

# People's Livelihood in Zhejiang Practice and Development

## -- Taking Seven Counties in Zhejiang as an Example

Yuke Zhu, Yunchen Zhang, Guifang Chen\*, Huifei Wang, Jingyi Ye

College of Foreign Languages, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China

\*Corresponding author: Guifang Chen

### ABSTRACT

2023 marks the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the "Double Eight Strategy". Under the guidance of the policy, this study visited seven counties in Zhejiang (Jinhua Pujiang, Jinhua Panan, three counties in Wenzhou, Taizhou Linhai, Ningbo Ninghai) to develop local industries according to local conditions as the central theme, and conducted research from the aspects of infrastructure construction, leading development of party construction, agricultural science and technology construction, cultural tourism industry development and comprehensive application. On the basis of practical exploration, this study summarizes and proposes the "T-E-T" innovation model of people's livelihood based on data analysis, refining the model core of "promoting people's livelihood by combining culture and tourism, restoring and stabilizing people's livelihood by infrastructure, guiding people's livelihood by The Party Construction, and promoting people's livelihood by science and technology", and building a solid "TET" framework with education, talents and technology as the starting point. Adhere to the problem-oriented, focus on the new problems encountered in practice and the people's urgent problems, and explore new ideas and new ways to solve new problems.

### KEYWORDS

"Double Eight Strategy"; Development Experience; People's Livelihood Guarantee.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The report of the Twentieth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) pointed out that "we must insist on safeguarding and improving people's livelihoods in the course of development, encouraging common struggles to create a better life, and constantly realizing the people's aspirations for a better life." The year 2023 is the first year to fully implement the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress, and it is also the 20th anniversary of the implementation of the "Double Eight Strategy", the strategy of "making full use of eight advantages and implementing eight major measures", so there are both hopes and challenges.

The "Double Eight Strategy" is the general program and general strategy for leading the development of Zhejiang and advancing the work of Zhejiang that Comrade Xi Jinping personally drew and implemented when he was working in Zhejiang. Comrade Xi Jinping especially emphasized that "only by doing practical work, can we walk in the forefront" and "grasping without tightening is the same as not grasping; grasping without realizing is the same as grasping in vain". The value embedded in the "Double Eight Strategy" is to adhere to the people-centered development ideology. In the context of the new era, the "14th Five-Year Plan" also puts forward new requirements for the protection of people's livelihood. Under the guidance of the policy, members of the practice team

conducted field research and visited seven counties in four places in Zhejiang, in order to explore the practice and development of Xi Jinping's important speeches on people's livelihood in Zhejiang.

"Doing practical things for the people cannot remain on slogans and general requirements, but must be specifically and deeply implemented in the actual work of caring for the production and life of the masses." The people are the foundation of the state, and the foundation is the peace of the state. Along the footsteps of Xi Jinping in Zhejiang, the practice team chose Jinhua Pujiang, Jinhua Pan'an, three counties in Wenzhou, Taizhou Linhai, Ningbo Ninghai, respectively, from the infrastructure construction, The Party Construction to lead the development of agricultural science and technology construction, the development of culture and tourism industry and the comprehensive application of research, aimed at combining the practice of experience, explore how to promote the development of industry in line with local conditions to achieve cultural empowerment, and to better strengthen the value of leadership, improve people's welfare.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Concept Definition**

#### **2.1.1. People's Livelihood Guarantee.**

According to the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Basic Public Service System," people's livelihood guarantee refers to public services in the fields of education, employment, social security, healthcare, family planning, housing security, culture, and sports. Ensuring and improving people's livelihoods is a concentrated manifestation of putting the people at the center, satisfying the people's aspirations for a better life, and a powerful driving force for economic development.[1].

#### **2.1.2. "Double Eight Strategy"**

The "Double Eight Strategy" refers to the strategy of "making full use of eight advantages and implementing eight major measures", which is proposed by the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China at the 11th Fourth Plenary (Expanded) Meeting held in July 2003 for future development.

