Protection and Development of Minority Characteristic Villages in the Context of Rural Revitalization—Take Guizhou Province as an Example

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Abstract

With the strategy of rural revitalization, this strategy is not only beneficial to the development of traditional villages, but also an opportunity for the development of the backward minority villages. Based on this, the evaluation indexes for the protection and development of minority villages in Guizhou are structured, scored by experts, and analyzed by AHP-Integrated Fuzzy Evaluation Method, the overall evaluation grade is "good", but the socio-economic level is low and needs to be improved. In this way, we propose to strengthen the development goals of "three rural areas" according to local conditions, improve the income of rural residents and develop the characteristic economy, further improve and continuously promote the construction of "village community unity", coordinate the relationship between protection and development, and achieve comprehensive and synergistic development in two dimensions.

Keywords

AHP-Comprehensive Fuzzy Evaluation, Minority Characteristic Villages, Rural Revitalization

1. Introduction

In October 2017, General Secretary Xi proposed the rural revitalization strategy in the report of the 19th National Congress, and the report pointed out that the "three rural areas" must always be addressed as the top priority of the whole Party and the rural revitalization strategy must be implemented. Since the implementation of the "rural revitalization" strategy, China has been making steady progress in the construction of existing rural areas under the "rural revitalization strategy". Since the implementation of the "rural revitalization" strategy, the existing construction of China has been steadily advancing with fruitful results. In the environment of vigorously developing rural revitalization, the rural construction of minority villages needs to take more into account the protection and development of villages, and support the comprehensive and sustainable development of minority areas in conjunction with the rural revitalization strategy. Since the implementation of the 12th Five-Year Plan, the National People's Committee has named 1, 652 "Villages with Ethnic Characteristics in China", of which 312 are in Guizhou Province, accounting for 19% of the total number of Villages with Ethnic Characteristics in the country. Guizhou Province not only has a large number of minority villages, but also has multiple resources in ethnic culture, ecological environment and tourism resources.

How to develop the economy of ethnic minority regions and at the same time do a good job of protecting ethnic minority villages is an urgent problem to be solved and studied at present. Regarding to explore how the two can
develop synergistically and the effective integration of rural revitalization and minority characteristic villages and other related issues, many scholars have studied them. Through the coupling analysis, Shuanli and Jinxin (2022) found that there is a close coupling relationship between rural revitalization and construction of characteristic villages. Although the two are closely related, there are still many problems in the process of integration and development. For example, (Qin Tong, 2022) the study found that the awareness of village preservation, cultural continuity, cultural tourism, and the development of minority villages in the construction process of village preservation and development (Liu A-Li, 2021) cultural tourism (Li Zhong-bin & LIU A-li, 2016) cultural tourism (Shi Quanyong, 2011) cultural ecology. The problems such as awareness of village preservation, cultural continuity, cultural tourism, lodging tourism, cultural ecology, etc., need to be more integrated development by combining our policy guidance with regional conditions. The scope of ethnic minority villages involves a large number of provinces, including (Wang Luqiao & Yin Qun, 2021) (Wang Jiayu & Zhan Zhifeng, 2019) (Jin Jing, 2020) Yunnan, (Zhao Yingxue, 2020) Guangdong, (Zhang, Tang, & Ye, 2020) (Zhao, Liu, & Huang, 2018) (Hong Zhijian & Li Qiyu, 2020) Sichuan, (Tang Yanjun, 2020) Guangxi, (Wang Jiayu & Zhang Zhifeng, 2019) Xinjiang. There are related studies in Yunnan, Guangdong, Sichuan, Guangxi, Xinjiang and other places. Guizhou is a multi-ethnic minority province with the largest number of minority villages, and (Chen Hongsheng, 2022) Guizhou's Qiannan (Wang Min, 2022) Guizhou, Anshun and (Tang Qin, 2020) Guiyang Studies on villages with minority characteristics have all been covered. The rural revitalization strategy brings excellent opportunities for rural development in the post-poverty alleviation era, and it is necessary to protect the traditional culture, folk customs and natural resources of the villages while developing them. At present, Guizhou is facing an unprecedented good opportunity for development, and gradually promoting social and economic development, especially promoting the development of minority regions in Guizhou, is a key task. Guizhou is a province where ethnic minorities gather, and there are many ethnic minority villages. The residential style, customs, ecological environment and festivals of ethnic minority villages all focus on the diversity of ethnic groups in ethnic minority areas. The inheritance and protection of ethnic culture in Guizhou's minority characteristic villages are relatively complete, and these villages are the embodiment of the characteristics of ethnic culture inheritance carriers, and Guizhou has created an excellent platform for the development of ethnic regions and minorities. Based on this, the study on the development and protection of Guizhou's minority characteristic villages is especially important in the context of rural revitalization strategy.

