

# Study on Sustainable Development in Deep Poverty-stricken Areas

Hao Aoya

College of Economics, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 611130, China

**Keywords:** Deep poverty-stricken areas; Sustainable development; Poverty alleviation

**Abstract:** With the deepening of poverty alleviation, the battle for poverty alleviation has shifted from “win” to “fight well” in order to achieve the transformation from quantity to quality. Only by stabilizing poverty alleviation and sustainable income growth of poor households can the existing achievements be effectively consolidated. This paper focuses on the outstanding problems of implementing sustainable development in the precise poverty alleviation work in deep poverty areas, and proposes sustainable development roads from the aspects of development education, deep processing of agricultural products, improvement of poverty alleviation fund supervision system, and construction of forest carbon exchange trading market.

## 1. Introduction

With the deepening of poverty alleviation work, the precise poverty alleviation has achieved remarkable results. According to statistics, by the end of 2018, the poverty-stricken population in China's rural areas had dropped to 16.6 million, with the poverty incidence rate of 1.7%, down 1.4 percentage points from the previous year [1]. At present, the remaining poverty-stricken population mainly distributes in the deep poverty-stricken areas. The battle against poverty has shifted from “wide coverage” to “difficult points” in deep poverty-stricken areas, and from “win” to “fight well” in order to achieve the transformation from quantity to quality. In the short run, poverty alleviation is to help the poor out of poverty. In the long run, poverty alleviation aims to improve the long-term backward development environment in deep poverty areas. And enhance the endogenous motivation of the poor to develop and achieve sustainable development.

Deep poverty areas refer to the “three districts and three states” with poor natural conditions, weak economic foundation and deep poverty. And poor counties with a poverty incidence of more than 18% and poor villages with a poverty incidence of more than 20% [1]. Poverty-stricken households in poverty-stricken areas that have not yet been lifted out of poverty are constrained by external environmental constraints and endogenous motivation. The local area faces a series of problems such as deep poverty, difficulty in poverty alleviation, high risk of returning to poverty, and poor basic conditions for sustainable development.

## 2. Difficulties in Implementing Sustainable Development in Deep Poor Areas

### 2.1 Conflict of development ideas

In the process of poverty alleviation, poverty in spirit and lack of initiative are one of the most restrictive factors that restrict the poor people to get rid of poverty thoroughly. In the deep poverty-stricken areas, due to the backward traffic conditions, information blockade and insufficient market development, the society has been in a closed and semi-closed state for a long time. It makes the poor people relatively isolated from the modern production and life style, and the “small peasant thought” that “small wealth is safe and self-proclaimed”. As well as the relative backwardness of the overall education level in the region, it is difficult for family members to get rid of the influence of their parents in their ideas and lifestyles. This has led to the idea of “intergenerational transmission”, which makes poverty as a genetic disease and continues to extend among family members. The occlusion of the environment, as well as the backward concept of customs. Together, the local poor people are over-reliant on government assistance, lack of self-development motivation, and lack of willingness to get rid of poverty. The idea of “waiting for necessity” is

deeply rooted. This is also one of the most prominent constraints in the development of deep poverty areas.

## **2.2 Conflict of development goals**

The practical experience of getting rid of poverty has proved that no matter from the perspective of political responsibility or work promotion, the frontline cadres of poverty alleviation are more willing to choose the “short and fast” poverty alleviation project. However, in the implementation process of such projects, there are often short-term benefits and poor sustainability. Once the support is weakened, the risk of returning to poverty increases. From this perspective, it is crucial to reverse the mentality and practice of local cadres who are eager to complete tasks in poverty alleviation. From the actual operational level, we will analyze the industrial poverty alleviation projects based on planting and aquaculture in deep poverty-stricken areas. Its “short, flat and fast” nature also determines that the agricultural and sideline products produced will inevitably face the problem of low-end homogeneity tendency more prominent. The product category is single, the intensive processing is insufficient, and the industrial chain is too short. It is extremely vulnerable to the impact of market price fluctuations, and eventually the situation of “valley undermining farmers” emerges. In this way, the poverty alleviation projects invested a lot of manpower and resources not only fail to play the “hematopoietic function” of the poverty alleviation industry, but will lead to a great reduction in the effect of poverty alleviation.

