

Research on Feasibility and Development Path of Ecological Poverty Alleviation of Yi Nationality in Luquan, Yunnan

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Abstract. Based on the field investigation of Yi and Miao of Luquan Autonomous County in Yunnan Province, this paper chose the ecological poverty alleviation as the angle of view, and analyzed the generation process of the poverty problem of the Yi Nationality. At present, many poverty alleviation problems faced by China are caused by the imbalance of economic development and the single mode of development in the process of social transformation. In particular, poverty alleviation in ethnic areas needs to incorporate local knowledge such as traditional ecological ethics, which is closely related to the management system of ethnic work affairs. The article regarded the precise poverty and ecological poverty as the value guidance, starting from the particularity of the ecological environment of Yunnan, strengthening exchanges and communication between the government and the Yi nationality compatriots, enhancing the cultural penetration and cultural influence, making it effectively used in multi governance work, in order to promote the national governance system and improve the poverty alleviation work.

1. Feasibility Analysis of Ecological Poverty Alleviation of Yi Nationality

1.1. The Challenge of Yi Nationality's Ecological Poverty Alleviation

Firstly, the natural environment is fragile, and it is obvious to have poverty situation because of disaster. Luquan is located in Dian Zhong Plateau with complex terrain and undulating surface[1]. In addition, there are rolling hills and rivers and streams extending in all directions in Luquan. For the terrain in Luquan County, the south is more complete, while the northern and central areas are undulating[2]. The mountainous area of Luquan County accounts for 98.4% of the total area, so the mountain falls greatly and the slope is steep. At the same time, it is on the west side of the Xiaojiang Fault Zone with intense crustal movement, facing long-term landslides, floods, landslides and other natural disasters. This leads to poverty situation. On 22th to 25th, August in 2015, continuous heavy rain caused different degrees of disasters in Ping Town, Sayingpan Town, Jiao Ping Town, Cui Hua Town, Ze Hei Countryside and Tang Lang Countryside. The direct economic loss is 2 million and 980 thousand yuan[3]. Among them, crops affected area are 7065 acres, and 1526 tons of grain yield are reduced, resulting in economic crops loss of 447 thousand. Natural disasters lead to huge losses in temporary social and economic construction, and bring new challenges to poverty alleviation. At the same time, the agricultural foundation in poor areas is weak with traffic block, and information is difficult to gained. Moreover, the cost of poverty alleviation is relatively high, and poverty alleviation is difficult.

1.2. Lower Labor Force



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Poverty alleviation work is not limited to economic income support, but also lies in the level of education and the assistance of talent knowledge. "According to statistics in 2009, only 40% of junior high school graduates in poor areas can continue to receive high school education." The backwardness of the education level also brings new pressure to the ecological environment. Due to the lack of proficiency in a particular line, people only depend on the ideology of "if you live on a mountain, you live off the mountain; if you live by the water, you live off the water" to maintain the basic production and living, which will undoubtedly cause the new pressure to the ecological environment and natural environment. The ability of self poverty alleviation is weak, which brings new difficulties to poverty alleviation. Shortage of available resources for poverty alleviation in poor area is difficult for surplus labor, especially the sick and elderly and other vulnerable groups to arrange suitable jobs. The poor villages also lack the sustainable development mechanism of economic development and the sustainable development mechanism of ecological civilization construction, which undoubtedly creates new problems for the ecological poverty alleviation.

1.3. Poverty Alleviation Work is Seriously Divorced from Protection of Ecological Environment

In recent years, precise poverty alleviation and ecological civilization construction have become the two major tasks of social and economic development in Yunnan province. The two are highly integrated in space and time, both of which are unified[4]. But in the specific implementation of the project, both of individuals are separate, and sometimes there are frictions and collisions. In the work of poverty alleviation, there is lack of awareness of ecological environment protection, and the elements of poverty alleviation in ecological civilization construction are also less considered. Taking Luquan County as an example, some areas are located in mountainous areas. The economic base is weak, and the environmental carrying capacity is weak and the ability of economic self-development is weak. Moreover, the ecological environment self repair ability is poor, and the contradiction between economic and social development and ecological environment is heavy. In view of this, it is particularly important to adhere to the poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation and improve the ecological environment, so it is urgent to explore a new path for ecological poverty alleviation suitable for the local.