### **2.2. Development Trend**

#### **2.2.1. Domestic Research.**

Xi Jinping's livelihood thought includes perspectives on livelihood power, livelihood status, and livelihood interests. It adheres to the mass line, upholds the viewpoint of the masses, and deepens the ideas of "using power for the people," "empathizing with the people," and "seeking benefits for the people." [2]-[5].

Xi Jinping's livelihood thought is of great importance. It is a more comprehensive inheritance and development of the Marxist historical materialism, and it is a great innovation based on exploring social laws in practice. Xi Jinping has put forward the basic train of thought of livelihood thinking: "maintaining the bottom line, highlighting key points, improving systems, and guiding expectations." This basic train of thought is proposed based on summarizing the practice of livelihood work in China, grasping the laws and characteristics of current economic and social development. It is believed that following this train of thought can definitely achieve a new situation in meeting the people's aspirations for a better life.[6].

Xi Jinping's livelihood thought theoretically inherits and expands Marxist livelihood thought, enriches the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and practically promotes and develops the cause of socialist livelihood construction with Chinese characteristics, providing a scientific guide for building a socialist harmonious society, providing theoretical guidance for

comprehensively deepening social system reform, perfectly interpreting the connotation of realizing the Chinese dream of livelihood, comprehensively responding to the people's expectations for livelihood issues, and profoundly interpreting the purpose of our party's wholehearted service to the people, fully demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system.[7]-[11] However, there are still problems in the research on Xi Jinping's livelihood thought, such as more research on politics, insufficient depth in theoretical analysis, more research in single disciplines, insufficient interdisciplinary comprehensive research, and more use of literature research methods, insufficient use of other research methods.

Therefore, Xi Jinping's thought has theoretical and practical guiding significance for China's current development planning and livelihood cause. Firstly, it has important theoretical guiding significance for realizing the "Two Centenary Goals": Xi Jinping's livelihood thought, based on realizing the "Two Centenary Goals" and the Chinese dream, vividly explains the issues of who to rely on, for whom, and how to achieve it. Secondly, in terms of practice, "research on Xi Jinping's livelihood thought is of great significance. It is conducive to a deep understanding of the purpose of our party's wholehearted service to the people; it is conducive to deepening the understanding of the essence of socialism; it is conducive to a comprehensive understanding of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. It has extraordinary practical significance: it is conducive to solving China's livelihood problems and further promoting the good development of livelihood undertakings; it is conducive to consolidating and enhancing the party's governance capabilities; it helps comprehensively build a moderately prosperous society.[12].

It provides useful reference for the development of other regions. Firstly, the "Double Eight Strategy" clearly defines the overall goals and key tasks of Zhejiang's economic development, providing strong guarantees for Zhejiang's sustained economic growth. Zhejiang is accelerating its transformation and upgrading, focusing on promoting the comprehensive transition to an innovation-driven development model, coordinating the promotion of talent and science and technology work, promoting the deep integration of innovation chains and industrial chains, accelerating the construction of a modern scientific and technological innovation system and industrial system, and promoting economic stability and quality improvement.[13] Secondly, the "Double Eight Strategy" emphasizes putting people first and focusing on improving livelihoods. During Xi Jinping's tenure, Zhejiang is determined to simultaneously promote the "Five One Hundred Billion" projects, comprehensively improve the level of public infrastructure construction and supply of public services related to people's livelihoods. Meanwhile, by fully establishing the system of governments at all levels to do practical things for the people, it focuses on solving the most common and urgent livelihood difficulties of the people. Under the leadership of Comrade Xi Jinping, Zhejiang has taken the lead in improving the basic public service system and social security system, and has formed a complete set of institutional and policy systems for doing practical things for the people.[14] Additionally, the "Double Eight Strategy" explicitly proposes to strengthen cultural construction and enhance cultural soft power. Under this strategic guidance, successive Zhejiang provincial committees have been committed to removing institutional bottlenecks, actively reforming and innovating the macro-cultural management system, stimulating the vitality of cultural innovation and creation, formulating and improving a series of policies supporting cultural reform and development, and providing powerful policy support for cultural system reform, public welfare cultural undertakings, and the development of cultural industries.[15].

