

Analysis of Poverty Causes and Poverty Alleviation Experience in Wumeng Mountain Area

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to summarize the causes of poverty in Wumeng Mountain Area and to provide basis for poverty alleviation and development. This paper uses normative analysis, empirical analysis and system analysis to analyze. Through the research, the reasons for poverty in Wumeng Mountain area are concluded as follows: (1) the living environment is poor, and the land resources are poor. (2) weak infrastructure and poor agricultural production conditions. (3) natural disasters are frequent, resulting in poverty and returning to poverty. According to the causes of poverty in Wumeng Mountain area, three experiences are summed up: adhering to the combination of regional development and targeted poverty alleviation, two-wheel drive to promote poverty alleviation; adhering to the combination of special poverty alleviation, industry poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation, building a large poverty-alleviation work pattern; adhering to the combination of external support and self-reliance, enhancing the endogenous power of development; adhering to the combination of deepening reform and innovation mechanism to improve the efficiency of poverty alleviation effectively.

1. Introduction

Located at the junction of Yunnan Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin, Wumeng Mountain area is the poorest area among the 14 concentrated and contiguous special difficult areas in China, except for the Tibetan area. There are 38 counties in the area, 14 of which are key poverty alleviation counties. The area has a large number of poor people, low income, outstanding housing difficulties, high proportion of thatched houses and slate houses, poor land and frequent disasters.

On February 23, 2012, the leading group of poverty alleviation and development of the State Council held a meeting in Zhaotong City, officially launching the regional development and poverty alleviation in the Wumeng Mountain area. Thanks to the state's emphasis on poverty alleviation work in Wumeng Mountain area, the number of poor people in Wumeng Mountain area has been decreasing, the poverty alleviation effect of each state, city and county is obvious, the reduction rate of poor people is accelerating gradually, and the incidence of rural poverty is obviously decreasing.

2. Characteristics of Poverty in Wumeng Mountain Area

2.1 Widespread Poverty

Wumeng Mountain area is located in the intersection zone of Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan, including 38 counties (cities, districts) in 10 cities (prefectures) of Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan, including 13 counties (cities, districts) of Sichuan, 10 counties (cities, districts) of Guizhou and 15 counties (cities, districts) of Yunnan, with a total land area of 107000 square kilometers, integrating old revolutionary areas, ethnic areas, remote mountainous areas and poor areas. It is a poor population a series of extremely poor areas with a wide distribution and a large number of ethnic minorities. The poverty-stricken population in this area has returned to poverty due to illness and disaster, and there are many extremely poor people who have lost their living conditions, so they need to move to other places for poverty alleviation.

2.2 Deep Poverty

Of the 38 poverty-stricken counties in the Wumeng Mountain area, 32 are the key counties of the national poverty alleviation and development work, and 6 are the key counties of the province. They have a large scale of poverty, a deep degree of poverty, a rapid population growth, a complex poverty phenomenon and a comprehensive poverty type. They are "hard bones" for poverty alleviation. In China's 14 contiguous poverty-stricken areas, the deep poverty in the Wumeng Mountain area is the most serious. Most of these deep poverty-stricken people are located in remote ethnic areas, mainly living in deep mountain areas, alpine mountain areas and ethnic minority areas with poor natural conditions, poor transportation, backward science, technology and culture, low self-development capacity and high poverty return rate.

2.3 Prominent Problems of National Poverty

Wumeng Mountain area integrates old revolutionary area, ethnic area, remote mountain area and poverty-stricken area. It has a large cross provincial border area and a large number of ethnic minorities. There are Yi, Hui, Miao, Tujia and other ethnic minorities living in the area. It is a demonstration area of national ethnic unity and progress. Due to historical and geographical reasons, the poverty problem in ethnic minority areas is still very prominent. The poverty level is deep, the poverty reduction is difficult, and the task of poverty alleviation is heavy. The ethnic problems and poverty problems in ethnic minority areas are intertwined. The poverty problem of ethnic minorities is the focus of poverty alleviation and development in China at this stage, which is the shortest board to enter the decisive stage of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way.

