

Research on the Targeted Poverty Alleviation of Ethnic Groups without Land Reform ---A Case Study of Menghai County

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Abstract—Targeted poverty alleviation is the important measures to realize leap-forward development in minority areas. As the most difficult “hard bone” in poverty alleviation, the targeted poverty alleviation of ethnic groups without land reform is directly related to the process of building a moderately prosperous society in ethnic areas. This paper attempts to analyze the plight of the poverty alleviation work, based on the perspective of multi-center governance to the case of Menghaicounty, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province, then to explore more centers of ethnic groups the ways of the sustainable development path out of poverty from the level of government, society, market, individual respectively.

Keywords—*Ethnic areas; Yunnan; Targeted poverty alleviation; Ethnic groups without land reform*

I. BACKGROUND

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the government of China take the poverty alleviation as the bottom line of building a well-off society in an all-round way, and put poverty alleviation works to a new heights of national image, ruling direction, political orientation, basic system, development road. In 2012, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China putted forward the thought of the “two priority”, namely the work related to agriculture, rural areas and farmers is a top priority, the all of old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poor areas should take the work of poverty alleviation and development as a top priority.

Yunnan province is located in the southwest border of China, with large area, long border and lots of ethnic groups. It is a typical underdeveloped area, and the situation of poverty alleviation is extremely serious. According to statistics, the one accounted for every 12 poor farmers in Yunnan province, there have poor accounted for one of every five farmers. Yunnan has 25 ethnic minorities and 15 unique ethnic groups. The ethnic minority population accounts for 33.4 percent of the total population, and the poverty of ethnic minorities accounts for 43.4 percent of the total poverty.

In Yunnan province, there have nine ethnic groups without land reform (especially after the founding of the People's Republic of China, due to special reasons such as history, geography, social development. Comparative with other poor areas, the situation of ethnic groups without land reform areas are backward infrastructure, lower ability of labor. At present, this kind of ethnic group are distribute in the 13 states and 58 counties of Yunnan province, mainly live in 271 townships (town), and 1179 administrative villages with total population are 2.327 million. Among them, 187300 poor households and poverty population of 667500 people are the most difficult task of poverty alleviation in Yunnan province.

The success of the ethnic groups without land reform is directly related to the success of building a moderately prosperous society in the frontier minority areas. Therefore, it is an important practical task to analyze the causes of poverty, the current situation, optimization path of targeted poverty alleviation in there. This paper take the Menghaias a case, and tries to analyze the problems of ethnic groups without land reform.

II. THE SITUATION OF THE TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION WORK IN MENGHAI COUNTY

A. The targeted poverty alleviation work in Menghai county

Menghaicounty has 25 ethnic groups, with a population of 28.86 million, accounting for 88.1 percent of the county's registered population, and the "straight ethnic group" has the Lang, Lahu, Wa and Jingpo ethnic groups. At the end of January 2016, according to the data verified by the office of Yunnan province, the ethnic groups without land reform in Menghai county distributed in 10 villages and towns (11 county township), 50 administrative villages, 472 natural villages, district a total population of 139530 people. Among them, the total population of ethnic groups without land reform is 6,4185, with 4225 poor households and 16,243 poor people.

The poverty level of Menghai county's ethnic groups without land reform is deep, presents the national character,

the regional deep poverty characteristic, the poverty rate is high. The foundation of industry is weak, such as the Lahu, Bulang increasing the income of most of the nationality poor people have no industry, planting scattered disorderly, no scale, backward technology, management ability is poor. The people of the Blang and Lahu ethnic groups have been under education for less than 6 years. Serious shortage of bilingual teachers in there, the education rate of preschool children is low, the compulsory education phase intermittent dropout rate is on the high side. Due to long-term living in relatively isolated and remote places, there are still some communities that are unable to communicate with the outside world, and have a strong sense of self-satisfaction. Some people still exist the thought of "wait for the need", some still have the bad habit of drug abuse, and the medical condition is backward, make the poor people in the condition of "poverty". Increased year by year in recent years, the superior department of ethnic groups poverty alleviation funds investment, but poor villages of HP side wide, poverty is relatively heavy, rich tasks heavier and thinly capitalized at the county level, a relative lack in funding, especially large infrastructure requirements. Therefore, the scholar thinks, the poverty of ethnic groups without land reform is not a regional or local population of poverty, but rather a special geographical unit of poverty in necessity and interwoven comprehensive national overall poverty.