### 2.2.2. Foreign Research.

In foreign publications discussing Xi Jinping's livelihood thought, many articles offer positive remarks and praises. For instance, Brahm (2022) stated that Xi Jinping's system of "more work, more pay" enables people to work harder and achieve greater prosperity. With extreme poverty eradicated, China is now focusing on equal opportunities and measures to raise the income of low-income earners to further reduce relative poverty and expand the middle-income group.[16].

MuhammadAsifNoor (2022) emphasized China's modernization and progress over the past decade, highlighting China's focus on human resources, education, science, and technology to modernize the country and compete globally. This is achieved by maintaining the rule of law and focusing on people's livelihoods, which is crucial for national defense and security modernization.[17].

Milligan-Whyte (2022) praised China's unique socialist system that meets people's needs and established a stable and responsive government system. This has improved people's income and production levels, allowing China's 1.4 billion people to discover and implement successful long-term economic and social plans more effectively than other countries.[18].

However, there are also instances of foreign media misinterpreting Xi Jinping's thought and making inappropriate comments. For example, a CNN article distorted China's dynamic "zero-Covid" policy as forcefully evicting residents from cities and presented reasonable pandemic prevention and control measures as illegal violent governance.[19].

Despite these misconceptions, the Chinese government has consistently maintained close contact with the public, cared for their physical and mental health, and effectively planned strategies for medical care, material supply, and nucleic acid testing. The policies for daily prevention and control have been adjusted according to the risk level, and high-risk individuals have been promptly controlled, leading to reasonable control of local outbreaks.

Another CNN article misrepresented China's people's democratic system as maliciously suppressing the people, suggesting that Xi Jinping's concern for inequality is genuine, but the crackdown shows that the ruling Communist Party of China (CPC) desires control, potentially for economic control.[20].

### **3. SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE**

#### **3.1. Pujiang - Infrastructure Benefits the People**

Jinhua Pujiang plays the carrier function of infrastructure construction and strengthens the foundation of people's livelihood development. Under the instruction and support of Xi Jinping, Jinhua Pujiang focuses on the transformation of provincial highways, and implements people's livelihood security work from three aspects: agricultural income increase, cultural tourism development and enterprise upgrading, to improve the quality of people's life.

Infrastructure to promote agricultural income. Pujiang investment and "Rongyi Hangzhou" strategy are steadily implemented. With the support of the S210 provincial highway connecting Pujiang and Hangzhou, "production-based marketing" is turned to "sales-based production". With the principle of "similar industries, adjacent regions, and integration of rural customs", Hangping Town has set off a new round of prosperity for every household.

Infrastructure to help the development of culture and tourism. According to the spatial layout of mountainous tourism according to local conditions, Pujiang County has built and rebuilt a number of roads leading to tourist attractions, to build the pattern of the whole region tourism industrialization.

Infrastructure to cast enterprise upgrading. Pujiang County Development Zone vigorously promotes the supporting infrastructure construction, improves the carrier function, optimize the development environment, and enhances the service "hard" strength, to create better conditions for enterprise development and project attraction.

#### **3.2. Pan'an - Party Helps the People**

Jinhua Pan'an play the leading role of Party, and gathers the strength of people's livelihood development. Over the past sixteen years, Yufeng village in Pan'an County has adhered to the leadership of CPC, explored and promoted the "five communists" governance model of "decision-

making conspiracy, development and co-construction, construction and management, effect co-evaluation and achievement sharing" according to local conditions, and mobilized all aspects of society to jointly create a better life.

Local party members and cadres firmly establish the concept of "The Party Construction +", take the lead in building "Hill City management home", strictly and practically implement the spirit of the general secretary's instructions on "365 convenient affairs". The spirit of the instructions, focusing on strengthening the source of governance "service end", the integration of "management end", the innovative introduction of the mechanism of the mountain city clerk, efforts to improve service efficiency.

The local party members and cadres will "not only let the ancient tea field show a new look, but also let the people not suffer" as the first priority to boost the development of the tea industry, and actively strive for various policies and construction projects to benefit the people, with the ancient tea field as the core, the tea culture as the development tone, and the innovative tea industry as the basis, to create a well-known tea culture characteristic town in China.