## **2.3 Conflict between supply and demand of funds**

The main source of financial support is national financial allocation and micro-loans for poverty alleviation. It is of great importance to improve infrastructure and public services in deep poverty-stricken areas. However, when the Poverty Alleviation Policies of poor households remain unchanged and support efforts remain unchanged, the “poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation policies” will not be reduced. It is required that the central and local governments continue to increase investment in poverty alleviation through multiple channels, and to a certain extent, it will undoubtedly increase the pressure on financial supply. At the same time, there are problems in the use of poverty alleviation funds, such as low expenditure schedule, low efficiency of use, and inaccurate arrangement of some poverty alleviation funds. The main reason is that the implementation of poverty alleviation projects is slow, the use of funds is lack of professional and technical personnel guidance, and the supervision of funds is still insufficient.

## **2.4 Conflicts in allocating poverty alleviation resources**

With the development of poverty-stricken areas and the emergence of rural elites, these groups have played a very good role in promoting and demonstrating the development of poverty-stricken areas by relying on their own abilities and network advantages. However, compared with the poor population, the elite group has obvious advantages in terms of ability and quality of information acquisition, market participation and grass-roots affairs decision-making. When external poverty alleviation resources enter poverty-stricken areas, “elite capture” may follow. That is to say, the elite groups benefit preferentially in the allocation of various beneficiary agricultural resources. As a result, the use efficiency of the general-purpose poverty alleviation funds is declining, and the objective of poverty alleviation is deviated from the goal of poverty alleviation. In the short term, this will result in a waste of limited poverty alleviation resources, aggravate the disorderly competition for poverty alleviation resources in the village, and then trigger a crisis of trust in the grassroots government. In the long run, if the “elite capture” in poverty alleviation work is not curbed, it will reduce the “precision” of poverty alleviation. The gap within the deep-poor areas has been further widened, thus deviating from the original intention of precisely helping the poor and simultaneously building a well-off society in an all-round way.

## **2.5 Conflicts in the exploitation and protection of forest resources**

Due to the special geographical location and geomorphological features, deep poverty areas are rich in forest resources. However, due to the low level of productivity in the early development

process, the local people have been savagely farming in the form of burning waste to meet the basic needs of life. This not only caused a sharp decline in the stock of forest resources, but also destroyed the ability of forest resources to regenerate and self-repair, causing incalculable losses to the national ecological environment. In view of the above situation, the state has designated large areas of forests, including deep poverty-stricken areas, as protected areas and prohibited exploitation. As far as the role of forest resources development and protection is concerned, non-development directly deviates from the expectations of local residents and governments and hinders the opportunities for local economic development. Without protection, the road of sustainable development is blocked from the source, and it is difficult to realize the sustainable utilization of resources.

### **3. Suggestions on Sustainable Development in Deep Poverty-stricken Areas**

#### **3.1 Develop education and take the road of cultural leadership**

Due to the influence of the “poor culture”, the poor people have gradually formed a dependency philosophy of “waiting for the right”. International and domestic poverty alleviation experience has repeatedly proved that the most fundamental measure to eradicate poverty is to continuously enhance the self-development ability and willingness to actively develop the poor. Education is not only an important part of poverty alleviation and development, but also a fundamental way to change the “poverty culture” and block the intergenerational transmission of poverty. However, in the process of implementing education to alleviate poverty, policy design must be prioritized. First, we need to change the educational concept of backward areas. Passive acceptance of education can not fundamentally change the learning status and learning effect of students in deep poverty-stricken areas. Teach students in accordance with their aptitude and moral education. By stimulating students' interest, we can improve students' initiative and enthusiasm. And to guide people in poverty-stricken areas to establish a correct outlook on life and values. Change the old backward ideas and standardize the non-self-disciplined behavior. It is the sustainable way of education development to solve the problems of inherent thought and sustainable development thought, cultivate long-term incentive mechanism and stimulate endogenous motive force.

