



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Characteristics, Advantages, Challenges and Suggestions of  
Modernization of Qiandongnan Prefecture in Guizhou Province in  
China**

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**ABSTRACT**

Chinese modernization has gradually become a global “hot topic” in the 2020s, but in terms of the theoretical construction and practical exploration of the modernization of ethnic minorities’ residential areas of China, there are still many problems to be “cold thinking”. As a concentrated area of ethnic minorities in China, Qiandongnan Prefecture has a unique natural ecological environment, diverse ethnic subjects, and diverse cultural types. Therefore, its modernization development path is obviously different from that of other regions. It is found that its modernization is characterized by a low degree of urbanization and industrialization, harmonious coexistence of multi-ethnic groups, large differences in the development level of various internal regions, coexistence of modernization commonness and local characteristics. Additionally, it faces many challenges, such as low urbanization rate of population, lack of resilience of economic development and large income gap between urban and rural residents. In the process of future modernization, not only adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China but also adhere to the concept that clear waters and green mountains are as good as mountains of gold and silver and the developmental ideas of people centered. In addition to strengthen policy input, urban and rural border planning, and the transformation of superior resources and to promote the high-quality development of China’s ethnic minorities areas. This paper is an attempt to investigate the challenges and response of modernization in Guizhou province with a valuable able suggestion to improve the infrastructure.

**KEYWORDS** Qiandongnan, Guizhou Province, Modernization, Characteristics, Advantages, Challenges, Suggestions

**Introduction**

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the long-term united efforts of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, China has not only successfully solved the problem of food and clothing for its huge population but also accomplished the arduous task of eradicating “absolute poverty”. To some extent, this has laid a solid foundation for the top-level design and overall promotion of Chinese modernization. Due to China’s vast territory and huge population, the regional differences are significant. As a result, China must take a different approach from the western modernization based on its own national conditions in the process of promoting modernization. China has set up five autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties in 2023. The above autonomous areas are mainly inhabited by ethnic minorities in China and the land area is relatively large, most of which are in China’s border areas.

According to the statistical data of China Statistical Yearbook (2022), by 2021, China’s urban population accounted for 64.72%, among which Shanghai (89.3%), Beijing (87.50%) and Tianjin (84.88%) had a large urban population, all 20 percentage points higher than the national average level. Except for the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (68.21%) and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (66.06%), the urban population ratio of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (57.26%), Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

(55.08%) and Xizang Autonomous Region (36.61%) were all lower than the national average. Guizhou, one of the inhabited areas of ethnic minorities in China, accounted for 54.33% of the urban population in 2021, 10 percentage points lower than the national average (64.72%).

Although the proportion of urban population cannot directly explain the level of modernization, from a certain level, the proportion of urban population indirectly reflects the level of urbanization to a certain extent and the level of urbanization also reflects the process of modernization to a certain extent. The transformation of rural population into urban population is a complex and systematic project, which is supported by a sound household registration system, scientific urban spatial structure, perfect basic public service facilities, complete industrial system, sufficient employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, scientific urban governance system, complete disaster prevention and mitigation facilities. Taking Guizhou Qiandongnan prefecture as a case, this paper systematically analyzes the characteristics, advantages and challenges of its modernization, and puts forward the development path.

### **Core Concepts**

Modernization has long been a hot topic in academia. As for the research of modernization, the academic circle has formed many research results in politics, economy, culture, society, ecology, and other fields. This has important reference value and guiding significance for both the theoretical research of modernization and the practical exploration of modernization.

To understand and discuss modernization more accurately, it is necessary to analyze the common summary and characteristics of “modern”, “modernity”, “modernization” and “Chinese path to modernization”. According to the existing research literature, scholars have not formed an absolute consensus on the meaning of the above words and there is even the phenomenon of mutual replacement and mixing. From the perspective of the above phrases, their common feature is that they all contain the word “modern”. In other words, “modernity” is their common root, and they have different degrees of temporal properties. Of course, there are different features between them.