In recent years, relying on tea planting and processing, Pan'an has developed the local economy by building red search points and building characteristic tourist villages and towns, and has achieved outstanding results in people's livelihood work such as ensuring residents' employment and implementing landless insurance, truly achieving "allowing villagers to have income at their doorstep".

### **3.3. Wenzhou--Technology Strengthens the People**

Relying on the engine of scientific and technological resources and agricultural issues, the three places in Wenzhou aim to improve the quality of people's livelihood security.

Constructing the "platform +" system, to open up the industry chain of science and technology to strengthen agriculture. In May 2022, the "Science and Technology in Agriculture" platform was officially launched. Through the service model of "on-site guidance + online consultation", the platform solves the long-standing farmers can not find experts, experts cannot find the road, the lead department assessment and management difficulties and many other problems, effectively opening up the last mile of the "three rural" precise services.

Cracking the "technology +" problem, through the innovation chain of science and technology to strengthen agriculture. Targeted support for key technology research, focusing on the technical problems of the seed industry. Wenzhou Seed and Seedling Science and Technology Park is the core area of the National Agricultural Science and Technology Park, with seed industry platforms such as the Key Laboratory of Crop Breeding in Southern Zhejiang, the Wenzhou Branch of Zhejiang Province for the Exhibition of New Varieties of Melon and Vegetables, and the demonstration base for the Exhibition of Medium and Late Rice in Zhejiang Province.

Strengthening the "digital +" engine, to open up the smart chain of science and technology to strengthen agriculture. Wenzhou has been approved for the construction of a provincial digital agricultural park, and tens of millions of dollars have been invested in the construction of the agricultural digital park, through the gathering and integration of scientific and technological service resources, and the improvement of the agricultural science and technology service network to timely push information such as seasonal pest and disease epidemic and prevention and control technologies to farmers. At present, the comprehensive mechanization rate of crops in Wenzhou is as high as 75.5%, and the whole process of tea processing is basically mechanized.

### **3.4. Linhai - Cultural Tourism Enriches the People**

Taizhou Linhai excavates cultural and tourism resources, cultivates cultural formats, and boosts people's livelihood and economy. Based on the culture of the thousand-year-old city, Linhai excavates various cultural resources such as local traditional crafts, intangible cultural heritage, and folk customs, and creates a characteristic cultural tourism brand of "Millennium City".

First, "intangible cultural heritage + tourism", organizing intangible cultural heritage craftsmen from all over the world, such as bamboo weaving, paper-cutting, Yue Opera, etc., and regularly holding intangible cultural heritage exhibitions, fairs and experience activities; The second is "food + tourism", actively cultivating, excavating and promoting the traditional food culture of Linhai, and landing in traditional food stores; The third is "cultural creation + tourism", based on the local culture of Linhai, integrating modern elements, regularly organizing cultural and creative activities such as "Cherry Blossom Festival", and vigorously attracting investment to promote the stationing and development of cultural and creative industries. By exploring the resources, empowering the ancient to the new, promoting the deep integration of culture and tourism, and realizing cultural prosperity for the benefit of the people.

### **3.5. Ninghai - Integrated Application**

Ningbo Ninghai relies on the resources of the ancient town to adapt measures to local conditions, comprehensively coordinates the development direction of various people's livelihoods, and realizes the deep integration of infrastructure, The Party Construction, digital application, and cultural and tourism development.

**Culture and Tourism:** First, Qiantong Ancient Town adheres to the concept of "repairing the old with the old and repairing the old as the old", repairs the ancient buildings, develops the "ancient town +" cultural tourism model, and explores the characteristic culture of the ancient town. Second, through financial support and policy guarantees, the government promotes the people's cohesion and participation in the excavation of ancient residential resources, develops ordinary people into the main force of ancient town publicity, and creates the image of the ancient town's ancestral hall. Promote the improvement of the brand quality of the ancient town with the in-depth experience of tourists, attract industrial investment, and realize the sustainable and circular development of cultural tourism development and investment construction.

**Digital Resources:** The Ninghai Digital Museum was established to create new attractions for digital integration and upgrade the quality of cultural tourism services by using new interactive technologies based on big data and AI.

