

# Research on the Route of Industrial Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Minority Areas

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**Abstract:** the industrial poverty alleviation in eastern Inner Mongolia should start from resource endowment and market radiation space, avoid path dependence, industrial development needs to extend the industrial chain and increase high value-added products, and establish northern China's products -- industrial innovation and development cluster. Poverty alleviation needs to solve the problems of chronic poverty and temporary poverty, eliminate the generation of poverty inertia, so that the poverty problem can be truly solved. Developed regions, especially the eastern region, have assumed important responsibilities in industrial poverty alleviation and east-west cooperation. With technical assistance as the theme, consumer poverty alleviation as the main line and industrial poverty alleviation as the main body, a new system of regional cooperation and integrated development has been established to help impoverished areas out of poverty. Industrial poverty alleviation should avoid industrial homogeneity, and achieve the pareto optimality of industrial economy by implementing the heterogeneous elements with bias. The establishment of a complete poverty alleviation mechanism should be guaranteed at both the policy level and the system level, and the key is the guarantee of capital or capital.

## 1.Introduction

The eastern part of Inner Mongolia has 21 of the 31 national-level banner counties in Inner Mongolia. In August 2018, linxi county successfully passed the national acceptance inspection and became the first and only county in Inner Mongolia autonomous region to remove the poverty label in 2017. According to the estimates of the National Bureau of Statistics, From 1978 to the end of 2018, the number of people living in absolute poverty in China's rural areas dropped from 770 million to 16.6 million, and the poverty rate dropped to 1.7 percent. According to the national poverty standard (in 2010, the per capita net income remained unchanged at 2,300 yuan), in 2016, the impoverished population in rural and pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia was reduced from 760,000 to 530,000, and the poverty incidence rate was reduced from 5.6% to 3.9%, down 1.7 percentage points. The poor population in rural and pastoral areas of national poverty banner county decreased from 660,000 to 460,000, and the poverty incidence dropped from 9.3% to 6.3%, down 2.7 percentage points.

This paper takes mengdong as an example to study industrial poverty alleviation. The eastern part of Inner Mongolia belongs to the minority areas, border areas and poor areas. Industrial poverty alleviation can realize the leapfrog economic development in eastern Mongolia, consolidate the internal driving force of economic growth and lead to poverty alleviation in eastern Inner Mongolia.

## 2.The Present Situation of Development in East Mongolia.

### 2.1 Overview of the regional situation in eastern Mongolia

The eastern Mongolian region includes hulun buir, hinggan league, tongliao, chifeng and xilin gol league. The eastern part of Inner Mongolia is also known as the eastern part of Mongolia, which is located in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia and the core area of the northern agricultural and animal

husbandry crisscross zone. It is bordered by heilongjiang, jilin and liaoning provinces in the east and Russia and Mongolia in the north, with a border of 2,947 kilometers. East Mongolia covers 66.49 square kilometers, accounting for 56.2 percent of the total area of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Eastern Mongolia has obvious advantages, and it is an important region for the "southern alliance to open to the north and the westward movement to the east" in China. From the perspective of external space, eastern Mongolia is the frontier of China's continued development and opening up to the north, and the bridgehead connecting the Eurasian market. East Mongolia is an important part of northeast Asia economic circle and the main area of China's security northern xinjiang. From the perspective of domestic space economy, eastern Mongolia is an important part of northeast economic zone and bohai rim economic zone, and also an important northern ecological conservation area for the coordinated development of Beijing, tianjin and hebei.

## **2.2 Economic and social development in eastern Mongolia**

Since the beginning of the new century, Inner Mongolia's economy and society have developed by leaps and bounds and created the "miracle of Inner Mongolia". The gross national product of the eastern region of Inner Mongolia is quite different from that of the whole Inner Mongolia autonomous region. Among all the cities in the eastern region of Inner Mongolia, chifeng and tongliao ranked among the top in terms of GDP, but compared with hubao and hubei in Inner Mongolia, the economic development level was still relatively backward.