3. Causes of Poverty in Wumeng Mountain Area

3.1 Poor Living Environment and Poor Land Resources

Wumeng Mountain area is located at the junction of Yunnan Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin, with high mountains and deep valleys and steep terrain, which is a typical plateau mountain structural terrain. The area has high mountains, steep slopes, deep valleys and a bad living environment. The climate is cold, the quality of cultivated land is poor. The slope cultivated land above 25 degrees accounts for a large proportion of the total area of cultivated land. Most of the cultivated land is on the hillside above 30 degrees or even 40 degrees. The soil erosion is serious and the soil is poor extremely. According to the national main functional area division, it belongs to the restricted development area. However, the population growth in this area is fast, the contradiction between people and land is sharp, and the contradiction between poverty alleviation and development and environmental protection is very prominent. The per capita cultivated land is less and the land output is low. It is difficult for farmers to get rid of poverty and become rich.

3.2 Weak Infrastructure and Poor Agricultural Production Conditions

The agricultural infrastructure in the area is very weak, the traffic access rate is low, the degree of water conservancy is low, the engineering water shortage is prominent, the energy construction is lagging behind, the information construction is slow, and the comprehensive agricultural production capacity is weak. The main traffic road network in the area has not yet formed, the road grade is low, the water conservancy facilities are weak, the problems of resource water shortage and engineering water shortage are prominent, the effective irrigation area of basic farmland is low, and the proportion of farmers who have difficulty in drinking water is high. The weak infrastructure makes the agricultural production conditions in this area poor. Water shortage, lack of land and inconvenient transportation become the huge resistance of agricultural development.

3.3 Frequent Natural Disasters Lead to Poverty

Drought, flood, hail, freezing, low temperature and cold damage, landslide, debris flow and other geological disasters occur frequently in Wumeng Mountain area, and the ecological environment is fragile. At the same time, because of the earlier development history, serious ecological damage,

large population load pressure, land overload, over development, the deterioration of the natural ecological environment. For many years, there have been frequent natural disasters such as earthquake, low temperature freezing, drought, landslide and debris flow, wind and hail, flood, diseases and insect pests in this area. Due to the lag of economic development and production period, the earthquake resistance rate of buildings in this area is very low, and the disaster reduction and prevention system is not perfect, which leads to the serious damage of disasters in this area, and the phenomenon of poverty caused by disasters and returning to poverty due to disasters is prominent.

3.4 Lagging Basic Public Services and Low Social Development

The existing public services in the Wumeng Mountain area are far from meeting the basic needs. The difficulties of going to school, seeing a doctor and the low level of security are still the main contradictions restricting the development of rural society. The development level of science and technology is low relatively, the mode of production is backward relatively, and the investment in infrastructure construction such as science and technology, education, culture and health in rural areas is insufficient seriously. People's concept of birth is backward, and birth defects are frequent. Lack of teachers and backward educational facilities. The average number of years of education per capita is lower than the national average, and the quality of the population is not high. Quite a few people have weak market awareness and backward production and operation modes. Medical and health conditions are poor, maternal and child health care is weak; the extension system of scientific and technological services is imperfect, the transformation and application level of agricultural scientific and technological achievements is low; the phenomenon of mixed population and livestock is serious, the problem of AIDS is prominent, and local diseases are serious. In addition, because Wumeng Mountain area is located in the mountain and valley area, the distance between the natural villages is very far, forming a special social and economic structure, backward production mode and low quality of population, which leads to the low level of social development in the region. The gap between Wumeng Mountain Area and the developed areas is constantly widening, the deep poverty is prominent, the poverty phenomenon is transmitted from generation to generation, and the poverty alleviation is difficult.

