

The Impact of "One Belt, One Road" on the Development of Guangxi Region

Mingxuan Shen

Guilin University of Electronic Science and Technology, Guilin 541000, China.

Abstract: In today's world, the waves of economic globalization, cultural diversification and social informatization converge, and the cultures of China and other countries in the world are highly interconnected. In the context of the "One Belt and One Road" strategy, for the Guangxi region, with the help of the "One Belt and One Road", cross-cultural communication and economic exchanges with countries along the route are realized, the soft power of Guangxi's national culture is enhanced, and the national culture and the world culture communicate and collide with each other. At the same time, the leapfrog development of Guangxi is also achieved.

Keywords: "One Belt, One Road"; Current Situation and Impact of Regional Development

Introduction

Since the launch of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and the Silk Road Economic Belt initiatives, they have been well received locally and deeply appreciated by the international community. Located at the land and sea border between China and neighbouring countries, Guangxi is an ethnically diverse region that has become an important window for reflecting Chinese ethnic culture in the world. Through the One Belt One Road initiative, China is actively strengthening exchanges and cooperation with countries on this channel, ensuring political communication, trade flows and people-to-people contacts. People-to-people" is both the social basis for the construction of the Belt and Road, and the basis for the masses and the guarantee of events. The government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has guided the local people to seize the opportunity of this policy, through which they are actively engaged in ethnic and cultural activities. It has promoted Guangxi's ethnic cultural heritage, improved the living standards of the people and fostered political and economic dialogue and friendly development with other countries. Through fieldwork and literature research, this paper focuses on the impact of the Belt and Road Strategy on the daily lives of the residents of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and reveals the contribution of the Belt and Road Strategy to the development and well-being of the residents.

1. The important position of the Guangxi region in the "One Belt, One Road"

1.1 Positioning of Guangxi in the "One Belt, One Road"

Guangxi is located in a region inhabited by diverse ethnic groups on land and sea bordering countries outside China. It has a unique geographical advantage, being the frontier and window of China's opening and cooperation with ASEAN, and an important window to showcase China's ethnic culture to the world. President Xi Jinping has made three important statements regarding Guangxi's inclusion in the Belt and Road Initiative.

There is a need to establish an ASEAN international corridor in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to create a new strategic centre for the open development of the southwest region, forming an organic combination of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and the Silk Road Economic Belt. Secondly, when President Xi Jinping visited Guangxi in April 2017, he pointed out that Guangxi should play a role in the construction of the "Belt and Road" and stimulate the potential of the "sea", based on its unique geographical location "in a bay that connects 11 countries, with frequent exchanges between East

and West". The potential of the "sea". The potential of the "sea" and the vitality of the "rivers" should be stimulated, making it one of the most important initiatives we can take in the face of the countries along the route. Thirdly, during his visit to Guangxi in April 2021, Xi Jinping pointed out that Guangxi should integrate into the construction of the "Belt and Road", build a new type of land and sea transport in the west at a high level, vigorously develop the maritime economy, promote China's opening up and cooperation with ASEAN, and better transform its location advantages into open development advantages. These three important factors are closely and logically linked, and the positioning of "the Gulf with eleven countries, the benign interaction between East and West" further illustrates the "three positions" and indicates the direction of Guangxi's opening up to the outside world and the ways of cooperation for the main countries. In order to better transform the inherent advantages of its location into advantages of open development and to promote China's open cooperation with ASEAN, Xi Jinping proposed specific conditions for Guangxi to join the "Belt and Road" with ASEAN as an important direction. These three important statements reflect General Secretary Xi Jinping's consistent and profound strategic stance towards Guangxi and provide a direction and fundamental guidance for the formulation of Guangxi's development strategy.

2. Advantages and disadvantages of regional development in Guangxi

2.1 Development advantages

2.1.1 Ecological advantages

The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is located at the south-eastern end of the tablelands of Yunnan and Guizhou provinces, west of the two hills and south of the Beibuwan Sea possessing a more karstic landscape and extensive mountain forests, maintaining a superior level of water, atmospheric and marine environments with a pleasant and pleasant ecological environment.

The beautiful ecological environment has formed the beautiful natural environmental landscape of Guangxi, which is building Guilin international tourism degree internationally renowned tourism resorts such as the Holiday Zone, Beibuwan International Tourism Resort, Bin Longevity Health National Tourism Zone and Some high-end tourism resources of international standards. At present, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has scenic spots of grade 5A or above 136, 71 rural tourism scenic spots above 4-star level, 10 national county-level tourism demonstration zones and 3 smart tourism demonstration cities. These resources are located in different areas of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and have become an important factor in attracting foreign businesses and tourists to the region

2.1.2 Special policy advantages

Guangxi is an autonomous region for ethnic minorities, which allows for a high degree of autonomy and flexibility in accordance with its autonomy policy and rights Regional development was included in the National Western Development Policy Programme in 1999 and since then many important initiatives launched by the Party Central Committee have enabled Guangxi to take full advantage of its political advantages. In the last decade, with the approval of the establishment of the Beibu Gulf Economic Zone and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has become a frontier in the development and opening up of China's coast. At the same time, the relevant departments of the State Council have requested the relevant authorities to propose specific policy measures to support Guangxi's economic and social development, providing a strong impetus to Guangxi's economic and social development and its overall level of development.