#### **3.2 According to local conditions, take the road of deep processing of agricultural products**

Due to the limitation of production conditions, the deep poor areas lack intensive processing of agricultural products and low added value. At the same time, affected by the low-end “homogenization” of agricultural by-products and the traditional “purchase for donation” sales model, even if the scale of cultivation is expanded, it is difficult to improve its economic efficiency in the short term. Only by following the law of market operation, satisfying consumers' needs and producing marketable agricultural and sideline products can the people in deep poverty-stricken areas be able to “get rid of poverty” and “get rich”. In practice, enterprises can be encouraged to establish prenatal raw material bases in deep poverty-stricken areas. Carry out post-production deep processing cooperation, extend the agricultural product industry chain, and increase the added value of products. Combining the resource characteristics of deep poverty areas, cultivating and developing new agricultural management entities to create local brands, develop differentiated agricultural products industries, and actively explore the production and marketing of agricultural and sideline products. At the same time, it will strengthen the logistics distribution and cold chain equipment construction in deep poverty areas, extend the fresh-keeping period of agricultural products, and improve the sales ability of peak sales. Help deeper poverty-stricken areas to expand sales channels and achieve sustainable production and sales.

#### **3.3 Improve supervision and take the road to poverty**

Because the deep poverty areas are the key and difficult point in the poverty-stricken sprint phase, they are also the “hard bones” on the road to poverty alleviation. On the road to helping poverty alleviation and development, the scale of financial investment is still expanding. In the face

of large-scale and wide-ranging financial poverty alleviation funds, it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of funds to ensure that the limited financial funds are used reasonably and effectively. In this regard, we actively use the Internet and big data to promote financial informationization and intelligent construction. Through innovative capital network application, approval, lending operation process, so that every financial fund can be traced. Effectively and effectively solve the compliance requirements in the use of poverty alleviation funds, so as to make the use of funds open and transparent. At the same time, we should broaden the channels of supervision, and accurately discover the clues of problems through mass supervision and media exposure. Zero tolerance should be adopted to curb the misappropriation and misappropriation of poverty alleviation funds and to target precisely. Then we should strengthen the supervision of poverty alleviation funds and ensure the safe use of financial poverty alleviation funds.

### **3.4 First rich and rich, take the road to common prosperity**

Poverty alleviation and development in deep areas are fundamentally the result of the interaction of internal and external factors, while internal factors are the basis for their development. Due to the lack of experience in information acquisition, market participation and management, most of the poverty-stricken people in deep poverty-stricken areas are passively waiting for “blood transfusion” poverty alleviation. Only by stimulating the endogenous motive force of the poor and realizing the “hematopoietic function” through their own efforts, can we turn passive into active and achieve the sustainable development of local economy faster and better. In view of the lack of technology, information and self-development ability of the poor, we can give full play to the demonstration and driving role of the local farmers, professional cooperatives, leading enterprises and other new agricultural operators. Help the poor to provide agricultural productive services in the three stages of pre-production, mid-production and post-production: pre-production, providing collection and transmission of market information, introduction and promotion of improved varieties, and rental and recommendation of agricultural machinery. In the middle of the production, provide field technical guidance, pest control and testing services. After the birth, it provides deep processing and promotion services including agricultural products. By imparting experience, strengthening technical exchanges, and sharing information, we will give full play to the advantages of “first rich” and jointly drive the poor to get rid of poverty and become rich.

### **3.5 Build a carbon trading market and take the road of green development**

Forest resources are renewable resources and are one of the important natural resources in deep poverty areas. It not only provides raw materials for the basic production and life of local residents, but also plays an active and effective role in disaster prevention and mitigation during the evolution of the geographical environment. Forest carbon sinks and poverty alleviation are based on the development of resources such as forest land in underdeveloped areas, market-oriented, with the aim of benefiting the poor and creating opportunities for development, taking the development of forest carbon sequestration projects as the carrier and the participation of the poor. Characteristics, with mechanism as the core, an emerging poverty alleviation model for poverty alleviation and poverty reduction in the process of promoting the development of forest carbon sequestration industry [3]. Through the construction of forest carbon sink market, it can effectively reduce the deforestation of surrounding forest resources in deep poverty-stricken areas, and actively participate in the protection of project forest land. The ecological advantages of forest farms will be transformed into ecological benefits and economic advantages, so as to achieve a virtuous circle of sustainable development.

## **4. Conclusion**

To achieve sustainable development in deep poverty-stricken areas is one of the links of regional coordinated development and an important basis for building a well-off society in an all-round way. To achieve this goal, the key is to change the development concept of the local poor. In addition, we must focus on the basic conditions and development shortcomings of the deep poverty areas, and

aim at them in a targeted manner. From the project design, selection to implementation of the precise measures, precision and force.

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