3.5 Poor Farmers have Weak Ability of Reinvestment and Lack of Sustainable Development Potential

The cold climate in Wumeng Mountain area restricts the development of agriculture for a long time, and the problems of single season production, single variety and frequent disasters restrict agricultural production. Resource advantage has not been transformed into industrial advantage, and lack of large industrial support. Both county economy and collective economy are relatively weak. The planting and breeding industry directly related to the increase of farmers' income is small in scale, slow in development, poor in efficiency, low in organization, and lack of leading enterprises and bases with driving ability. The industrial structure is not reasonable, the output value of the first industry accounts for a large proportion of the GDP, the development of the second and third industries lags behind, the income of farmers mainly depends on traditional agricultural planting and breeding, family management, characteristic agriculture, high-quality agriculture and efficient agriculture develop slowly. Due to the inconvenience of transportation and the restriction of economy, the development of processing and manufacturing industry and the tertiary industry is lagging behind. Farmers lack the channels to increase income, the people's economic income is low, the ability of self financing is weak, and they can't invest in capital for reproduction, resulting in a large number of labors going out to work, the situation of land abandonment is widespread, and the phenomenon of hollow villages is prominent.

4. Experience of Poverty Alleviation in Wumeng Mountain Area

4.1 Adhere to the Combination of Regional Development and Targeted Poverty Alleviation

Wumeng Mountain area is the main battlefield of poverty alleviation in the new era and the top priority of realizing a well-off society in an all-round way in the poor areas. Since poverty alleviation and development and the "two track drive" of the minimum living security system have been adopted to reduce poverty and enter the new era of poverty alleviation, it is necessary to combine regional development closely with targeted poverty alleviation, promote the poverty alleviation in the area with two wheel drive, and promote the development in the area To achieve targeted poverty alleviation in regional development. For example, Yunnan area of Wumeng Mountain takes the whole village, the whole Township, the whole ethnic group, the whole county and the whole prefecture as the unit to explore a new way of integrating funds, continuous development, comprehensive promotion and overall poverty alleviation, which has achieved good demonstration effect in Dulongjiang Township, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture and other places.

4.2 Adhere to the Combination of Special Poverty Alleviation, Industry Poverty Alleviation and Social Poverty Alleviation

We should give full play to the institutional advantages of poverty alleviation in the Wumeng Mountain area, strengthen the main responsibility of the government in poverty alleviation, adhere to the problem orientation and goal orientation, make overall use of financial funds related to agriculture, and guide the market main body and the poverty alleviation object to cooperate, in accordance with the working mechanism and the requirements of "the central government is responsible for overall planning, the province is responsible for overall responsibility, and the city and county are responsible for implementation" We will work together to build a large-scale poverty alleviation pattern effectively in which special poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation are supportive mutually. We will give full play to the leverage role of financial poverty alleviation funds, leverage industry funds, financial funds, credit funds, social funds and other poverty alleviation funds, and continue to increase investment in poverty-stricken areas and people.

4.3 Adhere to the Combination of External Support and Self-reliance

Since 2012, the area has been actively striving for various special poverty alleviation funds, vigorously strengthening the project construction, focusing on the improvement of the production and living conditions of the poor people in the project area, enhancing the "hematopoietic" function and self-development ability of the poor farmers, and reducing the population load through the implementation of projects such as overall promotion, highlighting the development of alternative areas, highlighting the poverty alleviation of industries, highlighting the transfer of surplus labor, etc Potential is transformed into human resource advantage, which makes the use performance of special poverty alleviation funds significant. The mode of poverty alleviation has also changed from flood irrigation to drip irrigation. The early implementation of flood irrigation poverty alleviation is to directly provide food, clothing and other materials or cash needed for production and life to the poverty alleviation objects, which successfully enables most of the population to obtain the most basic living security under the condition of low overall production level. But this kind of "blood transfusion" poverty alleviation also gradually shows the problems of large investment, more waste, slow effect, easy to return to poverty and so on. The drip irrigation poverty alleviation solves the different needs of poverty alleviation objects, pays more attention to precisely supporting the point and root, so that the poor people can really benefit. From flood irrigation to drip irrigation, it means that the concept of targeted poverty alleviation is embodied in the support objects, project arrangement, fund use, measures to households, village personnel, and poverty alleviation effect. By supporting production and employment, relocation and resettlement, basic living insurance policy, medical assistance and other ways, we can ensure that we make efforts to complete the short board according to the time node and achieve targeted poverty alleviation for the poor. The

formation and development of industry is the fundamental policy for poverty alleviation and development. It pays attention to highlighting the characteristics of resource endowment, strengthening the industrial cultivation of "one county, one specialty, one Township, one industry, one village, one product", supporting the industry to the village to the household, making the labor economy better and stronger, and enhancing the self-development ability of poverty-stricken areas.

