative investors. Under the current market economic system, the market virtually controls the flow of funds, and Non-characteristic industries cannot generate a large flow, so they cannot

attract investors' attention. Furthermore, in terms of development trend, due to the lack of market attraction, the scale of Non-characteristic industries is difficult to expand, and the accumulation of funds is limited, which can not meet the huge demand of industrial upgrading for capital chain. Compared with the advantages of characteristic industries in policy, capital and flow, the development of Non-characteristic industries is very limited.

Another reason for the insufficient market flow of Non-characteristic industries is that the market is full of similar products, Homogenization is serious. Due to the lack of regional resources, it is impossible to take the road of specialization, run by market forces, and unable to take the road of branding. In addition, its own flow is insufficient and its ability to absorb capital is weak, which makes it difficult to support the development path of building scale. Therefore, compared with rural areas with characteristics or high-quality resources, how to build Non-characteristic industries in rural areas without obvious characteristics and high-quality resources is a problem to be solved in the next step of rural development.

2.2. Shortage of Skilled Workers in Rural Areas

Rural areas are the main source of personnel outflow. In 2021, there were 171.72 million rural migrant workers in China, and the number of rural personnel who stayed in the local area to engage in non-agricultural industries was 120.79 million (Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on National Economic and Social Development in 2021), Compared with the rural population of 498.35 million in China in that year, about 58.69% of the rural people were lost, and most of the rural people were young and middle-aged laborers, while most of those who stayed in rural areas were children, women and the elderly, which undoubtedly meant "cooking with rice without clever women" for the development of rural industries that needed young and strong laborers. At the same time, the rural population has a low level of education, and the development of industries requires a large number of people with certain labor skills, especially Non-characteristic industries, which may be "grafted" industries from outside. Local workers have no work experience at all and need training before they can participate in labor. Even the locally transplanted industries are difficult to work in the transplanted enterprises compared with those who are generally not well educated in the left-behind rural areas, which leads to the shortage of skilled labor in the development of industries in rural areas.

On the one hand, the lack of skilled workers in rural areas is the outflow of personnel, on the other hand, it is difficult to attract talents [16]. Compared with cities, rural areas can only meet the basic living needs of foreign talents, but cannot provide a higher level of living needs: advanced medical conditions, high-quality educational resources, higher development space, etc. Besides, employment, salary, household registration, housing, etc. are all practical problems faced by foreign talents taking root in rural areas and engaging in industrial development. Under the action of "push-pull" [17], a large number of rural laborers have flowed out, and it is difficult to attract foreign talents due to the influence of rural factors, resulting in a huge gap in rural skilled workers.

2.3. Contradictions of Interests among the Three Parties Involved

Government, enterprises and rural areas, as the tripartite participants in industrial development, have various contradictions in their interests. (A) between the government and enterprises. In the process of attracting investment, the government tends to absorb enterprises with certain capital to develop. The government does not need to invest in building factories and sheds, but can provide infrastructure to meet the demand. However, when considering the production cost, enterprises prefer the government to build a good factory building, and enterprises only need to station instruments and equipment. The resulting deviation from each other will lay hidden dangers for future cooperation and development at the beginning of cooperation. (B) between enterprises and rural areas. There are differences

between enterprises and rural areas in the pursuit of interests. Enterprises pursue higher profits in the process of operation. Once there are large-scale losses in the process of production and operation, enterprises will evade social responsibility, follow the market logic, and make the decision of divestment and give up continuing development. Rural areas always play a vulnerable group in the whole production and operation activities, and make great concessions to improve the living environment, improve rural economic growth and develop rural industries. When faced with the escape of enterprises, rural areas can only be forced to bear the mess of industrial development failure. Because the interests of the three parties are difficult to adjust, it is very difficult to start the development of rural Non-characteristic industries. (C) Between the government and the countryside. There is a conflict of interest in action feedback between the government as the leader of industry introduction and the rural areas which passively bear the development of industry. In order to comply with the policy requirements of developing rural industries, the government actively promotes the introduction of foreign enterprises in rural areas. However, due to the weak infrastructure construction in rural areas, short-term industries are often introduced, and farmers who need to participate invest a lot of labor. However, this kind of industry is strongly affected by market fluctuations. Once it encounters market risks, industrial projects aiming at increasing income cannot pay farmers' labor force or even capital investment in equal amount due to market influence. The direct economic losses caused by this will seriously hit the enthusiasm of rural farmers in undertaking the introduction of industries by the government.