**Infrastructure Construction:** First, the infrastructure of the ancient town follows the wishes of the people and expands the accessibility of public services. Secondly, the ancient town builds a cultural and tourism style based on the people's livelihood facilities, improves the local infrastructure construction and expands the cultural and tourism image of the ancient town, and enhances the well-being of the local people's livelihood.

**The Party Construction:** First, the ancient town uses "Party + industry" to create a new pattern of industrial development, and provides residents with free vocational skills training to adapt to the ever-escalating demands of industrialization and modernization, promoting the people's security of employment and stable employment, and raising the level of residents' incomes. Secondly, the ancient town carried out the action of "Frontier Leader Practical Matters", established a The Party Construction alliance in the homestay industry, implemented the party member joint household system, and implemented the whole process of "solving people's worries, relieving people's hardship, and warming people's hearts".

## **4. EXISTING ISSUES**

### **4.1. Serious Brain Drain**

In Pujiang, Rui'an, the former Tong and other economic conditions limit the development of the region, a large number of rural talent flow to the city, shackling the construction of rural areas and the development of people's livelihood. In Pujiang, with the construction and improvement of S210 provincial highway, young people take advantage of the convenient transportation conditions to leave the countryside to go to the city with better conditions, unwilling to return to their hometowns, resulting in a large number of rural talent drain. The last five years, only three of the rural young people who have been admitted to the university chose to return to their hometowns. The lack of rural elites will lead to the lack of advantageous labor force for rural production and development and the emptiness of the main body of the new rural construction. In Qiantong Ancient Town, according to the questionnaire analysis 39.04% of the cultural and tourism industry employees are young people aged 36-44, the lack of fresh blood affects the maintenance and development of some industries. Similarly, in Rui'an Mayu Town, Wenzhou City, Mr. Lin, the interviewee, made it clear: "This is one of the biggest and most central problems encountered by our cooperatives, and cooperatives need talents to develop." The talent problem is more serious in the local area, and there is a shortage of excellent doctors, teachers and technicians.

### **4.2. Obstacles to the Digital Transformation of Traditional Industries in Rural Areas**

Traditional industries in the countryside are interested in digital transformation, but they mostly encounter obstacles. Mr. Kong Zetao, General Manager of Panan Yufeng Tea Factory, and Ms. Chen Yani, Sales Manager, said that although the company intends to sell on live streaming platforms, the number of live streaming viewers and the number of product purchases differed greatly from expectations. Ningbo Ninghai has the same dilemma. More than 60% of practitioners do not know much or nothing about industrial datafication, and the incomplete professional knowledge of traditional industry practitioners makes it difficult for the industry to break out of the traditional development mindset. In addition, the digital transformation of traditional industries requires a lot of financial support, the township is still in the middle of infrastructure, the financial aspects of the difficulties. Finally, the problem of brain drain continues to affect digital transformation, and the upgrading of rural industries requires systematically trained professional and comprehensive talents, but a large number of brain drains have led to the stagnation of township development at the bottom of digital transformation.

### **4.3. Uneven Development of Basic Education**

In Pan'an, through one-on-one interviews with Zhou Yuemin, the secretary, and some villagers, we found that most of the local residents are elderly, women and children, and that the problem of "farmer shortage" is highlighted in the area, with most of the young people going to the cities to work, and the problem of backwardness in basic education is serious due to the inconvenient transportation in the area, the small number of schools, and the poor treatment of teachers.

## **5. COPING MEASURES**

### **5.1. Condensing and Disseminating Livelihood Experiences**

We'll be on the way to strengthening top-level design, further refining livelihood development initiatives, condensing development experiences across Zhejiang, reinforcing the implementation of livelihood work, and extending livelihood experiences to other counties and cities to help the deep

integration of infrastructure, The Party Construction, digital utilization, and cultural and tourism development.

## **5.2. "Trinity" for Development**

### **5.2.1. Create a Talent Plateau, Attract Entrepreneurial Youth.**

The report of the twentieth Congress states that we need to love talent with all our heart, nurture it with all our soul, attract it with all our heart, utilize it with great care, seek it with great eagerness, and bring talented people from all walks of life to the cause of the Party and the people, regardless of their constraints.