B. The Main Measures for the targeted poverty alleviation in Menghai county

Firstly, rationalize the working mechanism. Establish the work mechanism of "provincial pooling, state (city) negative general responsibility, county (city, district) township (town) grasp implementation". Secondly, scientific planning. To help the masses develop production and raise income as the starting point, develop and strengthen the collective economy, and realize poverty alleviation among the poor and the collective; With the development of short-term industry development, the development of the long-term industry is taken into account to realize rapid poverty alleviation and long-term prosperity. Third, because of the family because of the policy. Aiming at the problems of large poverty level, deep poverty and multiple factors of poverty alleviation, the project support, capital arrangement and policy measures are accurate to the household and accurate to the people. Fourth, strengthen endogenous power.

The problems such as low degree of social development, the problems s weak self-development ability, adhere to the principle of pay equal attention to the "blood transfusion" and "hemopoiesis", to speed up the education development, strengthen vocational skills training and labor export, raise the overall quality of "ethnic groups". Fifth, improve the living environment. In view of the "national" ghetto constraining bottleneck, such as housing, transportation, water and electricity development in poverty administrative village as a unit, comprehensively strengthen infrastructure construction,

improve production and living conditions, improve the social basic public services, solve the regional poverty as a whole. Sixth, ecological protection compensation. The ethnic groups of Menghai County mainly concentrated in the ecological functional area, most of which belongs to the ecological prohibition and restricted development zone, the ecological protection task and poverty alleviation development contradictions prominent. Therefore, Menghai county in accordance with the ecological protection to develop the path of poverty alleviation, fully implement ecological protection ecological compensation, and improve the subsidies.

In March 2016, the government of Yunnan province issued "the plan of comprehensive win the tough battle of poverty in Yunnan province completed action (2016-2020), is put forward in 2020, the stable implementation" straight "poor not sorrow eat, not sorrow to wear, compulsory education, basic health care and housing safeguard. In the same year, Menghai county established the comprehensive win the county tough action plan of poverty alleviation (2016-2020), decided to use five years, is focused on the areas of ethnic groups, taking extraordinary measures, to ensure that the areas of ethnic groups to build a well-off society in an all-round way as scheduled.

III. THE PROBLEMS OF TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS WITHOUT LAND REFORM

A. Targeted poverty alleviation is difficult to achieve "precision"

By inputting tent card poor object recognition is not accurate, according to the national third party assessment report, including poor ethnic groups leakage rate of evaluation of "many poor areas in Yunnan, wrong return rate is much higher than the national average. The allocation of poverty relief funds is not accurate enough, so that poverty alleviation funds are difficult to use on the knife edge, leading to many poverty alleviation projects going away from the poor. Due to a simple timetable for the withdrawal of poverty-stricken people, the number of poverty-stricken people will be allocated annually, and the measures will be implemented in the following years.

B. Government-led poverty alleviation and low social participation

Currently, targeted poverty alleviation is a typical government-led model. The government is often "alone", the poor people are not active, the social groups, the market enterprises are less involved, the main role of the masses is difficult to play, the social forces are difficult to form. In practice, the government tends to be more single-handed. It is still the norm to build a new house, give money to the money, and send a message of sympathy to the festival. However, targeted poverty alleviation is a social relief activity. It is not only a matter of money, but more importantly the attention, recognition and participation of the whole society. Because the

government has more money, it cannot make up for the history of mass poverty accumulated over the years. In the context of government leadership, targeted poverty alleviation also requires the participation of the whole society, especially social enterprises, social organizations and citizens.