4.4 Adhere to the Combination of Deepening Reform and Innovation Mechanism

The poverty alleviation in Wumeng Mountain area has always been the key area of poverty alleviation. At present, it is the rush period of gnawing hard bones and tackling difficulties. The key to improve the efficiency of poverty alleviation is to adhere to the combination of deepening reform and innovation mechanism. First of all, we should continue to strengthen construction and strengthen poverty alleviation institutions and teams. We have further straightened out the relationship between poverty alleviation institutions at all levels, made them basically meet the requirements of "affiliation of institutions, independence of people and property", and strengthened the construction of poverty alleviation institutions and teams. At the same time, in combination with the training arrangements of the Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council and the Poverty Alleviation Office of the province, the way of "going out" was adopted to organize the personnel of the poverty alleviation system to take part in learning and training in famous universities, economically developed areas and poverty alleviation and development demonstration areas outside the city, further improving the political and theoretical level and professional quality of the poverty alleviation cadres. Secondly, we should attach importance to management to ensure the sustainable benefits of poverty alleviation projects. In the implementation of the project, we should focus on the key work, strengthen the guidance of the project planning, ensure that the planning is scientific and feasible, strengthen the inspection and supervision of the project implementation, and promote the realization of the annual objectives and tasks, strictly implement the management methods of the financial poverty alleviation funds of the central and provincial governments, carry out the "clean poverty alleviation action" and "sunshine poverty alleviation action", and resolutely put an end to the illegal use and occupation Misappropriation of poverty alleviation funds. We will do a good job in the follow-up management of projects to ensure that poverty alleviation projects continue to bring benefits into play. Finally, we should adjust and optimize the ideas of Poverty Alleviation Policies in time and promote the innovation of Poverty Alleviation Policies by updating the concept of poverty alleviation. Policies and strategies are the life of the party. In order to achieve decisive victory in regional poverty alleviation, we should not only take the concept renewal as the guide, but also take extraordinary measures to focus on the innovation of Poverty Alleviation Policies. The poverty alleviation in Wumeng Mountain area has changed gradually from a single economic poverty alleviation to a comprehensive poverty alleviation with cultural, educational, health and other economic support; the concept of ecological poverty alleviation has been set up to educate and guide the masses in the poverty-stricken areas to identify with and establish the concept of ecological civilization, so that more people can understand that there is no home, there is no sense to get rid of poverty, pay attention to ecological poverty alleviation, and strive to repair and protect the ecological environment. In terms of institutional norms, we should cancel the GDP assessment of the key counties of national poverty alleviation and development work that restrict the development areas and fragile ecology, expand the scope of ecological compensation, strengthen the legislative work of ecological protection and compensation, improve the mechanism of equal emphasis on protection and development, transform the advantage of natural resources into the advantage of economic development, and actively explore the path of Ecological Industrialization and industrial ecology in line with the actual situation of the region.

5. Conclusion

The launch of poverty alleviation and development in the new decade marks that China's poverty alleviation and development work has met deep and tackling difficulties. More than ever, the work of poverty alleviation and development needs innovation in methods and mechanisms. It is an

innovation for different government departments to actively explore effective poverty alleviation methods in the new era based on their own departmental advantages, combined with their own work reality and in accordance with the requirements of targeted poverty alleviation. Wumeng Mountain area is the poorest area except Tibetan area in 14 concentrated and contiguous particularly difficult area in China. Summarizing its poverty alleviation experience provides useful reference for other areas, which has important practical significance.

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