The government should formulate a talent introduction plan, and optimize the talent development ecosystem. Moreover, the government should encourage youth entrepreneurship, strive to create new cultural industries, and organize youth entrepreneurship forums. Such as Pujiang County Youth Entrepreneurs Association President, Chen Qingsong returned to Pujiang from Jiangsu, established under the auspices of the government Pujiang Youth Entrepreneurs Association, the same year founded the twenty-nine rooms - rural tourism creator base, creating an "ancient village + creators" mode, which has become a typical model of "Ancient Village + Creators" transformation.

In addition, enterprises should adhere to the core concept of "people-oriented". Through efforts to make the talent to the enterprise to produce a sense of identity, sense of achievement, sense of knowledge, and a sense of belonging, to realize the cause to keep people, feelings to keep people, treatment to keep people. What's more, Enterprises should establish a new employment mechanism that creates conditions for talents, provides possibilities for personal development, and conforms to the laws of the market economy. First, enterprises should open up a wide range of ways to employ people, and change the single and passive approach to waiting for the rabbit. Second, enterprises should be good at discovering and reusing talents from the enterprise and implement competitive recruitment to give talents a chance to stand out. Third, the enterprise should provide a variety of jobs and practical exercise opportunities, to retain talent for career development.

### **5.2.2. Create a Talent Plateau, Attract Entrepreneurial Youth.**

General Secretary Xi Jinping has made the strategic decision to build "Digital Zhejiang" and made the building of "Digital Zhejiang" an important part of the strategy of "making full use of eight advantages and implementing eight major measures" and drew a beautiful blueprint of "Digital Zhejiang" under the guidance of this strategy. Digital Zhejiang" as an important element of the "Double Eight Strategy", drawing a beautiful blueprint of "digital Zhejiang", under the guidance of this strategy, Zhejiang to provide outstanding examples of digital development.

Drawing on the implementation of "Project One" on the digital economy. To digital transformation bottlenecks encountered in the rural traditional industries, we should vigorously promote the deep integration of digital technology and agricultural production, rural governance, and other aspects, and explore the "Internet + traditional industries" new industrial development model. Such as Wenzhou Rui'an's "Internet + agriculture" to develop smart digital agriculture. Moreover, Ningbo Linhai's implementation of cultural digitization strategy, and the use of "Internet + culture and tourism" have developed the digital culture and tourism economy. And the experience of boosting the development of agriculture with science and technology in Three regions of Wenzhou can be extended to the northeast and other areas with large areas of planting land, to strengthen the construction of digital agricultural parks. More essentially, efforts should be made to promote the realization of the four aspects of the digital economy in the countryside: digital industrialization, industrial digitization, digital governance and data valorization, in order to achieve the completion of the digital economic transformation of traditional industries and to promote the construction of digital villages.

### 5.3. Helping to Support Grassroots Education, Optimization of Resource Allocation

The Twentieth National Congress report points out the need to "accelerate the high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education and urban-rural integration, and optimize the allocation of regional educational resources." Education is an important engine and driving force for economic development, and less developed regions are still faced with problems such as uneven educational resources and weak teachers, which limit the level of education.

Firstly, youth should be encouraged to go into the grassroots and serve the grassroots so that students in mountainous areas can read more. We could channel quality educational resources and concepts through volunteer teaching teams so that students can read well, and realize the sharing of quality resources through excellent teaching teachers, alleviate the shortage of teachers, and promote the balanced development of rural education. In terms of local schools, all regions should strengthen the formulation of standards for rural primary and secondary schools, share resources among schools, encourage outstanding teachers to travel to promote the balancing of resources, and solve the problem of insufficient and poorly organized classes in remote educational locations. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that "high-quality education can only be achieved with high-quality teachers." So, education sections need to appropriately increase the proportion of middle and senior positions to maintain the motivation of teacher education; establish a system of honorary recognition of teachers to improve the sense of honor of the teaching profession; optimize the investment of funds to increase the income of teachers' salaries and strive to ensure that teachers are fully committed to education.