2. Overview of the case site

In 2014 and 2017, the National People's Committee named and listed two batches of 1,057 "Chinese Minority Villages", and Guizhou's minority villages were selected. The number of villages in Guizhou province ranks first in China. Guizhou is a multi-ethnic province, with 56 ethnic groups in the province, including 18 ethnic groups living in the country. There are 3 autonomous prefectures, 11 autonomous counties and 192 ethnic townships in the province. There are many minority villages in Guizhou, and as of 2022, the list of Chinese minority characteristic villages in Guizhou province is recorded in five batches of 1,328 (provincial) and three batches of 312 (national).

The study selected Tartar Cave Community in Dandu Street, Wanshan District, Guojiawan Village in Yayu County, Huashan Village in Huashan Miao Village, Xiangyuqing County, Wanggang Village in Xinbao Township, Wudang District, Guiyang City, and Nanjiang Buyi Miao Township in Kaiyang County, Guiyang City as case sites. The above areas contain provincial and national level minority characteristic villages. At present, the above five villages are actively promoting the protection and development of minority characteristic villages in an orderly manner, which is a reference and reference for studying the protection and development of minority groups in Guizhou Province.

3. Research methods and data sources

3.1 Research Methodology

The study used the hierarchical analysis method proposed by T.L. Saaty in the early 1970s. The index weights were determined by establishing the index system hierarchy and scoring by experts. However, since hierarchical analysis has certain one-sided evaluation problems, it is combined with comprehensive fuzzy evaluation method of pooled analysis. Combining the two methods to construct the evaluation model can effectively solve the problem of determining the weight of the evaluation of the protection and development of minority villages in Guizhou and the fuzziness in the process of empirical research, which makes the research results more scientific and persuasive.

3.2 Data sources

The questionnaires were distributed to staff, teachers, and experts in the field who scored the questionnaires. A
total of 15 questionnaires were sent, 15 were collected, 15 were valid, and the efficiency of the questionnaire was 100%.

4. Indicator system construction

Indicators were selected from the "14th Five-Year Plan for the Protection and Development of Villages with Ethnic Characteristics in Guizhou Province", the "Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) " and related literature (Yan Li & Jin Xin, 2022; Xie Xin & Zhang Aili, 2022) as the reference basis for the selection of indicators. The content of indicators involves rural revitalization and the protection and development of villages with minority characteristics. There are three levels of indicators in the indicator evaluation system, including infrastructure construction, socio-economics, and ethnic characteristics protection as the first-level indicators totaling 4, transportation convenience, network information, and income degree as the second-level indicators totaling 10, and 26 third-level indicators such as road hardening rate, passenger transportation usually rate, and road network density (Table 1).

Table 1. Evaluation index system for the protection and development of minority villages in Guizhou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target layer</th>
<th>Tier 1 Indicators</th>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
<th>Tertiary indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Development (B1)</td>
<td>Convenience of transportation (C1)</td>
<td>(D1) Road hardening rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D2) Usual rate of passenger transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network Information (C2)</td>
<td>(D3) Road network density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income level (C3)</td>
<td>(D4) Signal strength high and low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic (B2)</td>
<td>Economic Development (C4)</td>
<td>(D5) Network coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D6) Per capita income of rural residents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Featured Dwellings (C5)</td>
<td>(D7) Ratio of income disparity between urban and rural residents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D8) Contribution rate of special economic development</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D9) &quot;Village and community integration&quot; construction rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D10) Degree of integrity of traditional dwellings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D11) Awareness of building conservation among villagers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of national characteristics (B3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethnic Culture (C6)</td>
<td>(D12) Traditional architectural features of residential buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D13) Historic Site Preservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D14) Rate of transmission of non-traditional culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D15) National cultural values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D16) Density of cultural activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D17) Strong ethnic folklore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local conditions (C7)</td>
<td>(D18) Complete folklore festival</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D19) Rich in ethnic specialties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farming Culture (C8)</td>
<td>(D20) Integrity of farming culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D21) Degree of integration of farming culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Governance (C9)</td>
<td>(D22) Village sewage and garbage disposal rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D23) Greening penetration rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D24) Ecological condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(D25) Tap water penetration rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Living conditions (C10)</td>
<td>(D26) Rate of beautification of the front and back of the house and yard of farm households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Guizhou Minority Characteristic Village Brigade Protection Evaluation Analysis

5.1 Establishing a hierarchical model

When establishing the hierarchical structure model, a factor is set as the uppermost layer as the Objective layer, the middle as the Criterion layer, which can have one or several layers, and the lowest layer as the Plan layer (Figure 1), and the hierarchical structure model is determined by combining the Guizhou minority characteristic village protection and development evaluation index system (Table 2).