In 2016, for example, the GDP of ordos was 441.793 billion yuan and the per capita GDP was 215,488 yuan. Baotou 386.73 billion yuan, per capita GDP of 136,021 yuan; Hohhot is 317.359 billion yuan, with a per capita GDP of 103,235 yuan. The GDP of chifeng in eastern Mongolia is 193.328 billion yuan and the per capita GDP is 44,936 yuan. Tongliao's GDP was 194.938 billion yuan and its per capita GDP was 62,424 yuan. The GDP of hulunbuir was 162.086 billion yuan, and the per capita GDP was 64,140 yuan. The GDP of xilingol league is 104.541 billion yuan, and the per capita GDP is 100073 yuan.

## **3.Problems Existing in Industrial Poverty Alleviation in East Mongolia**

### **3.1single business entity, emphasis on construction over management**

In the process of industrial poverty alleviation, there exists the phenomenon of ignoring management in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, and the management level is at the primary level. The industrial system shaped by "leading enterprises + bases + cooperatives + farmers" is relatively loose in industrial management. Taking chifeng vegetable industry and apple industry as examples, chifeng fruit and vegetable industry has certain competitiveness in China's agricultural products market. However, there are some problems in the development of chifeng fruit and vegetable industry. In the construction and cultivation of fruit and vegetable industry, too much dependence on government departments only focus on construction and neglect management. The lack of field management leads to the loss of organic green quality in the fruit and vegetable industry. Moreover, the production of fruits and vegetables remains in primary products, and the industrial participation is relatively low. High value-added fruit and vegetable products less market share and market brand effect did not fully show.

### **3.2 The attention degree of brand consciousness is not enough, the innovation power is insufficient**

In the development of poverty alleviation industry in eastern Inner Mongolia, insufficient attention is paid to brand building and brand awareness is not strong. Manufacturers do not pay enough attention to brand building and brand value. At the same time, enterprises in poverty

alleviation industries have no understanding of supply-side structural reform, obvious path-dependence, and lack of motivation for change and innovation. Entrepreneurs have a strong awareness of smallholder farmers, pay attention to the immediate interests far more than the long-term interests of social development, and lack the necessary knowledge of brand building.

Due to the low emphasis on brand awareness, although the reform was carried out on the supply side according to the requirements of high-quality development, the positioning of the market sales area and the selling price of high-quality products did not match their high quality.

### **3.3 Support for beijing-mongolia industry needs to be strengthened**

Beijing-mongolia cooperation has a long history. In October 1981, north China economic and technological cooperation conference was held in Hohhot, and the first regional cooperation organization in China, north China economic and technological cooperation zone, was formally established. The regional economic cooperation between Beijing, tianjin, hebei, shanxi and Mongolia was launched. Government-led regional cooperation has played an important role in promoting regional economic development.

In Beijing and Mongolia industry support, mainly concentrated in the low-end industry. Mainly in the primary industry. Middle and high-end industries and strategic emerging industries are basically blank. In addition, the depth of support for beijing-mongolia industry is not enough, and there is a single problem in the process of support. That is, only a single industry or an industry to help. The linkage effect and learning demonstration effect have not been formed, and the positive feedback is not obvious. Expert talents are not enough to help enterprises, and the driving force of regional economic innovation has not yet formed a production pull.

## **4.Countermeasures and Suggestions for Industrial Poverty Alleviation in East Mongolia**

### **4.1Source protection, to provide high quality products for the market**

From the perspective of the government, both construction and management should be strengthened, and high-quality products should be provided to the market from the source of supply side production. This requires the government departments to formulate industry standards, to comply with the high standards, high starting point of construction requirements, the construction of industrial bases. We will implement whole-process field monitoring and management, especially strict control of fertilizers and pesticides, strictly abide by the red line of green and organic vegetables, establish a strict exit mechanism for those who reach the red line, and build a complete service system for popularizing new agricultural technologies. At the same time, cultivate a new type of farmers. In the circulation link, the closed-loop logistics management mode should also be implemented, so as to guarantee the supply of featured vegetables of origin for the market. In a word, a complete construction and management system should be established to guarantee high quality from the source and provide high quality, healthy and safe vegetables for the end consumer market.

