Rural Revitalization Strategy against the Background of Rural Labor Transfer and Poverty Reduction Effect Research

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Abstract—**This article is select that the depth of poverty and poverty intensity are larger in Guizhou province to establish and improve rural labor transfer employment relationship with the rural poverty. Explore a new direction to poverty alleviation and evolution with the new type of urbanization. In this study, we select that nationality area in Guizhou province as the sample, using that the multivariate regression analysis method to rural labor transfer in Guizhou and poverty reduction effect which has carried on the empirical test. The results suggest that: (1) Poverty reduction of rural labor transfer effect statistically significant, industrial structure, agricultural labor productivity, capital intensity and education level index that such as poverty reduction effect is obvious; (2)Urban and rural residents' income gap widening is not conducive to poverty reduction. Finally, the article need to some suggestion: (1) We need to strive to improve the urbanization of the rural population transfer policy fit, (2) To improve the mountain a new urbanization industrial employment support ability, (3) To improve the comprehensive development of the rural population transfer ability. In this paper, the main innovation was that: (1)Select industrial city of Guizhou province as a case which has certain representativeness; (2) The mechanism of the effect of transferring rural labor force for poverty reduction are analyzed.**

Keywords—rural labor force transfer; mechanism analysis; poverty reduction effect; Guizhou Province

I. INTRODUCTION

We implement the strategy of rejuvenating the country, which is with a Xi Jinping gas the core of the CPC central committee on the party and national business globally, and making new deployment for the work in the "three rural", and put forward new requirements. What rural labor force transfer to cities and non-agricultural employment is that the dual social structure transformation inevitable phenomenon in developing countries, and it also the current advance of urbanization and new rural revitalization of the coordinated development of the key. Current studies of rural labor transfer and poverty reduction effect of the system analysis results are not much, and pay more attention to national macro level, with

economic developed area, less study of ethnic minority areas, it needs to further explore and perfect. Guizhou province is located in the typical karst landform areas, which it a typical multiracial province, and the largest poverty, apparent return rate is the most poverty, poverty, poverty the most provinces, and it crucial for poverty alleviation in China area, demonstration area and the battle zone. In 2016, poverty reduction to pick a hat 6 counties in Guizhou, 1.21 million folks out of poverty population, but the poverty rate which is as high as 10.8%, rural poverty population of 3.7776 million folks, accounting for 19.03% of the rural population. Total employment of 19.8372 million folks, including the primary industry professionals 11.3687 million people, accounting for 57.31% of total employment. At the same time, June 1, 2015, Guizhou cancelled agricultural and non-agricultural household register, unified registration for residents registered endless residence, so as to create more for the rural population transfer conditions. Research results to rural revitalization and similar regional background of national minority poverty reduction effectively combine to provide decision-making reference.

II. STUDY DESIGN

A. Variable measurement

1) Be explained variable

The level of poverty. Regional poverty governance mainly embodies in poverty reduction effect, which namely the regional effect of poor governance and poverty is relatively low, and vice versa. At present, the academic circle of "poverty" measure high attention, the current academic circles commonly used poverty measure have population, poverty gap and FGT poverty index in three, but still has not reached a consensus standard of measure. Therefore, we should refer to Duan Zhongxian etc's research results [1], the number of subsistence allowances for urban and rural residents to identify poor. Use "poverty=(number of safeguard of townsman lowest life + rural dweller lowest life to ensure the number)/at the end of the resident population indicators to measure regional poverty, expressed in PK.

2) Explanatory variables

Rural labor transfer.Rural labor transfer are mainly on the transfer and long-distance transfer two modes. Therefore, we should refer to Liu Huake etc's research results [2], with "the number of rural labor transfer = number of rural practitioners - rural primary industry personnel, and degree of agricultural labor transfer = (number of rural workers - the country's first industry personnel number)/country staff number" indicators to measure regional level of rural labor transfer, expressed in NZ.

3) Control variables

The industrial structure. Therefore, we should refer to Hongyeying's research results[3], this paper, the industrial structure "= (the second industry output value + the tertiary industry output value)/regional GDP" indicators to measure regional industrial structure, expressed in CY.