![Figure 1. Hierarchy model diagram.](attachment:image.png)

5.2 Build judgment matrix

After establishing the evaluation indicators, they are scored in the questionnaire of the scale method of (Table 2) 1-9. The value of $a_{ij}$ indicates the ratio of the importance of factor i to factor j.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale $a_{ij}$</th>
<th>Definition and description of two factors compared with each other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Factor i is as important as factor j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Factor i is slightly more important than factor j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Factor i is more important than factor j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Factor i is very important than factor j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Factor i is definitely more important than factor j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 4, 6, 8</td>
<td>denotes the middle value of the above adjacent judgments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$a_{ij}$ indicates the importance of factor i relative to factor j, $a_{ij} = 1$, $a_{ji} = 1/a_{ij}$

The pairwise judgment matrix (Equation 1) for different layers is constructed by experts' two-by-two comparison of evaluation indicators in each layer of the questionnaire.

$$ A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} $$

where $a_{ij} > 0; a_{ji} = 1/a_{ij}; a_{ii} = 1$, and finally a consistency check was performed.

5.3 Judgment matrix consistency test

Taking the paired judgment matrix of one layer of evaluation indexes of one of the experts as an example, the
consistency index is calculated, \( CR = CI / RI \), where \( CR \) is the consistency ratio; \( RI \) is the standard value of the look-up table; \( CI = (\lambda_{\text{max}} - n) / n - 1 \) is the maximum characteristic root of the matrix, and if \( CR < 0.1 \), the judgment matrix passes the consistency test. Using 15 experts' scores on the evaluation of the protection and development of minority characteristic villages in Guizhou as the basis of evaluation, the calculation process is as follows after two-by-two comparison of the index factors:

Based on the judgment matrix to find the eigenvector of this matrix \( \overline{W} \) (Equation 2), the square root method is used to calculate the importance \( \overline{W} \), which is calculated as follows:

Matrix \( A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/4 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 1/2 & 1/6 & 1 & 4 \\ 1/7 & 1/7 & 1/4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

\[
\overline{W} = \left( \prod_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} \right)^{1/n} \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots n
\]

have to \( w_1 = 1.3678 \quad w_2 = 3.6002 \quad w_3 = 0.7598 \quad w_4 = 0.2673 \)

The (Equation 2) feature vector is normalized \( W \) and calculated as follows (Equation 3):

\[
W_i = \frac{w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i} \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots n
\]

have to \( W_1 = 0.2282 \quad W_2 = 0.6005 \quad W_3 = 0.1267 \quad W_4 = 0.0446 \)

Based on (Equation 4), the maximum eigenvalue of the judgment matrix is calculated.

\[
\lambda_{\text{max}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{A W_i}{n W_i} \quad \text{where} \ i = 1, 2, \ldots n
\]

\[
\frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 4 \\
\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 7 \\
\frac{1}{7} \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 7 \\
\frac{1}{7} \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 7
\]

\[
AW = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/4 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 1/2 & 1/6 & 1 & 4 \\ 1/7 & 1/7 & 1/4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

We got \( \lambda_{\text{max}} = 4.2264 \), based on the formula \( CI = \frac{\lambda_{\text{max}} - n}{n-1} \), we can calculate \( CI = 0.0755 \), \( RI = 0.89 \), \( CR = \frac{CI}{RI} = 0.0848 < 0.1 \), so the judgment matrix passed the one-time test. Similarly, the evaluation results of other levels are obtained in this way.

5.4 Determine the weight of evaluation indexes by hierarchical analysis

After calculation, it can be obtained that the consistency of all experts is less than 0.1, which has satisfactory consistency. The weights of these 15 experts were arithmetically averaged to obtain the final weight results, as shown in (Table 3).