The word “modern” evolved from the Latin words “modernus” and “modo”. In a broad sense, the word “modern” is a concept of time, which is used as a synonym for “present”, “now” and “today” and is used to generally refer to any current stage of time that people are going through. It can be said that any time region in the evolution process of human history once belonged to “modern”, and any time region once called “modern” will become “ancient” or “past”. Indeed, the word “modern” also means something newer, better, superior, and more progressive than the past. In the narrow sense, “modern” mainly refers to the time region since the 17th century. In a broad sense, “modernity” is used to refer to a general nature or state of any general “modern” period or of the things in this period. “Modernity” is always disappearing and growing at the same time constantly growing, and each era has had its own “modernity” (Xie Lizhong, 2001).

Chinese President Xi Jinping said: “Chinese path to modernization” is a socialist modernization under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It not only has the common characteristics of the modernization of all countries, but also has Chinese characteristics based on its own national conditions (Xi Jinping, 2022). “Chinese path to modernization” is a historical, concrete, and practical concept and its formation and development is a long historical practice process, which represents the historical process of the Communist Party of China’s understanding and exploration of modernization in a specific context. It not only profoundly reveals the historical logic of the Communist Party of China’s exploration and practice in building socialist modernization but also highlights the realistic logic of the Chinese modernization road to create a new form of human civilization (Hu Guosheng, 2022).

### **Literature Review**

The study of modernization can be said to be a long-term hot topic in the academic circle. Reviewing the course of modernization research, we found that scholars mainly focus on the following topics: first, the research on the concept of semantic research and the founding history of modernization (Hu Chuansheng, Wang Xindong, 2001; Chen Jiaming, 2003). Second, the research on the modernization of national development and governance (Li Jian, 2017; Yan Jirong, 2015; Zhang Runjun, 2014).

From the point of existing research results, the study of Chinese path to modernization mainly focused on the following three aspects: first, about the concept of Chinese path to modernization and discourse system construction research. (Hou Weimin, 2022; Li Yongjie, Chen Shiyu, 2023). Second, about the characteristics of Chinese path to modernization, advantages, challenges, road research (Liu yong, Zhang Zhanbin, 2022), third, the study of Chinese modernization world significance (XingYunWen, Duan Yan, 2022).

Compared with the research results of modernization and Chinese path to modernization, there are not many research results on the modernization of ethnic minorities areas in China. From the existing research results, scholars mainly discuss the issues such as talent training (Yang Jingchu, 1983), equal education opportunities (Teng Xing, Suhong, 1998), government function (Libing, 1998), traditional culture adjustment (Ma Shiping, 1996), difficulties and challenges (Qin Shoupeng, 1999) and achievements and experience (Ning Yafang) in the process of promoting modernization in China. There are not many documents on the study of ethnic minorities areas in China, which to some extent shows that scholars do not pay enough attention at present, and further research is to be continued. This is also one of the important reasons for conducting this study.

### **Characteristics and advantages of Modernization in Guizhou Qiandongnan Prefecture**

On July 23, 1956, Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous prefecture (referred to as "Qiandongnan prefecture") was established. According to the statistical data of the Statistical Yearbook of Qiandongnan prefecture in 2021, there are 16 counties, including Kaili, Majiang, Danzhai, Huangping, Shibing, Zhenping, Cengong, Sansui, Tianzhu, Jinping, Liping, Congjiang, Rongjiang, Leishan, Taijiang and Jianhe. There are 46 ethnic groups living in Quanzhou, including Miao, Dong, Han, Buyi, Shui, Yao, Zhuang and Tujia people. By the end of 2021. The permanent resident population was 3.7404 million and the registered population was 4.8986 million. The ethnic minorities population accounted for 81.9% of the total registered population, among which the Miao population and Dong population accounted for 43.5% and 30.5% respectively.

### **Characteristics of modernization in Qiandongnan prefecture**

#### **Low degree of urbanization and industrialization**

Since China vigorously implemented the reform and opening in 1978, the economic and social development of Qiandongnan prefecture has been rapid but the current development level of urbanization and industrialization is still at a low level. Although the measure of modernization is multidimensional, but the proportion of urban population is crucial.