Agricultural labor productivity. Therefore, we should refer to Liu Huake etc's research results [4], "agricultural labor productivity = (total power of agricultural machinery/country first industry employs" indicators to measure regional agricultural labor productivity, expressed in NS.

Urban and rural residents' income gap. Therefore, we should refer to Wang Ruipeng's research results [5], using tal index to measure the income gap of residents in urban and rural by T.

Capital intensity. Therefore, we should refer to Chen Binkai's research results[6], touse of "capital intensity = at the end of the whole society fixed investment to complete the forehead/resident population" indicators to measure regional capital intensity, expressed in ZB.

The education level.Residents' education level are the main indicators to measure human capital status, and by the higher education level, the opportunity of obtain employment more, improve agricultural labor transfer opportunities, increase the opportunity of non-agricultural income also increases accordingly, thus to poverty reduction [7].Therefore, this paper selected the average of the fixed number of year of the education as an indicator to measure the level of education, expressed in JY.

B. The construction of a model

Based on the above analysis, the model is a multiple regression equation:

$$Povertyi,t=f(Labortransi,t,Xi,t)+\varepsilon i,t \cdots (1)$$

Among them, I said area, t said one year;Povertyi, t represent regional poverty, with PK said;Labortransi, t is the transfer of agricultural labor force degree, expressed in NZ;Xi, t is the other control variables that influence poverty, e, I, t is random error interference item.

C. The data source

This article selects which the Guizhou province in 2000-2016 is poverty as explained variable, namely choose population index to measure, expressed in PK.Variables are:

NZ, degree of agricultural labor transfer (%), CY - industrial structure (%), NS, agricultural labor productivity (kw/person), T (%) of urban and rural residents income gap, ZB - capital intensity (RMB one hundred million/person), JY - indices such as education level (year). Above index selecting the data are from Guizhou statistical yearbook (2001-2017), and other statistical data published by the department of.Therefore, detailed and reliable data source, the results of hypothesis test also has high reliability and validity.

III. AGRICULTURAL LABOR FORCE TRANSFER AND POOR GOVERNANCE EMPIRICALLY

Based on the statistical yearbook (2001-2017) in Guizhou statistical data as the foundation, using the formula (1), to the agricultural labor transfer multiple regression model to simulate with poverty reduction, the results are shown in table 1. Through the model simulation test results in table 1, the DW, F and correction R^2 value judgement, variable is passed the test of significance, the DW value shows that whether there is a sequence between the variables of the model since the related problems; By the R^2 value F and calibration can be further analysis, the simulation of the model is effective on the whole. On this basis, the simulation results of the model II and III is invalid, the main is a variable exists autocorrelation, so can not consider.

A. The influence of rural labor transfer to poor governance analysis

According to the model I, because of this simulation is mainly based on rural labor transfer and poverty reduction of the relationship between two variables, so you don't have to consider the variable since the related problems. I known, the model of agricultural labor force transfer and poverty reduction are negative correlation, the rural labor transfer effect on poverty is negative, and significant under 10% level. That is to say, rural labor transfer to provide opportunities for farmers to get higher income, especially engaged in the production efficiency higher employment, increases the farmers' non-agricultural income, is conducive to poverty reduction. At the same time, according to Guizhou province statistical yearbook data can prove it, per capita net income of farmers in Guizhou in 2000 from 1374.16 yuan to 8090 yuan in 2016, the total non-farm income of farmers per capita net income of the corresponding increased from 36.09% to 74.82%.

B. The influence of control variables to poor governance analysis

According to the models VII inspection result shows that the DW = 2.63, F = 103.31, correction R^2 =0.97 indicators such as judgment, all variables are passed the test of significance, the DW value shows that the model does not exist between the variables of autocorrelation sequence problem;The F and correction R^2 value further shows that the simulation of the model is effective on the whole.Therefore, control variables on poverty reduction simulation is effective, but also in line with expectations hypothesis, the variables are shown in TABLE I.