1.4. Scattered Poverty Alleviation Projects and Funds

Poverty alleviation projects and ecological civilization construction project funds belong to different government departments[5]. For example, working in relief funds belonging to the NDRC system management, The capital of urban and rural infrastructure construction belonging to the management of the traffic department and the projects and funds involved in the construction of ecological civilization are mainly managed by the government's science and technology departments. As for the government departments in the implementation of poverty alleviation projects, the use of funds are independent of each other with poor coordination, thus, the phenomenon of decentralization and overlapping of project implementation and fund use is common, which indirectly restricts the effect of poverty alleviation.

1.5. Unperfect Supervision System of Ecological Poverty Alleviation

Ecological poverty alleviation project is a major sustainable project which is "beneficial to the present and to the future". During the specific development period of ecological poverty alleviation, there must be many unknown factors, and it is extremely important to carry out effective supervision and management. For example, in the process of poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation subject is prone to use the poor funds, and it is easy to destroy the ecological environment in the process of poverty alleviation and development, and the ecological benefits and economic benefits can not develop simultaneously; when there is a problem in the poverty alleviation work, if the social supervision and the internal supervision system of the government have not been established yet or to be waited for improving, this will affect the effectiveness of poverty alleviation projects.

2. The Way of Ecological Poverty Alleviation of Yi Nationality

2.1. Promoting Ecological Agriculture and Tourism

Ecological agriculture refers to the protection and improvement of the ecological environment in the rural areas. The agricultural economic system and the agricultural ecosystem should be taken into account in order to maximize the ecological and economic benefits[6]. This is to consider the agricultural production, processing, sales and other aspects, in order to adapt to the modern economy in the agricultural requirements. Ecological agriculture is conducive to promoting accurate ecological poverty alleviation in an orderly way. For example, pesticide residue is damage to the ecological balance of the local, so the use of advanced science and technology can find alternatives to pesticides, which can avoid such phenomena. A large number of straw burning causes serious air pollution. We can promote straw returning technology, which can increase the yield and avoid environmental pollution. The trend of eco agriculture industrialization is the key to the development of eco agriculture. According to the local regional advantages and geographical advantages, it is tailor-made for its ecological agriculture pillar industry, so that to achieve the goal of agricultural sustainable development, and promote the optimization and arrangement of its production materials. It uses regional overall layout and enterprise operation management to achieve the development of ecological agriculture. In addition, we should combine ecological agriculture with ecological tourism, and give full play to the advantages of local ecological culture. For example, Luquan county should combine the cultural background of the two long march of the Red Army to explore a red tourism route, including Cui Hua Chian Bridge - Red Army Martyrs Monument - Shuang Hua Stone Bridge Army Battlefield - Jiao Xi Xiao Mi, Ma Jinhua Martyrs - General Tree - Red Army Cross the River Memorial Hall in Jiao Ping. We should develop the local ecotourism resources deeply, and promote the sightseeing tourism agriculture of "close to nature, return to nature". In the same way, we will set up experiential farming and experiential fruit and vegetable planting courses to inject new vitality into ecological sightseeing agriculture and alleviate the employment pressure in rural areas.

2.2. Improving the Ecological Compensation Mechanism

Ecological compensation is the local or economic subject's support given by the government through the way of economic compensation to a certain extent. For example, the implementation of the policy of returning farmland to forests. It is necessary for farmers to abandon the instinctive demand for planting grain in this area, and farmers should plant economic and ecological forest. For farmers, it is undoubtedly the sacrifice of material production to seek long-term development of the ecological environment. However, the direct economic losses caused by returning farmland to forests should be compensated by policy subsidy or by ecological purchase.