According to the population statistics of Qiandongnan prefecture at the end of 2021, the registered population was 4,898,593, among which the urban population was 1,655,892, accounting for 33.8%, and the rural population was 3,242,701, accounting for 66.2%. Except for Kaili, where the urban population proportion (52.6%) is more than 50%, the urban population proportion of the other 15 counties is relatively low, even some are less than 20%, such as in Congjiang County (see Table 1). Overall, the urban population ratio in Qiandongnan prefecture is much lower than the provincial average (54.33%) and the national average (64.72%).

**Table 1**

**Urban and Rural Population of Qiandongnan Prefecture in 2021**

Unit: person, %

County Name	Permanent Population at the end of the Year	Divided by Urban, Rural			
		Urban Population	The Proportion of the Urban Population in the Total Population	Rural Population	The Proportion of the Rural Population in the Total Population
Qiandongnan Prefecture	4898593	1655892	33.8	3242701	66.2
Kaili	588228	309560	52.6	278668	47.4
Huangping	391505	116957	29.9	274548	70.1
Shi Bing	179761	50139	27.9	129622	72.1
Sansui	233380	104413	44.7	128967	55.3
Zhenyuan	277364	101763	36.7	175601	63.3
Cen gong	240391	84128	35.0	156263	65.0
Tianzhu	421230	168591	40.0	252639	60.0
Jinping	239349	59655	24.9	179694	75.1
Jianhe	279302	75266	26.9	204036	73.1
Taijiang	173558	50565	29.1	122993	70.9
Li ping	580426	189525	32.7	390901	67.3
Rongjiang	385043	112217	29.1	272826	70.9
Congjiang	393013	65489	16.7	327524	83.3
Leishan	165397	47700	28.8	117697	71.2
Majiang	171139	60623	35.4	110516	64.6
Danzhai	179507	59301	33.0	120206	67.0

The proportion of the secondary industry reflects the level of industrialization and modernization to some extent. From the perspective of the regional GDP composition of Qiandongnan prefecture from 2016 to 2021, the primary industry and the secondary industry accounted for about 20% respectively, while the tertiary industry accounted for more than 50% (see Table 2).

**Table 2**  
**The Proportion of Primary Industry, Secondary Industry and Tertiary Industry in GDP of Qiandongnan Prefecture from 2016 to 2021**

unit: %

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Primary Industry	23.3	21.8	20.6	19.9	20.5	20.8
Secondary Industry	24.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	21.9
Tertiary Industry	52.4	55.6	57.0	57.7	57.4	57.4

Data source: Qiandongnan prefecture Statistical Yearbook (2021)

From the contribution rate of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in Qiandongnan prefecture to the GDP growth of the region from 2016 to 2021, the added value of the primary and tertiary industries was relatively stable, while the secondary industries fluctuated greatly, especially in 2017,2019 and 2020 (see Table 3).

**Table 3**  
**Contribution Rate of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries to Regional GDP Growth in Qiandongnan Prefecture from 2016 to 2021**

unit: %

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Value-Added of the Primary Industry	11.2	30.6	20.3	13.3	27.9	29.7
Value-Added Value of the Secondary Industry	24.7	2.8	26.7	21.9	16.3	15.8
Value-Added Value of the Tertiary Industry						

	64.1	66.6	53.0	64.8	55.8	54.6
Data source: Qiandongnan Prefecture Statistical Yearbook (2021)						

The distribution of employment industries in a region can reflect the modernization level of the region to some extent. From the employment distribution of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in Qiandongnan prefecture from 2019 to 2021, the employment in the primary and tertiary industries accounted for a very large proportion, accounting between 73.3% and 86.7%, while the employment in the secondary industry was relatively small, basically maintaining between 13.2% and 26.7% (see Table 4).

