

Ecological Immigration--An Important Policy for the Inner Mongolian Nationalities Economic Development

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Abstract: Ecological immigration can be described as one of the most important policies in the development of Inner Mongolian national economy. The ultimate goal is to improve the ecological environment and help the people create a harmonious living environment and promote the rapid development of the regional economy. Under the background of the continuous implementation of this new ecological immigration policy, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has accelerated the pace of building the western ecological barrier, and has also accelerated the development of Inner Mongolian national economy, greatly enhancing the competitiveness of Inner Mongolia regional economy and the survival of farmers and herdsman. The environment has also improved, which has a positive effect on the construction of a harmonious society. However, there are still many problems in the development of Inner Mongolian national economy. Especially in the process of implementing the ecological immigration policy, it is necessary to increase the emphasis on the ecological environment protection of the immigrants, strengthen the direction and guide, and then realize the industrial structure and ecological immigration. The effective connection between the two will ultimately promote the steady development of the Inner Mongolian national economy.

1. Introduction

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region can be said to be the forerunner of China's regional regional autonomy system. The ethnic policy it promotes provides theoretical support for the economic development of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and provides direction for the development of Inner Mongolia regional economy. Moreover, in the process of the development of the national economy of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, special emphasis is placed on safeguarding national unity, and at the same time actively implementing national policies, with a view to providing corresponding guarantees for the construction of a harmonious society. In particular, the implementation of the strategy of developing the western region in recent years has caused certain changes in many policies in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and promoted the sustainable development of the national economy. The implementation of ecological immigration policy is an extremely important issue. If this problem is not improved, it will lead to damage to the survival interests of the masses. It is necessary to change the place of life and adjust the lifestyle in combination with climate change and weather changes within the region. This business behavior is called ecological migration. The ultimate goal of the implementation of the ecological immigration policy is to reduce population pressure, avoid damage to the ecological environment caused by the increase of population, and also reduce the negative impact on the ecosystem during human production and life, and improve the resilience of the ecosystem. The implementation of this policy will not only effectively restore the ecological environment, but also inject momentum into the economic development of the region, promote the progress of the secondary and tertiary industries, and accelerate the pace of development of the Inner Mongolian national economy. The following is a relevant analysis of the background of the ecological immigration policy.

2. Background of the Proposed Ecological Immigration Policy

In recent years, the social economy has developed rapidly, and the ecological environment on which people depend for survival has also been seriously damaged. Especially in the major pastoral

areas of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, grassland ecological problems have become more and more obvious, and even worse, leading to Inner Mongolia animal husbandry. The economic development advantage has been weakened to a certain extent, which has further increased the requirements for poverty alleviation work, making the implementation of this work more difficult, and thus bringing constraints to the development of Inner Mongolia's national economy.

According to reliable data analysis, as of the end of the last century, there were still more than 800,000 poor people in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. At the same time, the population that needs to get rid of poverty and stabilize the pace of development is about 3 million. Most of the poor people live in areas with severe water shortages and desert areas. The ecological environment within the scope has been severely damaged, showing an over-deteriorating situation. To solve this problem, if we simply support it, it will inevitably consume a lot of money, and it will also increase the cost of poverty alleviation. It is difficult to solve the poverty problem fundamentally. Based on this, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has effectively implemented the ecological immigration policy. The implementation of this policy has provided direction for the development of various tasks such as poverty alleviation and resettlement, and has also accelerated the progress of poverty alleviation [1-3].

The introduction of ecological immigration policy in Inner Mongolia takes ecological economics as its core content, and at the same time regards it as a theoretical value. It is hoped that in combination with the requirements of sustainable development, the true coexistence between economic development and ecological environment can not only improve people's The quality of life can also achieve the purpose of ecological protection, and the pressure on the ecological environment has slowed down. It can also promote the orderly and standardized development of ecological migration projects.

Inner Mongolia's ecological immigration policy was implemented in the late 1990s. After the launch of this immigration project, the ecological environment pressure of the ecologically fragile area in the northern part of Yinshan Mountain was somewhat increased. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Inner Mongolia has started ecological immigration work, which is serious for soil erosion. Ecological immigration is implemented in areas with severe desertification and severe grassland degradation. At the same time, it is required to combine the contents of the pilot project of the pilot project of ex situ poverty alleviation in the immigration process to protect the integrity of the ecological environment. As of 2002, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has invested over 100 million yuan and organized a total of 650,000 ecological migrants.

3. The Implementation Status of the Ecological Immigration Policy in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

On the overall level, Inner Mongolia's ecological immigration policy has achieved remarkable results. The ecological environment of the emigration has been improved and the production capacity has been restored. This will undoubtedly accelerate the adjustment of the industrial structure of Inner Mongolia and make the ecological barrier The construction has been more perfect, and the Inner Mongolian national economy has been developed, which has greatly enhanced the regional competition in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The living environment of farmers and herdsman will also be improved, which is extremely beneficial to the long-term development of the social economy. The following is an analysis of the author's achievements in ecological immigration policy.