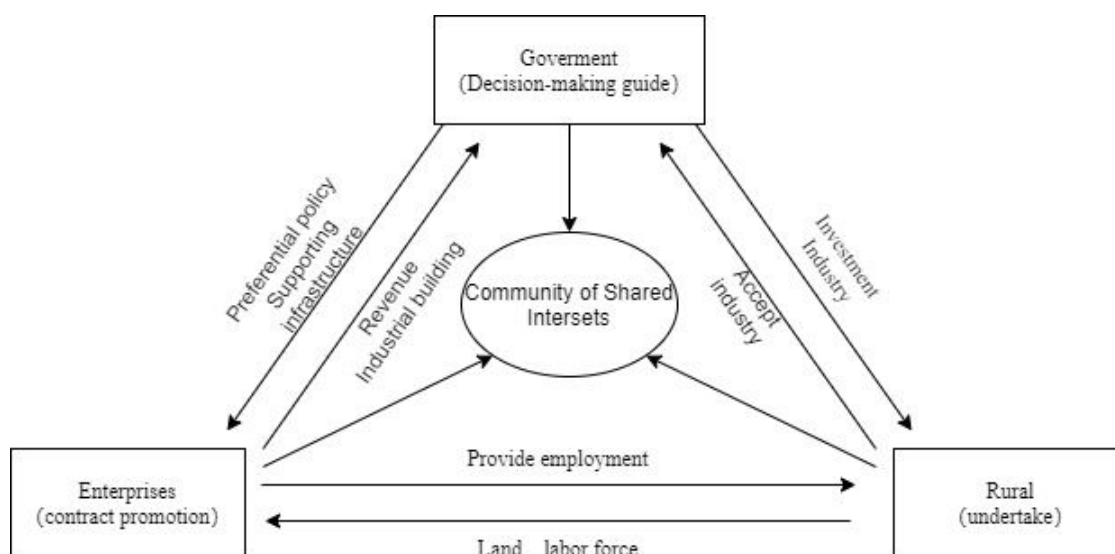


Figure 1. Interests among the three parties

3. The Vision and Mechanism of Non-characteristic Industry Development Action

3.1. Promote the Rise and Development of Industries and Stimulate the Vitality of Production

In the early stage of the development of Non-characteristic industries, through cooperating with surrounding leading enterprises or obtaining professional support from scientific research institutes, the rapid development of Non-characteristic industries in the region will be driven in the early stage, and overtaking in corners will be realized according to mature management, experience of advanced development mode and support of scientific and technological forces. In the process of development, Non-characteristic industries need to pay

attention to the integration of regional resources, join hands with leading enterprises, drive farmers to participate, and enhance the sustainable driving force of development. Through the overall utilization of resources, we can promote the scientific and rational development within the industry, brand as soon as possible, gain market recognition and popularity, and gradually radiate to the surrounding areas in the process of local development, so as to achieve radiation effects and large-scale benefits.