### **4.2Build brand building and build green agricultural products export base in north China**

Green agricultural and livestock products in eastern Inner Mongolia have certain competitive advantages in the market. Taking featured vegetables as an example, chifeng city has the prerequisite of high-quality featured vegetables industry. How to further play this advantage, we need to pay attention to brand construction and enhance the competitiveness and influence of the brand. From the government level, the development of characteristic industries. From the perspective of enterprises, enterprises continue to carry out supply-side structural reform and constantly change along with innovation. We should abandon the conventional ideas and follow the development mode of mutation theory. Product shape brand, improve brand value. This requires the development of the beijing-tianjin-hebei high-end market, the pearl river delta high-end market, the Hong Kong market,

as well as the Russian and Mongolian markets. At the same time, according to the European Union production standards, production in line with the European Union and other international market requirements of specialty vegetable products.

The academician team serves agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and further cooperates with domestic universities and research institutes to form a stable team of science and technology commissioners. From the original "farmers + brokers + production cooperatives" extensive and inefficient single business model to "academician and expert team + science and technology commissioners + farmers + brokers + production cooperatives + enterprise groups" intensive and efficient diversified economic model. Make the regional characteristic industry form scale economy benefit, build brand, build north China green agricultural product export base.

#### **4.3 Beijing - Mongolia cooperation, build high-end industry, establish high-end industrial development cluster**

Beijing has the distinct characteristics of headquarters economy, and it has the most colleges and universities in China. According to statistics, the total number of colleges and universities in Beijing is 179, 92 ordinary colleges and universities, among which the number of undergraduate courses is 67, the number of specialized courses is 25, adult colleges and universities are 23, private other institutions of higher education are 64 in all. With the deepening of beijing-mongolia cooperation and the continuous development of the poverty alleviation industry, beijing-mongolia cooperation should be carried out in an in-depth way to "university economy". Inner Mongolia eastern region is an important agricultural and animal products deep processing base and export base in north China. Agricultural production enterprises in eastern Inner Mongolia provide safe agricultural products to universities in Beijing to solve the "last mile" problem of poverty alleviation industry. Establish the relationship between the producing area and the selling area directly, so that the agricultural products in the poor areas can reach the college restaurant directly. At the same time, it is also necessary to make full use of the headquarters economy in Beijing, extend the consumption poverty alleviation to the scope of the headquarters economy, and consume the products produced by the poverty alleviation industry in the eastern region, so as to link the industrial poverty alleviation with the consumption poverty alleviation, and further extend the cooperation between Beijing and Mongolia.

Relieving the non-capital function of Beijing is a key link and priority among priorities in the coordinated development of beijing-tianjin-hebei region. It is a complex systematic project and plays an important leading role in promoting the coordinated development of beijing-tianjin-hebei region. The eastern region of Inner Mongolia has a unique location advantage, good ecological environment, convenient transportation network and high-quality cultural landscape, which has the comparative advantage of undertaking and relieving non-capital functions of Beijing.

From the perspective of the object of disengagement and the depth of cooperation between Beijing and Mongolia, the focus of undertaking in east Mongolia should be on the transformation of scientific and technological innovation, some new service industries, such as health care and old-age care, corporate headquarters and some social public service functions such as education, medical treatment and training institutions. We will introduce enterprises with innovative achievements in science and technology from Beijing, promote industrial transformation and upgrading in eastern Mongolia, and accelerate the development of leading, pillar, auxiliary and strategic industries in eastern Inner Mongolia. Planning regional industrial parks and building regional characteristic industrial clusters. At the same time, develop enclave economy, establish beijing-mongolia enclave economic park, build high-end industry and establish high-end industrial development cluster.

## **5. Conclusion**

Industrial poverty alleviation in minority areas should start from resource endowment of minority areas, avoid lock-in effect, and seek the path of poverty alleviation from economic externality. The

endogenous driving force of poverty alleviation lies in the factors and market. The supply-side structural reform of the industry should be carried out to enhance the capacity of industrial technology innovation, enhance the driving force of the industry, activate the production factors in the poor areas, and bring about economic growth. In the process of industrial poverty alleviation in minority areas, adjacent effect should be used to exploit adjacent market space. Under the function of innovation drive, the industry keeps gathering and forms agglomeration effect. The market of adjacent country and adjacent province area should be reintegrated to build industrial agglomeration of innovative production.

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