**Table 4**  
**Industrial Employment Situation of Qiandongnan Prefecture from 2019 to 2021**

Unit: 10000 people						
Items	2019		2020		2021	
	Number of People	Proportion (%)	Number of People	Proportion (%)	Number of People	Proportion (%)
Total Number of Employees	207.42	100.0	170.93	100.0	169.74	100.0
Primary Industry	128.08	61.7	57.4	33.6	55.8	32.9
Secondary Industry	27.48	13.2	45.3	26.5	45.4	26.7
Tertiary Industry	51.86	25.0	68.2	39.9	68.6	40.4
Data source: Qiandongnan Prefecture Statistical Yearbook (2021)						

In general, the degree of urbanization and industrialization in Qiandongnan prefecture is relatively low, far lower than the average level of the whole province and the whole country. To some extent, this also shows that the modernization process of Qiandongnan prefecture is slow and needs to be promoted and improved urgently.

**Uneven urban development**

The development levels of different ethnic groups and different counties vary greatly. Due to the large number of ethnic groups and the large differences in their history, culture, living environment and mode of production, the development level of different ethnic groups or different branches of the same ethnic group is also different. The level of urbanization and industrialization of the 16 counties in Qiandongnan prefecture can be said to be uneven. In terms of the proportion of the urban population in 2021 alone, Only the urban population proportion of Kaili (52.6%) exceeds 50%; Seven counties with between 30% and 50% of the urban population, They were Liping County (32.7%), Danzhai County (33%), Cengong County (35%), Majiang County (35.4%), Zhenyuan County (36.7%), Tianzhu County (40%), and Sansui County (44.7%); And eight counties with less than 30% of the urban population, They were Huangping County (29.9%), Taijiang County (29.1%), Rongjiang County (29.1%), Leishan County (28.8%), Shibing County (27.9%), Jianhe County (26.9%), Jinping County (24.9%), and Congjiang County (16.7%). From the perspective of the proportion of the secondary industry in the 16 counties in Qiandongnan prefecture, there are also significant differences.

**Man and nature coexist in harmony**

According to the provincial forest coverage rate statistics from 2017 to 2019, the forest coverage rate of Qiandongnan prefecture is much higher than the average level of the whole province, and even the forest coverage rate of some counties reaches more than 70%, such as Jinping County, Jianhe County, Liping County, Leishan County, Rongjiang County, Danzhai County, etc. The high forest coverage rate in Qiandongnan prefecture reflects the fact that man and nature live in harmony.

It was found that the forest coverage rate in Qiandongnan prefecture was high. In addition to the unique geographical environment and climatic conditions, the local people played a great role in the concept and behavior of forest protection. In the customs and cultures of various ethnic groups in Qiandongnan prefecture, we can deeply feel the respect

and love of the local people for the tree, and even regard the tree as living like a human being. Undoubtedly, the modernization of Qiandongnan prefecture is not based on the premise of sacrificing huge ecological value but chooses the development path of harmonious coexistence with nature. Obviously, this is in line with the essential requirements of Chinese path to modernization.

### **All ethnic groups live in harmony and prosper together**

There are 46 ethnic groups living in Qiandongnan prefecture, which live in harmony and help each other. In a sense, the ethnic unity of Qiandongnan prefecture has to a certain extent made important contributions to the construction of a demonstration area of ethnic unity, progress, prosperity and development in Guizhou. It accumulated valuable experience for the innovative development of the cause of national ethnic unity and progress. Based on the important contributions made by Qiandongnan prefecture to the cause of ethnic unity and progress, it was named as the “National Demonstration prefecture of Ethnic Unity and Progress” by the National Ethnic Affairs Commission of the People’s Republic of China on December 2019. This fully shows that the modernization process of Qiandongnan prefecture is in line with the essential requirements of peaceful development and common prosperity of Chinese path to modernization.

