

Research on the Influence of Minority Community Culture Development in Poverty-stricken Areas on Accurate Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract. At present, ethnic minority areas are the concentrated areas of deep poverty in China. How to carry out accurate poverty alleviation for ethnic minority areas has always been the focus and difficulty in poverty management in China. Community culture creation is a public issue of society. Through various cultural and sports activities, it can effectively build consensus, give play to the strength of the masses, improve residents' ideology and cultural accomplishment, and provide different modes of operation for poverty governance. When poverty alleviation and development leverages the creation of community culture, it can not only accurately identify the poor, but also promote the sustainable development of the national economy and culture.

1. Introduction

The essence of community construction refers to the product of environmental development that is forced to change the grassroots governance model. The residents living in the same geographical area are forced to face various complicated life problems due to various factors such as environmental changes and system reform. For example, ethnic minorities in poverty-stricken areas generally have the following problems: the problem of “double stay” is serious, the economic level is low, the labor loss is serious, and educational resources are extremely scarce. This article will be guided by these issues, through the combination of community culture and the development of ethnic minorities in poverty-stricken areas, while studying the impact of precision poverty alleviation, effectively changing the status quo of minority cultural heritage and protection, and achieving scientific governance of poverty.

2. The current situation of minority community culture development in poverty-stricken areas

2.1 Low economic level, residents are not enthusiastic about cultural and sports activities

At present, many poor areas in China, especially in minority areas, are extremely difficult to finance. The problem of “double stay” in most poverty-stricken areas is very serious. Due to the large age span, the farming activities are relatively busy, resulting in lack of recreational activities and less participation in community cultural activities. At the same time, the left-behind elderly thoughts are more feudal, the left-behind children's mind is not yet mature, and the sense of innovation is not strong, leading to a rigid pattern of local economic development and no new economic development vitality. In the long run, it has far-reaching impact on the healthy development of economic development and widening the income gap. Some ethnic minorities have limited space for carrying out problem-related activities due to the small number of villages. However, due to insufficient investment in infrastructure construction, lack of educational resources, and backward development of medical and health services, most of the ethnic minorities cannot meet the growing cultural and daily needs of the people. So that the excellent culture of minority areas can not be well extended and developed. Most of the poverty-stricken areas are located in the mountains, and they are located in remote areas. The communication with the outside world is not as frequent as that of ordinary

mountain villages. There are more migrant workers. The problem of adequate food and clothing is more urgent for the poor areas than for cultural inheritance. The large number of young people go out to work. The characteristic culture of ethnic minorities in poverty-stricken areas is on the verge of being slowly lost.

2.2 There is a blind spot in poverty alleviation work, and the community cultural system is not perfect

China's poverty alleviation policies can be divided into national special grants and counterpart aids from different provinces. The state provides fixed financial subsidies and a series of preferential policies for poverty-stricken areas, aiming to encourage poor areas to get rid of poverty as soon as possible and achieve sustainable economic and social development. In the mid-1980s, China began to work on poverty alleviation and development, and it has achieved brilliant achievements so far. However, there are still a series of problems in poverty alleviation and development work, such as the unclear population of the poor, the quantitative poverty alleviation than the qualitative poverty alleviation, the poverty alleviation funds and the unclear project. For the poverty alleviation policy, material poverty alleviation is greater than spiritual poverty alleviation. For some poverty-stricken areas of ethnic minorities, poverty alleviation and development have not been done according to local conditions, and there are still many blind spots in the assistance work. The focus of many poverty alleviation projects is on "supporting farmers" rather than "poverty alleviation", which makes the development of minority cultures stagnant and the road to economic development is difficult. In addition, there are fewer public affairs in poverty-stricken areas, community participation is mainly based on member participation mode, and public affairs involving the common interests of rural communities leads to a relatively weak awareness of villagers pursuing community public interests, and community cultural activities cannot be effectively carried out.

2.3 Traffic congestion, difficulty in foreign cultural exchanges

The backwardness of infrastructure construction is a prominent feature of poverty-stricken areas. Among them, traffic inconvenience is the most obvious performance. Due to its remote location, the occluded environment makes the use of ethnic languages and customs more stable, and is not easily influenced by foreign strong language. The living habits and customs of ethnic minorities have strong vitality in the village. However, this has also led to a situation in which cultural exchanges and cultural output are very difficult. At the same time, the fiscal revenues of poverty-stricken areas have been in a state of deficit for a long time, and it is impossible to carry out large-scale construction of public facilities, which has led to the demise of many minority cultures because they cannot spread.

3. The Influence of Minority Community Culture Construction on Implementing Accurate Poverty Alleviation

3.1 Conducive to building local characteristic industries based on traditional culture of ethnic minorities

The construction of less community culture can not only stimulate the residents' sense of national cultural identity, but also develop the local characteristic industry through commercialization of culture. The inheritance and protection of several national cultures has always been the focus of the development of China's cultural undertakings. Carry out the culture of ethnic minorities from architecture, clothing, customs, catering and other aspects. On the basis of strengthening infrastructure construction, we will vigorously develop ethnic cultural tourism, ethnic minority villages, and a series of handicrafts, tourist souvenirs, and so on. Through the reconstruction and transformation of the economy through the emphasis on culture, the five major areas of cultural industry, traditional industry, jewelry industry, handicraft industry and apparel industry will be developed in scale, and the minority areas in poverty-stricken areas will be increased to lift poverty and improve the level of local economic development. In order to attract the return of labor, change the development status of most ethnic minorities "old and young poor".