2.3. Improving Social Security System and Public Service System

In thoughts of precise poverty alleviation, there is a mention about "reveal all the details of a number of social security" from "the five batch", which refers to establish and improve the social security system in the poor areas, and bring the poor people who have lost some or all of their labor capacity into the scope of protection. We can accurately identify the poverty status of special groups through local conditions, and provide different types of social insurance or state subsidies, so that to improve the living conditions of local poor groups. The implementation of the new rural cooperative medical system has greatly alleviated the problem of "difficult medical treatment and expensive medical service" for the poor. For patients with chronic diseases or serious illness, it is recommended to popularize the serious illness medical assistance system to solve its worries. The social security system and universal coverage can effectively reduce poverty depends on the environment, so that to avoid the expense of the ecological environment for the basic life need, which is be of great advantage to poverty reduction. In order to alleviate the social conflicts, the basic living allowance should be provided to the families who suffer from illness or those who have lost the ability to work by accident.

2.4. Encouraging Full Employment of Farmers

Training agricultural technical talents according to local conditions and combining them into local agricultural production can be combined with remote teaching and on-the-spot guidance. We should mobilize the production enthusiasm of the poverty alleviation object, and guide the development of poverty alleviation from "blood transfusion" to "poverty alleviation". We should strengthen the

support of vocational education in poor areas, and change the concept of destruction of ecological environment due to life. For the ecological environment or ecological fragile areas, the government should do a good job of ecological migration in time, and adjust the work strategy of poverty alleviation and development. In order to protect the ecological environment as the premise, the government should be combined with the electricity supplier or micro business development mode, and promote the superior industries in poverty-stricken areas.

2.5. Constructing Concept of Ecological Civilization

The precise ecological poverty is based on the ecological causes of poverty in poor areas to develop a series of measures and to improve the ecological environment, so that to achieve effects of poverty alleviation. Therefore, the construction of ecological civilization is related to the well-being of the people and the future of the nation, and is related to the "two one hundred years" struggle goal and the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream of the Chinese nation. Because of the restriction of education level and cultural level, the concept of ecological civilization construction is not clear, and it is easy to fall into the dilemma of ecology and poverty. Therefore, we should strengthen the education of poverty alleviation in the region, and not only in the nine years of compulsory education; it should retrain young people with no proficiency, so that to establish the ecological environment protection and construction of ecological civilization consciousness, and to seek a sustainable development road of the ecological environment. We should improve the farmers' participation in the local environmental governance, protect their environmental supervision power and punish the illegal activities that destroy the environment. Moreover, we should combine the construction of ecological civilization with the work of poverty reduction, and make sure the unity of ecological civilization construction and poverty alleviation work.

3. Development Path Choice of Ecological Poverty Alleviation of Yi Nationality

3.1. Model Innovation of Ecological Poverty Alleviation of Yi Nationality

First, it is the design of ecological poverty alleviation model. It mainly includes the mode of ecological poverty alleviation in situ and the ecological poverty alleviation model from the land. The model of ecological poverty alleviation in situ is aimed at poor groups, which are difficult to move out of their own development because of education and culture, or in poor areas with good agricultural and livestock production environment. The ecological poverty alleviation model from the land is aimed at the ecological fragile areas, promoting ecological migration and ecological subsidies measures to achieve poverty alleviation and poverty reduction purposes. We should guide the farmers and herdsmen to transform into the ecological population, focusing on financial and material resources to carry out ecological civilization construction and poverty alleviation project, so that to find jobs for ecological construction and promote employment and provide employment opportunities for local farmers and herdsmen. We should encourage local farmers and herdsmen to directly participate in the ecological governance and poverty alleviation work. In addition, they should contribute to the works of improving income, promoting employment and improving the mechanism and ecological poverty alleviation. However, at the same time, we should combine the protection of local culture and the development of new ways of living, taking into account the local ecological environment carrying capacity and the economic life of farmers; moreover, encouraging farmers and herdsmen appropriate to give up is not conducive to the sustainable development of environment production and life style. It is necessary to give appropriate subsidies and patient guidance for the sacrifices they make. We should guide the local ecological agriculture to form an industrial chain. We should actively utilize the advantages of the natural environment in the poor areas, and actively cultivate Chinese herbal medicines, vegetables, fruits and other pollution-free agricultural products, organic food and green food. We should help to establish local leading enterprises in rural areas, and cooperate with small farmers to build cooperatives in poor areas to develop local industries, so as to eliminate poverty as soon as possible. According to the actual situation of the whole village, we should make the rural natural landscape and humanistic landscape organically integrate. Moreover, we should scientifically grasp the relationship between poverty alleviation and development and environmental protection projects, make unified layout and planning, focusing on capital investment in infrastructure