### **Material civilization and spiritual civilization develop in a coordinated way**

In recent years, with the strong support of the state, the material living standard of Qiandongnan prefecture has been continuously improved and the people’s sense of gain and happiness have been significantly enhanced. While the material life is relatively rich, Qiandongnan prefecture actively carries out the construction of spiritual civilization. From 2000 to 2021. Overall development of art, culture and natural history units in Qiandongnan Prefecture showed a stable trend. In contrast, museum construction is more rapid and showing a rapid growth trend. This shows that in recent years, the spiritual life of all ethnic groups in Qiandongnan prefecture has been enriched and improved.

It is worth mentioning that the “Village Basketball League” and “Village Football League” have attracted the attention of the world and are all originated from Taijiang County and Rongjiang County in Qiandongnan prefecture. In addition to the above spiritual public service facilities and rural sports activities, the rich and variety of ethnic festival activities are also an important part of the spiritual life of the people of all ethnic groups in Qiandongnan prefecture. We can not only see the satisfaction of the people of all ethnic groups in their material life, but also see their abundance in their spiritual life.

### **Advantages of Qiandongnan prefecture in promoting the modernization construction**

#### **Rich in natural resources**

By 2021, 61 kinds of mineral deposits, including coal, iron, gold, mercury, zinc, lead, antimony, copper, phosphorus, limestone, barite, dolomite, and clay, have been found in Qiandongnan prefecture, accounting for 44.5% of the known mineral deposits in Guizhou province. With abundant forest resources and various biological species, there are 125 species of wild plants, cypress, pine, magnolia and nanmu. The good ecological environment and rich natural resources have laid a solid foundation for promoting the modernization of Qiandongnan prefecture.

#### **Rich in ethnic cultural resources**

Qiandongnan prefecture has 1 representative list of world intangible cultural heritage of mankind, 56 representative items of national intangible cultural heritage; 20 national key cultural relics protection units; 1 famous city, 2 famous towns and 7 famous villages; 10 “Miao villages” and 12 “Dong villages” included in the preparatory list of Chinese world cultural heritage and 409 villages included in the list of Chinese traditional villages. The national cultural heritage of Qiandongnan prefecture has been integrated into the national protection and has become one of the 23 national cultural ecological reserves. Rich in tourism resources. There are 3 national scenic spots, 1 World Natural Heritage site, 1

national 5A level scenic spot and 15 4A level scenic spots. It is recommended by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as one of the world’s top ten top tourist destinations to “return to nature”.

**Good ecological environment**

In Guizhou, the ecological environment of Qiandongnan prefecture is better than that of other cities (prefectures). The forest coverage rate of the 16 counties in Qiandongnan prefecture exceeded the average level of the whole province, and the forest coverage rate of some counties was as high as more than 70% (see Table 6). To some extent, the high forest coverage rate not only reflects the rich wood resources, but also reflects the good ecological environment. Natural ecological environment is the basis of human survival, and any human development model needs a good ecological environment as the premise.

**Table 6**  
**Change of Forest Coverage Rate in Qiandongnan Prefecture from 2017 to 2019**

unit:%

Province/City/ Prefecture/ County	2017	2018	2019
Guizhou province	55.30	57.00	60.00
Qiandongnan prefecture	67.37	67.67	67.98
Kaili	55.78	56.35	56.60
Huangping	59.64	60.22	61.12
Shi Bing	57.52	59.46	60.27
Sansui	63.51	63.80	64.12
Zhenyuan	62.68	62.75	62.79
Cen gong	59.75	60.76	62.28
Tianzhu	66.91	67.20	67.39
Jinping	72.12	72.12	72.18
Jianhe	72.15	72.44	72.42
Taijiang	68.82	69.09	69.34
Li ping	72.72	72.73	72.75
Rongjiang	73.89	74.04	74.18
Congjiang	68.76	68.78	69.39
Leishan	72.56	72.75	72.80
Majiang	59.73	59.83	60.12
Danzhai	70.68	70.68	70.67

Data sources: Guizhou Statistics Bureau, Qiandongnan Statistics Bureau.