The core essence of rural revitalization and industrial prosperity is the coordinated integration of various industries to build industrial development. What it requires is the extension of industrial chain, industrial integration and the expansion of industrial functions [18], while the creation of Non-characteristic industries plays its own role in promoting rural industrial development in three aspects. In the extension of industrial chain, Non-characteristic industries must extend the industrial chain, create added value, control costs in all links, gain price advantages and seize market space. In the process of industrial integration, Non-characteristic industries include not only planting, but also the integration of rural secondary industry, cultural industry, tourism industry, service industry and other industries, so as to achieve multi-pronged industrial synergy. In the expansion of industrial functions, efforts should be made to explore the production functions of products, ecological functions, living functions, cultural functions and educational functions of agriculture [18].

3.2. Build a Benefit Linkage Mechanism to Promote Long-term Development

In the development of rural industries, all parties involved need to build a benefit linkage mechanism to achieve a mutually beneficial and Win-win situation, prevent the imbalance of interests of one party, and ensure the stability and far-reaching of the interest community. Reasonable interest linkage helps to hold hands with each other towards the same goal of rural industry prosperity while restraining the right to speak. Under this framework, the government, as the leader, obtains regional industrial development, builds a support point for economic growth, and keeps the bottom line of returning to poverty without scale; As the driving force of industrial development, enterprises gain the inclination of policies, the reduction of production costs and the development of markets; Rural areas, as the undertakers of industrial landing, improve the production and living environment, improve rural infrastructure construction, accelerate the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and promote the realization of rural revitalization.

The interest linkage mechanism between enterprises and rural areas cannot be limited to traditional transaction pricing and cooperative dividends [19], and innovative interest linkage methods are a key link in Non-characteristic industries. Under the traditional transaction pricing interest linkage mode, the cooperative relationship between the two parties is strongly affected by market price fluctuations. When the market transaction price is higher than the transaction pricing agreed by both parties, the resulting interest gap will hit the enthusiasm of rural participation; When the market transaction price is lower than the transaction price, the economic loss of enterprises will dampen the development momentum. The adoption of cooperative dividends requires rural areas to provide land or labor and other factors of production. However, in rural areas with relatively backward economic development level, due to the multiple effects of farmers' low educational level and love for soil [20], and the lack of skilled workers in rural areas, the effect of cooperative dividends in rural areas is often lower than expected.

3.3. Improve the Corresponding Supporting Facilities and Build an Efficient System

However, for industrial development, perfect supporting work of infrastructure construction is a prerequisite. If Non-characteristic industries want to occupy a place in industrial

development, they must work hard on supporting facilities and make them characteristic. Non-characteristic industries are committed to creating a large-scale industrial form, so the allocation and distribution of various infrastructures should be fully considered when building infrastructure. First of all, in terms of road hardening, there must be a road for driving, so as to ensure that large transport vehicles can travel unimpeded within the industry. Secondly, the circuit construction should be considered from the existing basis to avoid waste of resources and save production costs. Furthermore, in the plant site selection, we should fully consider the dual elements of land rent and market, and choose a place that not only saves land rent cost, but also is close to the market and has convenient transportation.

The corresponding supporting facilities are not only perfect in hardware, but also need to be strengthened in software. Break through the policy blocking points of the government and enterprises, clarify the pain points of the participants in the interests, and solve the key points of tripartite cooperation. In the process of cooperation, the government constantly formulates policies to adapt to development requirements, enterprises should pay attention to farmers' collective opinions in operation and management, and rural areas should also provide institutional arrangements for reasonable requirements put forward by enterprises in the process of undertaking.

3.4. Decision-making Guidance Mechanism According to Local Conditions

As the main body participating in industrial development, the government holds the right to speak in the development of rural industries in the region. Therefore, the government should make decision-making guidance for the development of regional Non-characteristic industries according to the current situation of regional industrial development, industrial layout and resource conditions, and according to the time, place and market. When developing rural regional industries, local governments should proceed from the overall situation, not blindly follow the trend and seek characteristics, and Non-characteristic industries can also develop with characteristics. In the vast rural areas, it is obviously not in line with the objective law of social development to strive to tap characteristic industries even though the industrial development itself is difficult. The government should realize that "stones from other mountains" will also be acclimatized, and avoid "taking doctrine" in the decision-making and guidance process of developing rural industries.