5.5 Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation analysis

5.5.1 Determining the set of evaluation factors

The set of evaluation factors is determined according to the following formula (Equation 5)

\[
U = \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m\} \\
\ldots \\
U_1 = \{u_{i1}, u_{i2}, \ldots, u_{iy}\}
\]
## Table 3. Weights of each index for the evaluation of the protection and development of minority characteristic villages in Guizhou Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target layer</th>
<th>Tier I Indicators</th>
<th>Secondary indicators</th>
<th>Combined weights</th>
<th>Tertiary indicators</th>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Combined weights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(B1) 0.2351</td>
<td>(C1) 0.7003</td>
<td>0.1647</td>
<td>(D1)</td>
<td>0.4143</td>
<td>0.0682</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C2) 0.2997</td>
<td>0.0705</td>
<td>(D2)</td>
<td>0.3115</td>
<td>0.0513</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C3) 0.4096</td>
<td>0.1154</td>
<td>(D3)</td>
<td>0.2741</td>
<td>0.0451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B2) 0.2817</td>
<td>(C4) 0.5904</td>
<td>0.1663</td>
<td>(D4)</td>
<td>0.3462</td>
<td>0.0244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C5) 0.2943</td>
<td>0.0901</td>
<td>(D5)</td>
<td>0.6538</td>
<td>0.0461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C6) 0.3436</td>
<td>0.1052</td>
<td>(D6)</td>
<td>0.6252</td>
<td>0.0721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B3) 0.3062</td>
<td>(C7) 0.2423</td>
<td>0.0742</td>
<td>(D7)</td>
<td>0.3748</td>
<td>0.0432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C8) 0.1198</td>
<td>0.0367</td>
<td>(D8)</td>
<td>0.6076</td>
<td>0.1011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C9) 0.5918</td>
<td>0.1048</td>
<td>(D9)</td>
<td>0.3924</td>
<td>0.0653</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B4) 0.1770</td>
<td>(C10) 0.4082</td>
<td>0.0723</td>
<td>(D10)</td>
<td>0.3694</td>
<td>0.0333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.5.2 Determining the rating of the rubric

In order to make the evaluation results more scientific, objective and accurate, a unified and standardized evaluation standard is needed. According to the degree of protection and development of minority characteristic villages in Guizhou province, the rubric is set, and five rating standards are used, \( V = \{ V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5 \} = \{ \text{very high, very high, relatively high, average, not too high} \} \), to determine the corresponding score of the rating. The five alternative sets correspond to 100, 80, 60, 40 and 20 points, respectively. To determine the rating of the rubric using (Equation 6):

\[
V = \{ u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m \} 
\]

### 5.5.3 Evaluation of indicators

The process of evaluating a factor and determining its degree of affiliation is called single-factor fuzzy evaluation. A comprehensive single-factor fuzzy evaluation yields a fuzzy relationship matrix \( R \). Take the evaluation matrix of 15 experts on transportation accessibility C1-D as an example, i.e. (Equation 7):
After obtaining the fuzzy relationship matrix $R$ and the weight set $W$, a suitable synthesis operator is selected to synthesize them into the result vector $B$, which is used to represent the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation results of each evaluation object. That is (Equation 8):

$$B = W \cdot R = (w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_n) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1n} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & \cdots & r_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_{m1} & r_{m2} & \cdots & r_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n)$$

(8)

Analysis of the results of the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation was carried out and the following results were obtained through (Equation 8);

$$B_{C1-D} = W_{C1-D} \ast R_{C1-D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4143 & 0.3115 & 0.2741 & 0.20 & 0.20 \\ 0.20 & 0.33 & 0.27 & 0.00 & 0.20 \\ 0.07 & 0.40 & 0.27 & 0.27 & 0.00 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1105 & 0.3377 & 0.3425 & 0.2120 & 0.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly other evaluation results are so obtained. The evaluation vectors of combined B1-C, B2-C, B3-C, B4-C are the evaluation matrix of A-B.

$$R_{A-B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1438 & 0.2827 & 0.3869 & 0.1874 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0552 & 0.1300 & 0.3858 & 0.3566 & 0.0700 \\ 0.2129 & 0.1935 & 0.3644 & 0.2325 & 0.0000 \\ 0.2072 & 0.2142 & 0.3620 & 0.2051 & 0.0103 \end{bmatrix}$$

The weights of each indicator for A-B are:

$$ABW = (0.2351 0.2817 0.3062 0.1770)$$

The evaluation vectors of A-B are:

$$B_{A-B} = W_{A-B} \ast R_{A-B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1438 & 0.2827 & 0.3869 & 0.1874 & 0.0000 \\ 0.0552 & 0.1300 & 0.3858 & 0.3566 & 0.0700 \\ 0.2129 & 0.1935 & 0.3644 & 0.2325 & 0.0000 \\ 0.2072 & 0.2142 & 0.3620 & 0.2051 & 0.0103 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1512 & 0.2002 & 0.3753 & 0.2520 & 0.0215 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_{A-B} = 0.1512 \ast 100 + 0.2002 \ast 80 + 0.3753 \ast 60 + 0.2520 \ast 40 + 0.0215 \ast 20 = 64.164$$