**Convenient transportation conditions**

Guizhou is one of the earliest provinces in western China to achieve high-speed access to counties, and it is also one of the provinces with extremely high comprehensive density of high-speed kilometers in China. From the perspective of the highway mileage of the nine cities (prefectures) of Guizhou province in 2021, the highway mileage of Qiandongnan prefecture is 30,315 kilometers, ranking the third in the province. Among them, the mileage of expressway and asphalt concrete kilometer mileage in Qiandongnan prefecture also ranked the third in the province (see Table 7). No matter the location, or transportation, Qiandongnan prefecture has unique advantages.

**Table 7**  
**Length of Highways by Region of Guizhou Province in 2021**

Unit: km

City (Autonomous Prefecture)	Total Length of Highways		
	Expressway and Class I to IV Highway	Expressway	Paved Road(advanced) Asphalt Concrete

Guiyang	10253	9811	623	8390	2163
Liupanshui	14679	14018	433	12501	3920
Zunyi	39142	35129	1465	34100	5303
Anshun	14235	13727	481	12494	2448
Bijie	33994	30770	999	26272	5296
Tongren	26069	24563	937	21789	2903
Qianxinan	18382	15450	604	14052	3124
Qiandongnan	30315	26336	1146	24442	4378
Qiannan	20120	18992	1322	16204	4206

Note: The data in the table are obtained from the Department of Transportation of Guizhou Province.

## Challenges and Suggestions of Modernization Construction of Qiandongnan Prefecture

### Challenges

First, the population urbanization rate is low. According to the statistics of China National Bureau of Statistics in 2021, the Chinese urban population was 914.25 million, accounting for 64.72% of the national population. The rural population was 498.35 million, accounting for 35.28% of the national population. However, according to the population statistics of Qiandongnan Prefecture, the registered population at the end of 2021 was 4,898,593, among which the urban population was 1,655,892, accounting for 33.8% and the rural population was 3,242,701, accounting for 66.2%. Obviously, the proportion of urban population in Qiandongnan Prefecture (33.8%) is much lower than that of the national urban population ratio (64.72%).

Second, the economic foundation is weak, and the level of industrialization is low. From the perspective of the regional GDP of all cities (prefectures) in Guizhou Province. The regional GDP of Qiandongnan prefecture ranks the second from the bottom in the province and the added value of the secondary industry is the lowest in the province. Except for Bijie city, the per capita GDP of Qiandongnan prefecture is lower than that of other cities (prefectures)(see Table 8). The economic foundation of Qiandongnan prefecture is weak and the level of industrialization is low. This is a major challenge for Qiandongnan prefecture to promote its modernization. To some extent, the economic development status and quality of a region directly reflect the level of modernization of the region. From the current economic development situation of Qiandongnan prefecture, it is obviously at the low level of China’s modernization, and its modernization development task is still arduous.

**Table 8**  
**Gross Domestic Product and Its Increase Rates by Region of Guizhou Province in 2021**

City(Autonomous Prefectures)	Gross Domestic Product			Per Capita in GDP (Chinese yuan)
	Primary industry	Secondary industry	Tertiary industry	
Guiyang	4711.04	193.44	1681.34	77919
Liupanshui	1473.65	179.69	670.03	48715
Zunyi	4169.90	523.34	1923.97	63170
Anshun	1078.91	191.48	328.36	43763
Bijie	2181.48	526.49	590.92	31736
Tongren	1462.65	316.03	367.54	44440
Qianxinan	1506.37	265.29	523.29	50070
Qiandongnan	1255.03	260.67	274.56	33464
Qiannan	1747.41	274.49	624.71	50089

Data source: Guizhou Statistical Yearbook (2022).