TABLE 1 ESTIMATES OF POVERTY REDUCTION EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR FORCE AND TEST RESULTS

Variable	Model I	Model II	Model III	Model V	Model VI	Model VII
C	0.132*** (4.54)	0.009 (0.26)	-0.74** (-2.53)	0.14 (0.27)	-0.007*(-2.036)	0.07 (1.57)
NZ	-0.076* (-2.04)	-0.18 (-0.62)	-0.42 (1.23)	-0.74* (-2.214)	-0.614** (-2.43)	-0.57***(-3.52)
CY	——	——	——	-1.89** (4.53)	-2.58** (2.57)	-0.71*** (5.37)
NS	——	-0.069*** (4.14)	-0.042 (-0.92)	-0.118* (2.58)	-0.025** (2.570)	-0.120***(3.32)
TR	——	——	——	——	1.05*** (-3.29)	1.226*** (-5.92)
ZB	——	——	——	——	——	-0.067*** (-4.15)
JY	——	——	-0.120** (2.57)	-0.139* (-2.16)	-0.112** (-2.307)	-0.069* (-2.15)
R2	0.62	0.64	0.71	0.89	0.94	0.97
F	4.17	12.92	14.28	31.94	48.72	103.31
DW	0.29	0.37	0.36	1.91	2.75	2.63

Note: * under the confidence level of 10%,** statistically significant at the 5% level, *** significant at 1% level. Numeric representation of the variables in the () t test value to estimate the coefficient, Be explained variable for poverty.

1)The level of industrial structure and poverty reduction are negative correlation relationship. Namely, the higher the level of industrial structure, the third industry is more developed, especially in food, clothing, domestic industries such as greater demand for labor, thus further promoting rural labor transfer, especially since June 2015 in Guizhou province cancelled agricultural and non-agricultural residence registration system policy, more promoted the level of rural labor transfer, then increase the non-agricultural income of farmers.

2) Agricultural labor productivity and poverty reduction are negative correlation relationship. Under 1% significance level, Guizhou agricultural labor productivity improve farmers' poverty reduction. Further analysis shows that the improvement of agricultural labor productivity is to raise the yield of labor productivity, increasing the farmers' agricultural income and non-agricultural income. At the same time, the improvement of agricultural labor productivity also suggests that the demand for labor force to reduce, prompting agricultural labor force transferring to non-agricultural sectors, and also increases the chances of access to higher income, that will also reduce the likelihood of poverty.

3)Urban and rural residents income gap and poverty reduction were positively correlated. Namely under 1% significance level, which is not conducive to the widening gap between urban and rural income poverty reduction, namely the more the greater the income gap between urban and rural areas is bad for farmers' poverty reduction. Further analysis shows that urban residents income is higher than rural residents income, if the income gap between urban and rural areas is larger, then explain the main reason is the farmers' income is low, because of the farmers' income is low, may lead to its accept the education and skills training, etc. Opportunity is limited, and it could force farmers more tend to rely on manual labor or simple agricultural production activity to obtain income, which income compensation level of non-agricultural income is relatively much lower, to some extent, also hard to meet the demand of farmers' basic life, its significantly increased the likelihood of falling into poverty, also go against poverty.

4)Capital intensity and negatively related to reduce poverty. Is under 1% significance level, the higher the capital intensity, the more conducive to poverty reduction. High capital intensity shows that the whole society fixed asset investment is higher, the higher level of its economic dynamism, capital deepening, and the corresponding demand for Labour will increase, thus promotes the transfer of agricultural labor force, thus increased the farmers' non-agricultural income, therefore, is conducive to poverty reduction.

5)Negative correlation between level of education and poverty reduction. Namely under 1% significance level, level of education will promote poverty reduction. Further, by the higher education level, the opportunity of obtain employment more, improve agricultural labor transfer opportunities, increase the opportunity of non-agricultural income also increases accordingly, thus to poverty reduction.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The results showed that the agricultural labor force transfer is beneficial to the rural poverty reduction. In precision of poverty engines into the ways of village, deep poverty, especially the peasants poverty in ethnic minority areas is to overcome the difficulty, poverty alleviation and development and explore new direction of fusion propulsion of urbanization. Against the background of vigorously implement the strategy of rejuvenating the country, how to out of poverty and rural revitalization of the effective combination is the current problems need to be thinking, adjust the industrial structure, narrow the gap between the income of urban and rural residents, improve the relationship between urban and rural areas is the focus of policy.

