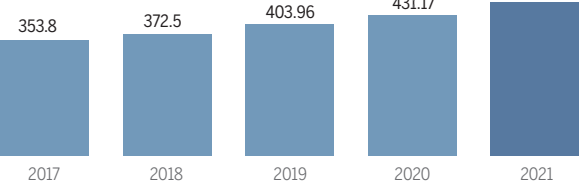


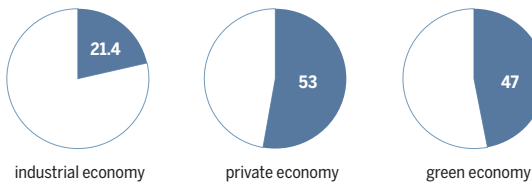
GDP

Unit: billion yuan



Economic structure

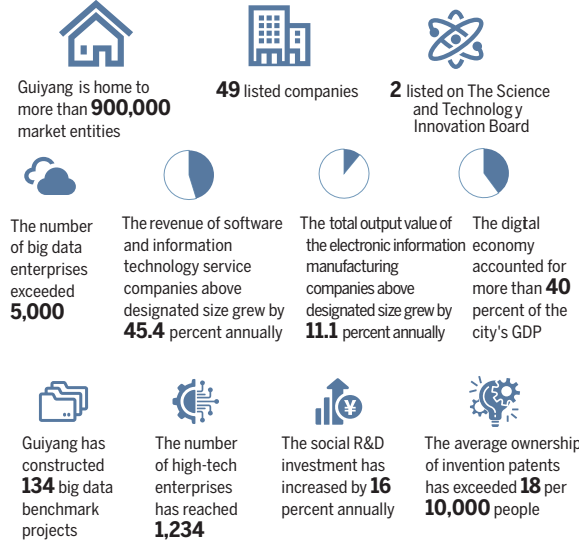
Unit: percent (proportion of various economies to the city's GDP)



Cultural tourism routes

The city has created **10** cultural tourism routes and ranked first in the province in the comprehensive index of tourism industrialization.

Market entities



Source: Guiyang city government
CHINA DAILY

A city that continues to prosper in urbanization

By PHILIP WILLIAM BRYAN

The word "home" can mean many things. To me, wherever you are and whoever is with you is home. I am so proud and grateful that I call Guiyang home.

When people ask me what makes Guiyang so special, I tell them it is the people, the food, the city's urban development, and the countless opportunities that I have been so fortunate to receive.

Guiyang has developed itself as a food destination. Guizhou province is famously known for countless local cuisine dishes including spicy chicken, silk doll, bean curd noodles and sour fish soup. There are other snacks which I enjoy such as fried pork and crisp whistie.

Being in Guiyang allows me to embrace the culture not just of Guiyang, but also China.

Living here for such a long time has allowed me to witness the growth and development of Guiyang.

Yet one of Guiyang's most unique features is its recent development and rapid urbanization.

Roads that circle around mountains rather than go in straight lines, houses crammed together instead of planned into organized communities, the city's core represents a typical example of quick population growth.

In contrast, Guanshanhu, the North-West district of the city, is a picture-perfect vision of urban planning.

With structured roads going in direct paths, massive parks in central areas, a clear business district, and obvious residential areas, Jin yang presents itself as a highly developed modern city with clear urban planning.

Having both features so strikingly clear in one city is not common. Together, they provide multiple attractions for outsiders looking to visit or live in the city.

Another aspect that has intrigued me is the transportation. When I first arrived here, there was no subway system.

It was under construction and the only way to access the city was by walking, catching the bus or taking a taxi.

This caused a lot of traffic congestion on the roads and delays

when trying to move around to different districts and areas. In 2018, the first subway line opened to make the city more accessible to other areas.

Then in 2021, the second line opened to connect the city with the airport in the outskirts of Guiyang. The third line is now under construction, and it is going to make Guiyang even more accessible.

Another impressive aspect of Guiyang's development was its offering and growth of international flights to many countries prior to the pandemic.

This made me feel that Guiyang was on track to becoming an international city, making its presence known along other international cities such as Shenzhen, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Chengdu.

With the growth of big data, I can only imagine Guiyang will attract more people from other countries and the demand to access Guiyang directly will only continue to grow.