Third, the income gap between urban and rural residents is large. According to the data of China National Bureau of Statistics, in 2021, per capita income of urban residents in Chinese is 147411.9 Chinese yuan, and per capita consumption expenditure is 30307.2 Chinese yuan; per capita income of Chinese rural residents is 18930.9 Chinese yuan, and per capita consumption expenditure is 15915.6 Chinese yuan. However, according to the



statistics of Guizhou Statistics, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in Qiandongnan Prefecture is 37425 Chinese yuan, and the per capita consumption expenditure is 23179 Chinese yuan; the per capita disposable income of rural residents is 12289 Chinese yuan, and the per capita living consumption expenditure is 11745 Chinese yuan (see Table 9). Through comparison, it is found that Qiandongnan prefecture is far below the national average level of both the per capita income and consumption expenditure of urban residents, and the rural per capita income and consumption expenditure. Similarly, among all cities (prefectures) in Guizhou, the per capita income and expenditure of urban and rural permanent residents in Qiandongnan prefecture are relatively low and the-income gap between urban residents and rural residents is relatively large. This is a great challenge for Qiandongnan prefecture to promote the modernization construction.

**Table 9**  
**Annual Income and Expenditure Per Capita of Urban and Rural Permanent Residents in Each City (Prefecture) of Guizhou Province in 2021**

Unit: Chinese yuan

City(Autonomous Prefectures)	Annual Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Households	Annual Per Capita Living Expenditures of Urban Households	Annual Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Households	Annual Per Capita Living Expenditures of Rural Households
Guiyang	43876	31347	20565	17261
Liupanshui	37585	26582	13298	12510
Zunyi	40549	25597	16216	15099
Anshun	37028	22923	12990	12316
Bijie	37263	21674	12441	11891
Tongren	36684	23700	12291	11948
Qianxinan	38251	25713	12623	12065
Qiandongnan	37425	23179	12289	11745
Qiannan	38713	24011	14237	13207

Data source: Guizhou Statistical Yearbook (2022).

### Conclusion and Suggestions

Through the study, it is found that after entering the 21st century, the economy of Qiandongnan prefecture in Guizhou province has developed rapidly, the degree of urbanization has been significantly improved, and the modernization of Qiandongnan Prefecture is also facing new problems and challenges. We think that Qiandongnan Prefecture needs to strengthen the following aspects in the process of modernization construction in the future.

First, strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China. As we all know, the Communist Party of China is the largest political party and one of the most outstanding political parties in the world. Since the Communist Party of China led the Chinese revolution and cause, China's economy and society have undergone great changes, becoming the world's second largest economy, eliminating "absolute poverty", and people's living standards have been significantly improved. Therefore, Qiandongnan prefecture must strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China in the process of promoting modernization.

Second, Qiandongnan prefecture has unique natural resources and a good ecological environment, which is its advantages in promoting modernization. With low urbanization rate, weak population foundation, low level of industrialization, and large income gap between urban and rural residents, it is particularly important to accelerate economic development. However, if excessively pursuing economic rationality, it will inevitably lead to ecological crisis and cultural digestion. Therefore, in the process of promoting the modernization construction, Qiandongnan prefecture must adhere to the concept that clear waters and green mountains are gold and silver mountains and choose a development path of harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

Third, Qiandongnan prefecture should adhere to a people-centered development philosophy. There are many ethnic groups and the development difference among regions in Qiandongnan prefecture. Therefore, in the process of developing the economy and making the “cake” bigger, on the one hand, should fully respect and consider the development will of the people of all ethnic groups; on the other hand, should listen to the opinions of the people of all ethnic groups in the process of sharing the “cake”. Whether it is urban form planning, or industrial development, we should adhere to the people-centered development thought.

Fourth, should strengthen institutional design and policy arrangements. The policies of the central government are programmatic, macro-oriented and guiding. Specific to the rural work, not only to ensure that the policy implementation does not deviate, but also to ensure that the policy implementation effect is good. This requires new policies within the central policy framework and combined with local realities. In the process of formulating new local policies, on the one hand, should ensure the legitimacy and mass nature of the policies, and on the other hand, should ensure the operability and efficiency of the policies.

Fifth, proactively integrate into the national development strategy. As an autonomous place, Qiandongnan prefecture has certain particularity and autonomy. However, With the development of society, to gradually change the previous development concept, should take the initiative to jump out of the economic development boundary of the autonomous areas and integrate into the development trend of era, and constantly strengthen the economic and trade exchanges with the surrounding and other developed areas.

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