First, the ecological environment has been improved, and corresponding protection has been provided for the implementation of ecological environmental protection work, and the progress of the ecological barrier construction in the west has been accelerated. The implementation of the Inner Mongolia Ecological Immigration Policy requires a combination of local ecological environment changes, promotes the restoration of the ecological environment, and gradually forms a new ecological environment, thereby injecting a source of power for the ecological environmental protection work. Taking the Alashan Zuoqi demonstration area as an example, it is an ecological migration area that is relatively mature ecological migration area in Inner Mongolia, and it is a

successful case of ecological immigration policy implementation. The main idea of ecological immigration is to use the immigrants to move out of the land as a public welfare area, and then implement various strategies such as returning farmland to grassland and returning farmland to forests [4-6]. According to reliable data, some experts have made effective predictions, and then summarized the change data of vegetation coverage of relocated pastures and desert grasslands. After 15 years, the vegetation coverage rate is expected to increase to 20%, and it is expected to increase to 45% after 50 years. It can be seen that the implementation of the ecological immigration policy in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the implementation of various measures such as replanting, grazing ban and artificial reseeding have an extremely important role in the protection of public welfare forests and will also promote vegetation restoration. It provides guarantees for the survival of desert creatures, and can also solve many problems such as mobile sands. In short, the achievements of the ecological immigration policy are more remarkable. It can be described as a pioneering work to improve the ecological environment. It will improve the quality of the ecological environment to a certain extent, and will gradually develop and restore the ecological environment, thereby promoting humanity to become more Good direction.

Second, the improvement of the ecological environment in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the attraction of investment promotion, and the steady development of the national economy have made Inner Mongolia's regional competitiveness improved. As is known to all, Inner Mongolia is located in the northern part of the motherland. As an ecological barrier in the north, it is affected and restricted by various factors, causing serious ecological problems. Inner Mongolia was once known as the source of sandstorms before the ecological environment. Such an ecological environment is extremely unfavorable for the development of IT new electronics industry and dust-free IC electronics industry, resulting in the lack of mass and support rate in the market development process. Only the IT production industry is For example, at the end of the last century, Egyptian production capital could not be truly implemented in the Inner Mongolia region. Due to environmental factors, the development speed of the electronic information technology industry could not be accelerated. Especially in implementing the ecological immigration policy, the ecological environment in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has improved. CITIC Bank and China Merchants Bank have chosen to set up branches in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. They have also promoted the development of the IT industry and promoted the economic progress of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The implementation of the ecological immigration policy has made the population more concentrated and lowered the threshold of public facilities services. The government has increased capital investment and gradually improved the infrastructure within the region to enhance the comprehensive economic strength in the immigrant area.

4. Analysis of the Implementation Plan of the Ecological Immigration Policy

The implementation of the ecological immigration policy within the Inner Mongolia region can provide direction guidance for the development of ecological migration work and avoid bias in the direction. The application advantages are reflected in the following two aspects. On the one hand, the relatively concentrated population in the immigrant area can accelerate the development of urbanization. Not only that, but also inject momentum into the development of the secondary industry and the tertiary industry, and correspondingly increase the basic income of farmers, making local finance more Consolidate and gradually realize the economic development goal of getting rid of poverty and getting rich. On the other hand, the implementation of the ecological immigration policy can reduce the population pressure of moving out, guarantee the ecological environment to a certain extent, and gradually restore the ecological chain [7-9]. However, it should be noted that in the implementation of the ecological immigration policy, there are still many problems. Some experts and scholars have put forward targeted countermeasures. It is recommended to adopt the immigration social security system, emphasize human capital investment, and always adhere to culture. Immigration, the author mainly put forward corresponding suggestions for the implementation plan of the ecological immigration policy, hoping to bring some reference and

reference for the ecological immigration staff.

In the process of the development of the national economy in Inner Mongolia, agriculture and animal husbandry can be said to be extremely important factors, and it has become a pillar industry in some regions, which has improved the production and living standards of the people to a certain extent, and provided corresponding guarantees for economic development. However, from a long-term perspective, if we vigorously develop agriculture and animal husbandry, it will inevitably be hindered by various external factors, such as the ecological environment and climatic conditions. Based on this, the Inner Mongolia District Party Committee should embark on a long-term development strategy. Transforming the previous development concept, effectively adjusting the economic development strategy, optimizing the agricultural development model, making the industrial structure effectively adjusted, and fostering new economic growth for the development of the regional economy. In particular, in the implementation of the ecological immigration policy, attention should be paid to the coordination between the industrial structure and the relationship between ecological immigrants. The immigrants' immigration areas need to be targeted for returning farmland to grassland, returning farmland to forests, and expanding the planting range of forages as much as possible. Gradually build a perfect linkage mechanism between herders and enterprises, and then promote the progress of the grass industry. The immigration area must focus on the development of characteristic agriculture, increase the emphasis on the development of the tertiary industry, effectively use the surplus labor force, and then inject power into the operation of the ecological immigration regional economy. Or targeted implementation of industrial training and skills training to make the population more concentrated, will achieve the goal of diversified development of cultural industry investment institutions. Finally, it can strengthen national culture propaganda, focus on infrastructure construction, promote the development of tourism, and attract more visitors.

First, the formulation of sound policy guarantees will provide institutional support for the implementation of ecological environmental protection work in the immigrant areas. Next year, the ecological environment will be deteriorated. Instead, irrigation will be the key factor in the construction of domestic grass projects, with emphasis on increasing grassland vegetation. Coverage, the implementation of relevant policies into practice.

Second, develop a systematic legal and regulatory mechanism. In combination with the requirements of the regulations on returning farmland to forests, and referring to the actual ecological environment of the immigration area, promote the harmonious development of man and nature, and provide legal protection for it, and gradually realize the sustainable development goals that are advocated under the ecological immigration policy.

5. Conclusion

In summary, ecological immigration can be described as one of the most important policies in the development of Inner Mongolian national economy. This paper mainly puts forward suggestions on the importance of ecological immigration policy in the process of Inner Mongolian national economic development and the implementation of strategies. In order to bring reference and reference to relevant researchers.

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