Furthermore, Guiyang's location in China makes it very accessible to other cities by way of highspeed rail. Many big cities such as Chengdu, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Wuhan, and Guilin, are just a few hours away.

Many people prefer to live in historic, bustling areas of a city where they can absorb and experience as much of the culture as possible. On the other hand, some prefer quieter and more modern urban environments.

Guiyang allows people to live in their environment of choice, while also having immediate access to the other, making it an ideal living location.

There has been an increase in the number of housing communities and shopping malls over the last few years, which is also evident of Guiyang's urban development.

If you combine these features with the massive growth in Big Data and the tech industry, wonderfully kind and friendly local people and delicious food along with affordable living, clean air, a moderate climate, and breath-taking scenery, Guiyang, in my eyes, is the perfect place to live.

The author is currently working as an English teacher at No 1 High School in Guiyang.



Clockwise from top: Tencent's data center is located in the Guian New Area in Guizhou province. PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY Visitors tour the food street in Qingyun Road in Guiyang. ZHAO SONG / FOR CHINA DAILY A technician works on the production of a tech company in the Guian New Area. SHI ZHAOCHANG / FOR CHINA DAILY Children paint handicrafts at a cultural activity in Nanming district, Guiyang. ZHAO SONG / FOR CHINA DAILY

DOCUMENT DETAILS GUIYANG DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Wide-ranging, profound impact expected on high-quality growth



major projects including the Xifeng rural home-stay system.

Guiyang will shoulder the mission, brave the new road and be a pioneer, transform major

Guiyang will shoulder the mission, brave the new road and be a pioneer, transform major opportunities into development tools..."

Hu Zhongxiong, member of the Standing Committee of the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee, Party secretary of Guiyang and secretary of the Party working committee of Guian New Area

opportunities into development tools, create regional high-quality development growth poles. Guiyang aims to build a high-quality ecological civilization demonstration city, focus

on the rectification of problems reported by the central ecological and environmental protection inspectors, and continuously increase the proportion of the green economy in GDP.

center and enhances the competitiveness of Guiyang's digital economy brand.

The city is implementing the "four major projects" of talent introduction, education, employment and retention and is offers guarantees on housing.

The document proposes a series of support policies in the field of people's livelihoods.

Guiyang will take people's livelihood as the biggest concern, and create more common prosperity that can be seen, felt and experienced.

The city makes job stabilization and social security a top priority by increasing the total number of jobs and ensuring social security work in education, housing, medical care and elderly care.

The city has created a social governance pattern of co-construction, co-governance and sharing, so that people live and work in peace and contentment.

This article is written by Hu Zhongxiong, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee, Party secretary of Guiyang and secretary of the Party working committee of Guian New Area.

Village life revitalized through rural initiatives

By YUAN SHENGGAO

As spring approaches, the rural landscape in Guiyang, Guizhou province, is rejuvenating with sight-seeing tours, ethnic-style farmstays and fruit-picking activities favored by numerous visitors across the country.

In recent years, the city has vigorously implemented the rural revitalization plan to help farmers increase their income and promote balanced urban and rural development, which lays a solid foundation for achieving common prosperity and answers the call to the State Council's recently released document titled Opinions on Supporting Guizhou in Breaking a New Road in the Development of the Western Regions in the New Era.

Today, the villages of Guiyang show a new pattern of continuous development of the agricultural industry, improvement of farmers' lives and rural appearance.

Wengjing village, in Jinhua town, Guanshanhu district, is an epitome of the region's rural revival, renowned for its clean and tidy greenhouses and organic strawberries.

Li Xiyu, former deputy Party secretary of the Jinhua town and head of the agriculture and rural bureau of Guanshanhu district, said that Wengjing had lagging infrastructure and a backward living environment in the past. The fragmented land and poor farming conditions had restricted the development of the local economy.

Li hoped that he could help to build a beautiful village based on local conditions and he found Huang Jinlin, who had lived in Wengjing since childhood.

Huang, a pioneer of the rural revitalization course in Wengjing, used to operate coal mines in the 1990s. In 2013, Huang traveled abroad and was touched by the rural governance and farming landscape in other areas.

Coupled with the strong persuasion of the Party committee of the town, the 46-year-old decided to return home to start a business in 2016. "At that time, I only had one purpose, to revitalize the collective resources and assets of the village, and lead everyone to work together and live a good life," Huang said.