2.2 Development disadvantages

2.2.1 Weak economy

In 202, the total economic size of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region reached RMB 2.47 trillion, ranking 19th out of 31 provinces and cities in China. in 2022, the GDP per capita of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region reached RMB 42,900, ranking 29th out of 31 provinces and cities in China. The economic output of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous

Region is relatively small, and there is a large gap with the east coast provinces and cities such as Guangdong, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai, with GDP per capita below the national average. In addition, there are still 5.38 million poor and non-labour force people in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Most of these poor people live in the old revolutionary areas, ethnic minority areas and border areas of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, where natural conditions are difficult, infrastructure is weak, economic development is backward and living standards are generally low. The large and widely distributed poor population and the difficulties in alleviating poverty are major challenges to the development of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

2.2.2 Poor scientific, educational and cultural base and uneven population quality

Guangxi lags behind in the development of higher education and is located at the bottom of the national ranking. The regional competitiveness of Guangxi province is already quite weak due to the small number of prestigious universities and the absence of offensive institutions such as military science and technology. In addition, Guangxi belongs to an area inhabited by ethnic minorities and is the most densely populated ethnic minority province in China. Guangxi is also the most unified minority province, but due to cultural differences, educational backgrounds and other conditions, there is a growing cultural difference between the northwest and southeast of Guangxi.

3. The positive impact of the "One Belt, One Road" on the Guangxi region

3.1 Building an ecological sharing platform to create a China-ASEAN green supply chain

Since then, China and ASEAN have established "eleven priority areas of environmental cooperation", covering a wide range of areas. Since then, China and ASEAN have established 11 priority areas of environmental cooperation, covering a wide range of areas, and have launched exchanges on biodiversity among the Greater Mekong Sub-region countries, continuing to deepen exchanges and cooperation in the ecological and environmental fields. At the same time, in the context of the "One Belt, One Road", Guangxi has also introduced improvements to its ecological legislation to further expand its advantages on the basis of its already good ecology and to make Guangxi a more ecologically excellent city.

3.2 Promoting the development of cross-border e-commerce and improve Guangxi's economy

The promotion of "One Belt, One Road" has brought good opportunities for the development of e-commerce in Guangxi, with e-commerce transactions reaching RMB 618 billion in the last year alone. Among them, Nanning cross-border e-commerce enterprises have declared 3086 kinds of commodities, and the cross-border e-commerce retail export business through China Post has covered more than 30 countries and regions such as Thailand, the United States, Russia and Brazil. In the next step, Guangxi will also carry out comprehensive investment promotion activities around advanced logistics, e-commerce and other productive service industries, while planning to build one hub, four centres, nine China-ASEAN road logistics information ports and logistics industrial park bases facing ASEAN, radiating the whole country. The modern service industry in southwest central and southern China, the construction of services "one belt and one road", to reach new heights of development. Significantly improve the economic level of the Guangxi region and enhance economic strength.

3.3 Cultivating scientific and technical talents and build a diversified language service system in Guangxi to promote cultural exchange

In recent years, Guangxi Electric Power Vocational Technology College, as the first batch of autonomous region level demonstration universities to deepen innovation and entrepreneurship education reform, has followed the principles of "user-centered, action-oriented, focused breakthrough, scientific trial and error, and rapid iteration" of lean entrepreneurship. A number of innovation and entrepreneurship typicals, such as "Moli Technology", have become a model force to inspire more teachers and students to join the torrent of innovation.

One of the most essential factors in facilitating effective cooperation between countries around the world is language, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has a special geographical location that largely determines the development of language services. Political communication, institutional linkages, trade flows, capital integration and people-to-people exchanges between the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other regions do play an important role. Strong support for the language services industry in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will help to expand the One Belt, One Road concept and avoid inconsistencies, contradictions and conflicts in trade and investment activities due to language differences. The establishment of a diversified language service system in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will facilitate cultural cooperation between China and ASEAN and ensure the effective implementation of the One Belt, One Road concept.

Conclusion

At present, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region stands at a new historical starting point of China-ASEAN openness and cooperation, and is willing to cooperate with other countries, expand openness, further open channels, strengthen strategic contacts, improve economic and trade efficiency, and expand humanitarian exchanges. We hope that we can work together to build a closer China-ASEAN community of destiny by joining hands in the "Belt and Road" construction and implementing the China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership Vision 2030.

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