3.2 Helping to reduce poverty alleviation “one size fits all” and adapting to local conditions for cultural poverty alleviation

The government-led and resource-funded poverty alleviation mechanism is generally a top-down implementation model. It is unable to fully utilize the vitality of the grassroots level and deepen the reasons for poverty-stricken areas in poverty-stricken areas. It is easy to cause “one size fits all” for poverty alleviation. The construction of community culture can communicate with residents to understand their rescue needs, effectively improve the ideological quality and cultural quality of residents in poverty-stricken areas, enhance their sense of identity with national culture, and carry out spiritual poverty alleviation and cultural poverty alleviation. At the same time, according to the characteristics of the living environment and existing resources of ethnic minority areas, different programs for counterpart aid construction can be implemented to promote the development of poverty management.

3.3 Conducive to integrated education, poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation, cultural poverty alleviation, and precision poverty alleviation

The ultimate goal of precision poverty alleviation is to achieve precision poverty alleviation, which is not only solved by relying on poverty relief. Industrial poverty alleviation is the basis for precision poverty alleviation. It economically enables the people to meet their food and clothing and rush to a well-off society. Through education to improve the quality of the population in poverty-stricken areas, and thus improve the overall quality and cultural quality of the poor, it is conducive to the formation of the concept of protecting minority culture, combined with modern business concepts can fundamentally solve the problem of poverty. Cultural poverty alleviation runs through education poverty alleviation and industrial poverty alleviation. It uses the development concept of “culture + economy” and integrates education, industry and culture into a poverty alleviation model to achieve accurate poverty alleviation and at the same time promote the sustainable development of ethnic minorities in poverty-stricken areas.

4. Thoughts and measures for minority community culture and precise poverty alleviation in poverty-stricken areas

4.1 Strengthen infrastructure construction and increase investment in cultural construction

China's poverty-stricken areas generally have problems such as difficulties in travel, difficulty in using electricity, and difficulty in drinking water. The country's poverty alleviation plan should firstly strengthen infrastructure, such as drinking water security and its supporting facilities, rural power grid reconstruction projects, and farmland water conservancy construction. Road transportation construction, etc., in order to provide basic living security for the people in poverty-stricken areas. At the same time, the material foundation should be coordinated with the construction of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to increase investment in cultural construction, build a series of cultural constructions such as rural libraries, historical and cultural corridors, cultural parks, etc., to awaken local residents' sense of identity and enthusiasm for cultural and sports activities. To encourage comprehensive poverty alleviation.

4.2 Strengthen the management and integration of ethnic cultural resources and comprehensively develop cultural industries

Minority cultures are generally reflected in daily life, such as communication language, festival customs, crafts, food and so on. The inheritance and development of culture basically depend on the transmission from generation to generation. Few regions will manage and integrate cultural resources, thus ignoring the commercial nature behind culture. Industrial poverty alleviation is the basis for precise poverty alleviation. Based on this, we advocate the management and integration of ethnic cultural resources to create ethnic cultural museums, exhibitions and characteristic villages. This is not only for external exhibitions, but also for in-depth cultural exchanges. Commercialize and

develop local specialty industries, make full use of tourism resources, and achieve the goal of precise poverty alleviation and cultural heritage.

4.3 Strengthen the construction of cadres in the construction of community culture, and comprehensively improve the overall quality of residents

The cadre team is the representative of the people who are the masters of the country. They should come to the people from the masses, give full play to the leading role of the cadres, actively lead the residents to participate in cultural and sports activities, cultivate the residents' sense of innovation, and exercise the ability of residents to develop in all aspects. Improve the overall quality of residents. At the same time, the cadre team needs to strengthen theoretical study and pay attention to the development and application of local educational resources, cultural resources and talents. At the same time, in the rapid development of electronic information technology, the cadre team should fully understand and use artificial intelligence, Internet + and other innovative thinking, combined with local actual conditions, adapt to local conditions, and make overall plans for sustainable strategic planning. It is also necessary to exert the spirit of positive incentives, abide by strict political disciplines, serve the people wholeheartedly, make rational use of poverty alleviation funds, solve the problems that lead to local poverty in essence, and achieve a high degree of poverty, while at the same time vigorously developing politics, economy and culture.

5. Summary

Community culture creation is a new perspective and new model for precision poverty alleviation. It is of great significance for precision poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation. The development of ethnic minority areas needs to use this sustainable development model to coordinate cultural development with economic, social and ecological aspects, to protect and develop minority cultures, improve the economic development level of poverty-stricken areas, and achieve sustainable and green development. As one, we will achieve precision poverty alleviation and build a well-off society in an all-round way.

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