For years, Wengjing grew vegetables, corn and other crops with low income.

To adjust the region's agricultural structure, Huang went out to gain more knowledge and experiences, and finally explored a new industrial road.

He introduced a strawberry planting project with the operation mode of "Party, cooperatives, base and farmer".

"We will build Wengjing together. If you have sufficient funds, you are welcome to invest in it. If you are short of funds, you will contribute your efforts. The whole village will join in to build a beautiful Wengjing," Huang said.

So, a total of 1237 mu, or some 82,000 square meters, of land was integrated, and the village collective and 180 households were responsible for the construction of the village.

The village shareholders of the unit jointly invested 2.5 million yuan to construct the first phase of the Wengjing strawberry commune with 21 mu and 18 strawberry planting greenhouses at the end of June 2016.

To cultivate strawberries with big fruit and a sweet taste, the village invited experts from Shouguang, Shandong province, and the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences to carry out industrial planning and variety improvement.

At the end of August of the same year, the first phase of greenhouse planting of the strawberry commune was completed, and the "Zhangji" strawberry variety imported from Shandong was harvested in Wengjing.

"We have also established nine vanguard teams to develop other

industries. The villagers took the initiative to invest in labor, rectification of river channels, construction of mechanical farming roads and drainage ditches," Huang said.

The strawberry commune achieved a bumper harvest in the first year, with an output of 47,000 yuan per mu and a turnover of nearly 1 million yuan.

"Our family has invested 10,000 yuan in cash and 7 mu of land in this strawberry commune. The annual dividend is over 10,000 yuan. We can still work at the door of the house. I get a fixed salary of 3,100 yuan a month," said 57-year-old local villager Liu Yuyuan.

In 2018, the strawberry commune, which has only experienced two picking-up seasons, has returned all its shares to the villagers.

To date, it has more than 320 mu of land under unified management, and built 60 mu of strawberry plantations, 190 mu of plum plantations, and 80 mu of lotus root plantations.

From 2017 to 2020, the strawberry commune achieved a gross agricultural production value of 4.07 million yuan, generated 2.51 million yuan for 179 capital shareholders, 960,000 yuan for 94 resource-based shareholders, and 2.45 million yuan for villagers' labor services.

Among them, 750,000 project bonuses were distributed in 2018 and 2019, and 98 villagers who invested in land were distributed with a total of 150,000 guaranteed dividends, covering seven registered households with 11 people.

The average annual income of each household has increased by nearly 3,000 yuan, and the problem of employment for nearly 80 people has been solved.

The 54-year-old villager Liu Yubin used to live in a poor household. His eldest son cannot take care of himself with cerebral palsy, and his wife suffers from uremia. The burden of life rests on his shoulders.

"I was assigned a job in the village, responsible for cleaning 2 kilometers of road, and I have a stable income of 1,800 yuan per month. Watching the village get cleaned up, I felt very fulfilled. This year, my younger son has also started to work, and I hope the days will be better."

By investing in land and capital, and starting a business with skills, the villagers of Wengjing have changed from farmers to shareholders.

"Just like the people's commune, the spirit of solidarity and hard work came back," said Huang, who is now the Party secretary and director of the village.

"The land resources have been revitalized and the villagers have become the main body of the village's collective economy, and everyone's attitude towards participating in development and construction has become more active."

Huang said that the establishment of a sharing and evaluation mechanism can motivate, regulate, and restrain villagers' behavior, and encourage villagers to participate in joint construction.

"By connecting with the interests of the common people in this way, it not only promotes the development of the industry and increases the income of the villagers, but also further enhances the villagers' awareness of civilization, improves their personal qualities, and makes Wengjing clean and tidy."

"Wengjing's example is a beneficial exploration of grassroots rural governance and a new rural distribution model in the new era," said Luo Yang, Party Secretary of the Guanshanhu district. "The core of rural revitalization is to solve the problem of common prosperity for the ordinary people. The advantages and characteristics of the village have formed an effective distribution mechanism according to the conditions of the village," he said.

Yang Jun and Zhao Yandi contributed to this story.



Farmers pick tomatoes at a plantation in Guiyang. WANG MINGYUAN / FOR CHINA DAILY

This page is sponsored by the Guiyang government.