construction and implementing water, electricity, access, housing construction and other projects. For the concentrated areas of poor villages, we can focus on the whole piece of planning and reconstruction, and enhance the scale effect of the local poverty alleviation. But for the characteristic buildings or houses, we should preserve and protect them, and restore the local elements through repair. In the central document of the new ten years of The Outline of China's Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development (2011 - 2020) issued by the state council, one of the main contents of the national special poverty alleviation is the whole village, and the key is to improve the comprehensive quality of the labor force of the poor. It has a dual role for the realization of ecological protection and the promotion of employment. In view of this, we should improve the poverty stricken areas especially the rural poverty education system, strengthen the quality of youth education process and promote youth occupation education, so that to accelerate the pace of education for the elderly elderly speed, and better balance the relationship between ecological civilization construction and poverty alleviation.

3.2. Establishing a "Low Carbon Reduce Poverty" Security System

In 1997, after a series of international climate treaty negotiations, the Kyoto Protocol was formally signed, which specifies the importance of afforestation for carbon dioxide emissions in the clean development mechanism. In principle, it agreed that developed countries or developing countries could offset the environmental pollution caused by greenhouse gases through the implementation of forestry carbon sequestration projects. We should integrate the overall goal of low-carbon poverty reduction into the overall plan of social development, decompose all its objectives into the work plan of the government departments, and coordinate the relationship among the government, enterprises and society. According to the local actual situation, we should implement green low-carbon financing mechanism and supporting measures to ensure the steady operation of the low-carbon poverty alleviation funds, strengthen the administrative supervision and regulation and enforcement mechanism, encourage professional companies to participate in the operation of low-carbon poverty alleviation projects and promote the industrialization development. We should also support the preferential development of carbon sequestration projects in poor areas with limited conditions. Moreover, to gain the domestic and international financial support, we should also focus on the development of low-carbon technology projects and the implementation of public welfare low-carbon plan, and provide subsidies and support for special projects.

3.3. Policy Proposal

3.3.1. Paying Attention to Comprehensive Governance in Poor Areas. The key to ecological poverty alleviation lies in comprehensive management. We need to mobilize the enthusiasm of the object of poverty alleviation and make them participate in the "ecological agriculture industrialization" and the work of poverty alleviation, which will turn the extensive economic construction into paying attention to the development of poverty alleviation subject. We can take the relevant township pilot ecological poverty alleviation project, and the government and project authorities need to work together to make ecological poverty alleviation programs and objectives. At the same time, the government and the project management department and the poverty alleviation subject should make positive communication. For the problems, they should coordinate and make the integration of resources, so that to avoid unhappy things.

3.3.2. Strengthening Protection of National Ecological Ethics Culture. In addition to the Han nationality, there are 25 ethnic minorities in Yunnan, among which Yi nationality accounts for 5 million and 28 thousand, accounting for 10.94% of the total population. The broad and profound ecological ethics culture of Yi nationality, mainly includes text art, religion, taboo pacts, cultural and other aspects. For example, the parts of ecological ethics culture in collected and published ancient books and annuals of Yi Characters in Luquan county are integrated and protected. This provides a theoretical basis for the realization of ecological civilization construction, and provides reference for the implementation of ecological poverty alleviation planning and policy, and provides a new perspective for promoting the sustainable development of economy, culture and environment.