3.5. Reasonable and Effective Contract Promotion Mechanism

In the development of Non-characteristic industries, Enterprises and rural areas, as other subjects of participation, Both parties should formulate cooperation contracts under the framework of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation initiated by government entities, Participating enterprises and rural areas bearing the development of Non-characteristic industries shall specify cooperation matters according to the signed contracts, To promote the development of rural Non-characteristic industries, all the problems and contradictions encountered by both parties in the process of cooperation should be negotiated according to the contract, which can greatly avoid enterprises from evading their responsibilities and avoiding unilateral divestment when industrial development encounters bottlenecks. At the same time, the contract promotion mechanism can also effectively restrain the rural areas carrying the development of Non-characteristic industries and the farmers participating in labor, Rural areas provide corresponding land to build factories according to the contract, and employed farmers can also obtain corresponding remuneration reasonably through the contract. Therefore, in the process of cooperation, rural areas, farmers and enterprises reach a cooperative and employment relationship, and labor problems are solved by law.

3.6. Carrier Undertaking Mechanism of Mutual Assistance and Win-win

The development of rural Non-characteristic industries should always adhere to the business philosophy of mutual assistance and Win-win between enterprises and rural areas. Enterprises should have "Long-term" development consciousness and thinking in industrial development. On the one hand, they should be responsible for the rural areas undertaking industrial development, and strive to develop Non-characteristic industries while protecting green mountains and green mountains, so as to achieve sustainable and green development, and it is strictly forbidden to fish with exhaustion. On the other hand, enterprises should be responsible for farmers who participate in working labor, and should not have problems in salary. Farmers have a significant sensitivity to the conversion of labor economic benefits. Once the enterprise defaults on farmers' wages, farmers will affect the development of enterprises in the opposite direction, and there will be problems such as slacking, substandard quality of raw products, and a large number of farmers leaving enterprises. In the process of participation, rural areas should mobilize regional resources to ensure the development of Non-characteristic industries of enterprises, and the resulting economic benefits will drive the increase of farmers' income, the improvement of residents' living conditions and the rise of rural collective economy.

4. The Development Measures of Non-characteristic Industries

4.1. Accurately Select Cooperative Industries and Projects

The choice of Non-characteristic industries needs to accurately grasp local resources, have a clear understanding of rural resources in the region, and choose industrial projects that are suitable for local development laws and have vitality to introduce. The key to the Long-term development of Non-characteristic industries lies in whether the choice of industries and projects has market prospects, whether it can drive market flow and meet the market demand for this industry. Nowadays, people are increasingly improving their requirements for quality of life, and the quality of products produced by enterprises and user experience are the basis of consumer effect. In the case of market weakness in Non-characteristic industries, accurate selection of cooperative industries and projects plays a vital role in the subsequent development.

Industrial development is the focus and foundation for realizing other goals of rural revitalization, but in turn, the development degree of other dimensions will also limit and affect the conditions of industrial development [21]. In the choice of Non-characteristic industries, we should take green development as the primary goal, adhere to green development and uphold the concept of "two mountains". Decision makers should realize that the implementation of industrial development, whether it is characteristic industry or Non-characteristic industry, should take ecological protection as the criterion and promote rural revitalization as the goal. If the economic growth is achieved at the expense of rural living environment, we should resolutely resist it.