Through the AHP-comprehensive fuzzy evaluation method, the overall rating of the evaluation of the protection and development of the five minority characteristic villages in Danxu Street Tarbut-pok-dong Community, Wanshan District, Guizhou Province, Guojiawan Village, Yao County, Yuyu Township, Huashan Village, Huashan Miao Village, Xiangyuqing County, Wanggang Village, Xinhao Township, Wudang District, Guiyang City, and Nanning Buyi Miao Township, Kaiyang County, Guiyang City was calculated to be 64.164%, which is in "Better". According to the above steps to calculate the evaluation of each level, the results show that the score is lower than 60 points are the degree of income (C3), economic development (C4), socio-economic (B2) evaluation level be-
between the second and third level, the rating is relatively low needs to be improved.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the study and analysis show that the protection and development of the above five minority characteristic villages in Guizhou Province need further improvement and enhancement, and the overall rating level is in the middle to upper level, and the lower rating level is concentrated in the socio-economic (B2). Therefore, in order to better promote the development of minority regions in Guizhou under the background of rural revitalization, enhance the competitiveness of villages in ethnic areas, and comprehensively improve the protection and development of minority characteristic villages in Guizhou Province, the following suggestions are put forward.

6.1 Strengthen the "three agricultural" development goals according to local conditions

In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, we will do a good job of developing the "three agricultural" industries in the region according to local conditions and set regional development goals. We will integrate agriculture, rural areas and farmers better, seeking development in protection and inheritance, and finding positioning in development. The villages with minority characteristics in Guizhou have unique natural and humanistic resource advantages, and agriculture, rural areas and farmers are both the embodiment of the original ecology and the advantage of industrial development. With the geographical environment, natural and humanistic advantages, to develop ecological tourism, rural ethnic tourism, agricultural study tourism, etc., so as to drive local economic development. At the same time to protect the traditional agriculture of the village, the agricultural development into a large-scale industry, so that the "Qian goods" out of the mountains, all over the world.

6.2 Improve the income of rural residents and develop special economy

There is still a certain gap between the income of rural residents relative to that of urban residents, especially in ethnic minority areas this gap is still large. Improving farmers' income is still the key to rural revitalization and the development of minority villages. We should focus on building a development concept of "passive enhancement" to "active pulling", introducing more training into ethnic villages, changing the mindset and deepening the interpretation of policies. The local government is the "leader" and the "ferryman", regularly conducting research and investigation on the villages, providing timely and effective guidance on the protection and development of special villages, promoting the construction of villages, and also supervising the protection of villages.

The development of characteristic economy is still an important breakthrough for Guizhou's ethnic minority characteristic villages. Seize the characteristic industries, characteristic products and characteristic scenery in ethnic areas and effectively integrate them with the current market needs, develop the characteristic industrial economy belonging to ethnic minority characteristic villages in ethnic areas, effectively integrate primary, secondary and tertiary industries, and create a characteristic ethnic village industrial brand belonging to Guizhou.

6.3 Further improve and continuously promote the construction of "village and community integration"

Guizhou has rich and excellent experience in the work of "village community unity", and will continue to promote this experience to drive the sustainable development of villages with minority characteristics. The "village community unity" is a way to bring into play the advantages of the leadership of the village party organization, to pull the initiative of the villagers, and to drive the collective development of the village. The "village community unity" reflects the advantages of village collectives and integrates the advantages of all parties, so as to better revitalize industry, talents, culture, organization and ecology, and focus on each focus point to build a beautiful village together. We will promote the construction of "village community unity" with reasonable operation mechanism, benefit farmers with perfect benefit distribution mechanism, drive the collective with accumulated experience sharing, and attract investment with good business environment. By continuously improving and promoting the construction of "village and community unity", we will stimulate the vitality of Guizhou's villages with ethnic characteristics, achieve the development of villages with ethnic characteristics, and realize the rural revitalization of villages with ethnic characteristics.

6.4 Coordinate the two relationships between conservation and development to achieve comprehensive and synergistic development in two dimensions

"The silver mountain of gold is the green mountain of water", and protection and development can co-exist in di-
alectical unity. The original human and natural resources such as ethnic culture, special dwellings and customs of the minority villages in Guizhou are "green", and the development of ecological "green" is an important part of high-quality development. The development of ecological green industry, ecological tourism industry, ecological culture industry, etc. is an important part of high quality development. At the same time, the development of ecological green industry, ecological tourism industry, ecological culture industry, etc. promotes high quality development of villages in ethnic areas, strips them from traditional development, replaces the old with the new, and allows protection and development to coexist, so that villages with ethnic minority characteristics in Guizhou Province can develop sustainably under the strategy of rural revitalization.

References