## 6. INNOVATION IN PRACTICE: THE "T-E-T" MODEL

### 6.1. Basic Explanation

Livelihood refers to the livelihood and development of the people. In the past, people's livelihood was usually summarized by "clothing, food, shelter and transportation"; nowadays, people's livelihood is expanding in both connotation and extension, with material needs upgrading and expanding, and the pursuit of spirituality and culture soaring, and people's desire for a better life has become an increasingly significant feature of the new era. In order to enhance residents' satisfaction and happiness, the "T-E-T" innovative livelihood model method based on data analysis is proposed on the basis of practical exploration.

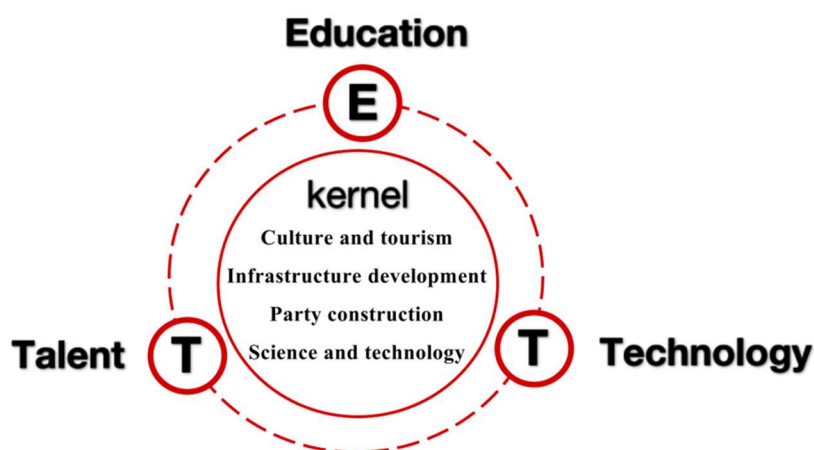


Figure 1. The "T-E-T" model

## **6.2. Form of Composition**

The kernel of the model of "combining culture and tourism to promote people's livelihoods, repairing infrastructure to stabilize people's livelihoods, building the Party to lead people's livelihoods, and revitalizing science and technology to help people's livelihoods" was refined by field research experience.

Building a solid "TET" framework through education, human resources, and science and technology.

"T"--Talent: Constructing a talent highland and cultivating people's well-being. In-depth implementation of the strategy of talent district, and constantly stimulate the endogenous momentum of innovation and development, incentivize all kinds of talented people to display their talents to create value, and create a good atmosphere of respect for knowledge, respect for talent and talent pooling for development in the whole society, and provide intellectual support for people's livelihood and development.

"E" - Education: "Building a strong education nation is the foundation project for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Education and people's livelihood light up the people's dream of happiness.

"T" - Technology: Science and technology is a powerful engine for people's well-being. The report of the 20th Party Congress emphasizes that "we must insist that science and technology is the first productive force," "insist on the central position of innovation in the overall situation of China's modernization and construction," and "let the fruits of modernization and construction benefit all the people in a greater and more equitable manner ". China's economic and social development and the improvement of people's livelihoods require scientific and technological solutions, and there is a greater need to enhance science and technology as the first productive force.

## **6.3. Model Application - Livelihood Development Paradigm**

Practice goes deep into the countryside, into the grassroots, and realization is at the grassroots. The most arduous and burdensome task in building a modern socialist country is still in the countryside. This project focuses on the field research of rural construction, interviewing different groups in the countryside with different positions (such as grassroots cadres, township enterprises, farmers, etc.) and different ages (young and old), adhering to the problem-oriented approach, focusing on the new problems encountered in practice and the urgent, difficult, and worrying expectations of the masses, and exploring new ideas and new solutions to the new problems.

The livelihood model linkage, selecting cities with relatively perfect livelihood protection as research models, extracting the most effective and secure livelihood measures, learning from experience, polishing and optimizing the models, summarizing and generalizing the "T-E-T" livelihood development model with science and technology, education, and talents as the mainstays, and providing solutions for regions with common problems. The model will summarize and generalize the "T-E-T" model of people's livelihood development in the areas of science and technology, education and talents, and provide solutions for regions with common problems.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

From the perspective of young students, this study will use digital and multilingual forms to tell the story of Chinese people's livelihood, and propose an innovative livelihood model based on research practice. This study will publicize the research results in English, and strive to tell the story of governance and people's livelihood to the world, and provide more and better Chinese wisdom, Chinese solutions, and Chinese strength for the development of the world. In the future, we will

further adopt various digital forms such as video, H5 and Twitter for publicity, enrich traditional reporting methods, broaden publicity paths, and expand the audience scope of research results.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is funded by National Undergraduate Training Program on Innovation and Entrepreneurship (X202310345020). We would like to express our sincere gratitude to it.

## DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

## REFERENCES

- [1] State Council. (2012). National Basic Public Service System "Twelfth Five-Year Plan".
- [2] Liu, K. (2013). Research on Xi Jinping's Livelihood View. *Frontiers*, (06), 4-7.
- [3] Yu, W., & Wei, Y. (2014). Preliminary Exploration of Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought. *Journal of Xingtai College*, (04), 28-30.
- [4] Yu, W., Sun, B., & Song, X. (2014). On Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought. *Journal of Lianyungang Vocational and Technical College*, (02), 1-4.
- [5] Han, L. (2014). On Xi Jinping's Livelihood View. *Dalian Cadre Journal*, (07), 18-20.
- [6] Mo, S. (2018). New Era Livelihood Construction Path under the Guidance of Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought. *Academic Theory*, (07), 9-11.
- [7] Liu, G. (2015). Preliminary Exploration of Xi Jinping's Livelihood View. *Journal of the Communist Party School of Shanxi Provincial Party Committee*, (06), 30-32.
- [8] He, F. (2016). Review of Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought Research. *Journal of Yangzhou University (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition)*, (04), 5-9.
- [9] Li, L., & Li, B. (2016). Interpretation of Xi Jinping's Livelihood View. *Decision and Information*, (08), 69-78.
- [10] Deng, M., & Ge, L. (2016). Preliminary Exploration of Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought. *Enterprise Guide*, (16), 167-168.
- [11] Wu, X., & Liao, L. (2016). On Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought. *Academic Theory*, (12), 16-17.
- [12] An, O. (2021). Research on Xi Jinping's Livelihood Thought and Its Contemporary Value (Master's thesis, Harbin Normal University).
- [13] Yuan, J. (2022-06-27). Faithfully Implementing the "Eight-Eight Strategy" and Resolutely Upholding the "Two Upholds": Striving to Promote the Leading Role of Zhejiang in High-Quality Development and the Leading Role of Provincial Modernization in China's Special Socialist Common Prosperity. *Zhejiang Daily*, 001.
- [14] He, X. (2018). "Eight-Eight Strategy" and the Emergence of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era in Zhejiang. *Journal of Zhejiang*, (05), 15-28.
- [15] Chen, X., & Chen, L. (2021). Cultivating Cultural and Economic Common Prosperity: Exploration of Zhejiang's Development of Cultural Industry since the Implementation of the "Eight-Eight Strategy". *China Cultural Industry Review*, (01), 5-23.
- [16] Brahm, L. (2022, October 21). Xi sets forth a long-term strategic blueprint for China. *China Daily*. <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202210/21/WS63520a90a310fd2b29e7dca9.html>.
- [17] China Daily. (2022, September 6). US expert: Chinese government for the people. *China Daily*. <https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202209/06/WS6316ab3da310fd2b29e762d4.html>.
- [18] China Daily. (2022, October 16). Foreign experts weigh in on CPC congress and report. *China Daily*. [https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202210/16/WS634c107ea310fd2b29e7ccce\\_1.html](https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202210/16/WS634c107ea310fd2b29e7ccce_1.html).
- [19] Xiong, Y., Gan, N., & Philip Wang. China's quarantine bus crash kills 27 people, sparks anger against zero-Covid policy. *China Daily*. <https://www.cnn.com/2022/09/18/asia/china-guizhou-quarantine-bus-intl/index.html>.
- [20] He, L. (2021, November 3). China's 'unprecedented' crackdown stunned private enterprise. One year on, it may have to cut business some slack. *China Daily*. <https://www.cnn.com/2021/11/02/tech/china-economy-crackdown-private-companies-intl-hnk/index.html>.