4.2. Adapt to Regional Development and Improve Industrial Adaptability

Although the creation of Non-characteristic industries is not limited to the region, the Non-characteristic industries developed in different regions are still affected by regional differences. We can't ask the planting industry in the south to be still applicable in the north, and we can't force the plants affected by climate, altitude, water and heat conditions to be universally applicable. The Non-characteristic industries we want to build should be those built in rural areas without obvious characteristic resources, which are "grafted" by industries with remarkable characteristics and good development at home and abroad. Non-characteristic industries are relative to characteristic industries, that is, Non-characteristic industries here may be local characteristic industries elsewhere, but this does not mean that Non-characteristic

industries here are backward than characteristic industries elsewhere. For example, Zigong City, Sichuan Province, as the "hometown of dinosaurs", can't keep up with the dinosaur cultural tourism industry in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province. As Zigong City with dinosaur fossil excavation, its dinosaur cultural tourism as a regional characteristic industry is not as good as Changzhou City without dinosaur fossil excavation.

The sustainability of industrial development model should be considered while building Non-characteristic industries, which is reflected in the stage of industrial selection. The introduction of industries should fully consider the geographical environment characteristics, personnel quality, traffic conditions and other indicators of the rural areas bearing industries, so as to avoid "acclimatization" of undertaking industries. In the stage of industrial development, the reproducibility of the development model of Non-characteristic industries cannot be ignored [22], and the establishment of inter-regional partnership is a potential solution. In the later stage of the development model of Non-characteristic industries, management progress, skill iteration and industrial upgrading should be carried out with the changes of the market. No model is omnipotent, and it should be continuously improved and perfected in the development process to meet the characteristics of rural areas and adapt to the development requirements of Non-characteristic industries.

4.3. Give Full Play to the Role of Market Players and Promote the Development Model of Non-characteristic Industries

To promote the promotion of Non-characteristic industries by the market, it is necessary to build local Non-characteristic industries, improve market influence, and lead to learning and imitation of similar geographical resources and environment outside the region, so as to expand the linkage development of development models and gradually improve the development model of Non-characteristic industries. As a participant different from the government, enterprises and rural subjects, the market plays an important role in promoting industrial development. When the market recognizes this kind of development model, it will attract a large amount of investment and flow, which will drive the development of rural industries, accelerate the process of agricultural and rural modernization and promote the pace of rural revitalization.

When the market promotes the development model of Non-characteristic industries, it will inadvertently concentrate capital, talents and other resources to rural areas in the process of allocating resources. The sinking of capital will benefit the marketization process of rural industries, promote the entry of social forces, integrate regional resources and drive the vitality of regional development. The introduction of talents is conducive to improving the overall level of rural labor force, carrying out vocational education in rural areas, improving the quality of rural labor force through education and training, and guiding rural labor force to flow to higher-level industries [23], so as to meet the practical needs of rural undertaking industries.

Acknowledgments

Supported by The Innovation Fund of Postgraduate, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering (No. y2021121).

References

- [1] Zhang Chunmin. Political economy analysis of government role in industrial poverty alleviation% J Yunnan Social Sciences [J]. 2017, (06): 39-44.
- [2] Xiong Changjiang, Zhao Xianghao, Yao Juan. Study on the economic effect of poverty alleviation by characteristic industries in border poverty-stricken counties-taking seabuckthorn industry in