B. Policy suggestion

1) Strive to improve the urbanization of the rural population transfer policy fit.Promote transfer of rural urbanization of population policies fit, which is the realization

of the key links of the new urbanization. Therefore, we need to set out to do the policy guarantee mechanism, to provide basic public services, social integration will fit and agricultural transfer of population. A is a residence permit as the carrier, are tied to set up a sound and fixed number of year of the living conditions of basic public service mechanism, further promote rural migrant population in cities and towns can really "roots", at the same time improve population flow information management system. Hook "the second is based on" people, "fill with people," town of transfer payment funds and absorbing rural population transfer in quantity by linking financial share system. Three is to improve the rural migrant workers and their families of trailing demand-oriented the compulsory education of basic endowment insurance, basic medical insurance, and help the basic public services such as employment services and employment.Last is reasonable to guide agricultural transfer of Population to participate in the party, a group of organizations, social organizations, etc., orderly participation in politics, and so on;Led by the civil affairs departments, professional social work institutions as the carrier of the special support activities, namely to provide agricultural transfer of population and employment support services, improve the capacity to promote transfer of agricultural population, the social integration of floating population.

*2) To improve the mountain a new urbanization industrial employment support ability.*Promote mountain of new urbanization industry employment support ability, create degrees outside conditions for agricultural transfer of population.Therefore, which it is necessary to build a modern industrial system to absorb employment, promote the innovation in the traditional industry upgrade service industry to increase employment and promote employment, develop life relying on emerging industries expand employment. One is that the construction of modern town industrial system to absorb employment.Developing mountainous region characteristic industry economy, coordination to promote small and medium-sized enterprise development, promote enterprise innovation ability construction, uphold the "ecological industry, ecological" and the 123 industrial convergence development support mountain new characteristic of urbanization development path, thus expand mountain town industry absorb new employability.The second is to promote the innovation in the traditional industry upgrade to promote employment.Undertake the eastern and coastal labour-intensive, shift deep processing industry, actively guide labor-intensive industries to the surrounding areas of gradient, absorb agricultural transfer of employment;At the same time, strengthen the "five card" (liquor, tobacco, tea, pharmaceutical, specialty) characteristics, with emphasis on light industry, thereby stimulating employment. Third, the development of life service industry to increase employment.The key advances the strategy of "public entrepreneurship, peoples innovation", focusing on development of domestic, pension, culture, trade and business service industry, such as life provide jobs. Fourth, relying on emerging industries expand employment.With the model of "Internet +", vigorously foster with big data as the leading characteristic of Guizhou minorities and mountain culture tourism, mining "tourist town" and "rural culture" of market value, to create "colorful Guizhou wind mountain park,

province" brand, expand employment, increase the assets of the rural residents income and wage income.

*3) Strive to improve the comprehensive development of the rural population transfer ability.*To effectively improve the ability of the development of the rural population transfer, need to improve the transfer rural labor skill training, on-the-job training and so on special education. First, expand rural migrant population groups, such as free accept labor skills and pre-service education training, advice by county as the unit as a whole the labor skills upgrading training, such as the masons, the painters, the cook, sewing and other short-term skill training, in carrying out labor skills training will also be in the labor laws and regulations, the respect such as human rights knowledge popularization, and to training eligible labor department at the county level shall promote the employment and self-employment, the combination of departments at the county level at the same time to improve propaganda on the relevant employment information release. Second, step up the development of modern vocational education, the innovation of vocational education training for poverty alleviation "1 1 person three year plan of action" and "the rain plan", funding poor families children, orphans and disabled children.At the same time, intensify the building of vocational colleges, the full implementation of secondary vocational education free tuition policy, cultivate a new generation of industrial workers.State and county (city) use of the existing vocational colleges, technical schools and vocational training institutions, listing or set up the transfer of rural labor force training base, and in view of young adults in rural areas, migrant workers and migrant workers returning home business skills training and the government subsidized vocational training, improve the competency of agricultural labor force employment opportunities in a town. Third, to strengthen mountain specialty agricultural enterprises and rural small micro enterprise, promote poor areas farmers into modern industrial workers.More folk cultural tourism, ecological tourism, rural tourism development efforts, we will vigorously support to speed up the development of tourism in minority region and intensive cultivation measures, happy farm and high-quality goods picking garden, etc., to develop the rural services, increase farmers' income.

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