3.3.3. Adhering to Education of Ecological Awareness. The main body of ecological poverty alleviation is poor farmers, and the actual effect of ecological poverty alleviation depends on the ecological awareness of the theme of poverty alleviation and even ecological concept. This not only relies on the government or law enforcement force to implement the goal of ecological poverty alleviation, but also depends on the moral constraints, public opinion pressure and so on, so that the concept of ecological poverty alleviation can deeply go into the minds. Initially, we can encourage farmers to participate in the protection of ecological environment through encouraging measures. The village committee may organize the training course of ecological poverty alleviation education regularly, and invite relevant experts to go to the countryside to guide the local farmers, and the school can also add the content of ecological civilization construction in the course of science or science. This can gradually form the consciousness of respecting nature, fearing nature and protecting nature.

3.3.4. Adhering to Leadership of Government. In response to the relevant requirements of the national poverty alleviation, since the end of 1985, Luquan began to tackle poverty. In 1986, it was listed as one of the 592 key poverty counties in China. In 2001, it was listed as one of the key counties of poverty alleviation and development in 73 counties of Yunnan province. The county committee formulated the "8321" poverty alleviation overall plan, that is, each person must have about 8 points of high and stable farmland, and each household has more than 300 yuan of livestock and poultry income per year. Each household has 2 acres of economic forest fruit, and each household transfer a labor force to the non food industry up; moreover, the production policy of "long catching on forest, short catching on grazing, not long and not short catching on fruit trees and then grasp well on the agricultural and industrial deputy" was implemented. After years of continuous construction, the rural poor population dropped from 386 thousand at the end of 1985 to 119 thousand at the end of 2013 (the total population of the county is 397111, of which the agricultural population is 385982, and the per capita net income of farmers is 142.33 yuan, which is much lower than the poverty line of 200 yuan issued by the State Council's Poverty Alleviation Office in 1985. And the poverty line is that the per capita net income is less than 2300 yuan). Thus, the proportion dropped from 97.19% in 1985 to 28.3% at the end of 2013. The per capita net income of farmers increased from 142 yuan in 1985 to 5438 yuan in 2013, which is an increase of 38.3 times, and is an average annual growth of 13.9%. This effectively realized the parallel strategy of human resources development and ecological environment protection, and comprehensively developed the economic living standards in poor areas. The ecological idea of sustainable development should be based on the protection of the ecological environment, and we should put emphasis on poverty alleviation of poverty reduction and the construction of ecological civilization development, and promote the poverty stricken areas of returning farmland to forest, and afforestation projects, so that to avoid the deterioration of the ecological environment. And the ecological compensation mechanism should be established and perfected.

4. Conclusions

Generally speaking, ecological poverty alleviation takes the ecological environment and poverty alleviation as the basic framework, and takes the ecological environment sustainable development as the core goal. At the same time, it considers the particularity of ecological ethics and local society, which has the practical significance of diversity and dynamics. Combined with the actual situation of Luquan County, its poverty problem also has the particularity of ecological protection, religious culture, cultural construction and historical origin. This is due to they explored a way suitable for the survival and development of the local. This is not the reproduction in the modern sense or be independent in the local cultural background. It is determined by this basic point that precise ecological poverty alleviation must combine the different ecological environment and poverty situation in each region. In addition to pursuing the economic growth point of poverty alleviation, we should also consider its evaluation in the traditional social ethics and social norms. We should give full play to the initiative of the theme of poverty alleviation, and properly supervise and manage it. In view of this, when examining the poverty problem of ethnic minorities in contemporary society, we must consider the construction of local local culture and social network mechanism.

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