- Aheqi County as an example% J China's agricultural resources and regionalization [J]. 2019, 40 (11): 243-9.
- [3] Zhao Xin, Liu Yan. Poverty alleviation model and experience of agriculture and animal husbandry characteristic industries in Kulun Banner, Inner Mongolia% J agricultural economy [J]. 2020, (09): 21-2.
- [4] Liu Hongyan. Poverty reduction logic and practical path of China's industrial poverty alleviation% J Journal of Tsinghua University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition) [J]. 2021, 36 (01): 156-67 +205.
- [5] He Renwei, Zhang Haipeng, Li Lina. < Poverty alleviation model of Non-characteristic industries and its enlightenment to rural revitalization _ He Renwei. pdf > [J]. Desert of China, 2021.
- [6] BIRD K, SHEPHERD A. Livelihoods and Chronic Poverty in Semi-Arid Zimbabwe [J]. World Development, 2003, 31 (3): 591-610.
- [7] MINOT N, BAULCH B. Spatial patterns of money in Vietnam and their implications for policy [J]. Food Policy, 2005, 30 (5-6): 461-75.
- [8] ANDERSON G, FARCOMENI A, PITTAU M G, et al. A new approach to measurement and studying the characters of class membership: Examining overt, inequalities and polarization in urban China [J]. Journal of Economics, 2016, 191 (2): 348-59.
- [9] Guo Junhua, Lu Jingyu. < Mode Choice and Path of Rural Revitalization Promoted by Industrial Prosperity _ Guo Junhua. pdf > [J]. Journal of Northwest University (Social Science Edition), 2021.
- [10] Liu Mingyue, Feng Xiaolong, Leng Ganxiao, Qiu Huanguang. < From Industrial Poverty Alleviation to Industrial Prosperity: Constraints and Mode Choice _ Liu Mingyue. pdf > [J]. Agricultural Economic Issues, 2021.
- [11] YAO H, FU J. Analysis of Smooth Implementation of Industry Poverty Allergy Consulting Government Supervision [J]. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2021, 2021.
- [12] Chen En. Why is industrial poverty alleviation easy to fail? --Analysis of structural dilemma based on empowerment of poor households% J Journal of Northwest A&F University (Social Science Edition) [J]. 2019, 19 (04): 87-95.
- [13] Xu Hanze, Li Xiaoyun. Practical Dilemma of Rural Industrial Poverty Alleviation under the Background of Accurate Poverty Alleviation--Investigation on the Industrial Poverty Alleviation Project in Licun, North China% J Journal of Northwest A&F University (Social Science Edition) [J]. 2017, 17 (01): 9-16.
- [14] He Linbo, Li Wei. Risk dilemma and countermeasures of industrial precision poverty alleviation% J macroeconomic management [J]. 2019, (12): 24-30.
- [15] Xu Xiang, Liu Ersi. Research on Innovation of Financing Model for Industrial Poverty Alleviation% J Economic Horizon [J]. 2011, (07): 85-8.
- [16] Mi Jiti Hader, Yangmei. Realistic dilemma and improvement strategy of rural industrial integration development% J agricultural economy [J]. 2022, (01): 55-7.
- [17] Gan Lianjun, Wang Junhui. Using "push-pull" model to analyze the environmental factors of agricultural labor migration% J productivity [J]. 2007, (06): 23-4 +59.
- [18] QIZHEN Z. The village industry in the background of rural revitalization--A social exploration of industrial prosper [J]. China Agricultural University Journal of Social Sciences Edition, 2018, 35 (03): 89-95.
- [19] Peng Xinyu. Benefit mechanism of agricultural service scale operation-analysis from the perspective of industrial organization% J agricultural economic problems [J]. 2019, (09): 74-84.
- [20] Hu Yanling, Li Lihong, Ren Ning, et al. Study on Influencing Factors of Rural Land Transfer Willingness in Poor Mountainous Areas Based on Binary Logistic Model--Survey Sample from Poor Mountainous Counties in Hebei Province% J China's Agricultural Resources and Zoning [J]. 2018, 39 (07): 137-43 +211.
- [21] Wang Chunguang, Shan Liqing. "Small Farmer Situation" and National Dilemma in Rural Industrial Development--Sociological Analysis Based on Industrial Poverty Alleviation Practice in a Poor

- Village in Western China% J Journal of China Agricultural University (Social Science Edition) [J]. 2018, 35 (03): 38-47.
- [22] FENG N, WEI F, ZHANG K, et al. Innovating Rural Tourism Targeting Poverty Alleviation through a Multi-Industries Integration Network: the Case of Zhuanshui Village, Anhui Province, China [J]. Sustainability, 2018, 10 (7).
- [23] CUI YUFEI L J. Empirical research on reasonable distribution of employment structure and industrial structure in Sichuan province under rural revitalization [J]. J Anhui Agric Sci, 2022.