C. Simplification of poverty alleviation measures

As a result of the "one size fits all" policy, some migrant workers return to the home to fight for poverty "hats" and compete for housing indicators. As a result of the simplification of policy implementation, the industry's poverty alleviation and transformation of cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens were given to the poor households, which had a negative impact on the public. Work on the lack of in-depth and meticulous planning as a whole, simple in accordance with the schedule according to the years of poor exit share of poverty population, points in the implementation of measures to the home to the people, leading to poor support measures work cycle and the dislocation of time poverty. In particular, the problems such as the relocation of large housing, the policy mix, and the building of debt have been highlighted, affecting the withdrawal of poverty and the assessment of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation.

D. There are many problems in the management and use of poverty relief funds

Due to the lack of rules and the insufficient project reserves, there are problems such as dare not to use, not to use, not to use out, and to deposit funds. In terms of the use of anti-poverty funds, there are some problems such as the excessive use of wild geese, the embezzlement, the preferential treatment of friends.

E. Insufficient internal impetus for poverty alleviation

Government on how to put the "government-led, policy guidance, market guide, promote self-reliance and poor development aspects re-examination to borrow less, which proceeds to poverty relief not to focus on the collective economy income and loss of ability to the poor. In addition, the "straight" ghetto of inputting tent card door unbalance, blame policy "lazy", for wear "PinKunMao" and a few archived tent card poor phenomenon such as "poor self-respect" still exist.

IV. OPTIMIZE THE PATH OF TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH POOR ETHNIC GROUPS

A. Strengthening the system of poverty alleviation organizations

In order to solve the problem of "who can help", the relationship between the city, county, township and village should be solved. The municipal party committee and the government are responsible for coordinating the cross-county poverty alleviation projects in the region, and supervise and supervise the implementation of the project, the use and management of funds, and the completion of the task of

poverty alleviation. The party committee and the government of the county level shall be responsible for solving the problem of poverty alleviation. They shall be responsible for formulating the plan for the implementation of poverty alleviation, optimizing the allocation of various resources and organizing the implementation of various policy measures. The two levels of villages and towns and villages are the "fighting teams" of targeted poverty alleviation. All work is carried out around poverty alleviation. At the same time, we should straighten out the relationship between the government's professional poverty alleviation department and other non-professional poverty relief agencies.

B. Constructing multi-center governance poverty alleviation mode

Precision of poverty alleviation is a huge system engineering, to "ethnic" requirements on the precision of poverty is, "in alignment with based on the cause of poverty, seize the main contradiction and the main aspects of contradiction, because of family because township ShiCe, households and by casting, science as a whole, to two or more things global, pay attention to sustainable development." . Multidimensional sex due to poverty, difficult people of all nationalities develop the diversity of production demand will inevitably require the plurality of poor governance body, multicenter build, precise poverty alleviation of the governance body should include the subjects of government, market and the subjects of the masses, social organizations, etc. Should make full use of the main advantages for poverty alleviation, to innovation and optimization of poor governance system, innovating the mechanism of different subjects to participate in poverty alleviation work, clearly the liability of each subject, roles, norms, forming the government-leading, sector participation, social support, and the masses autonomy multicenter support mechanisms. The multi-center main body coordinated the construction of the poverty system, the key is to accomplish the goal of poverty alleviation through the common "good governance" of multi-center subjects.

C. Establishing a long-term mechanism for targeted poverty alleviation

Establish a policy guarantee mechanism, improve the process supervision mechanism, and improve the fund management mechanism of poverty alleviation; Improve the evaluation system of poverty alleviation benefit, improve the technical analysis system, and do the third-party evaluation of targeted poverty alleviation; We should attach importance to the follow-up management of poverty alleviation, and establish an assessment incentive mechanism and accountability mechanism.

D. Strengthen the construction of poverty-relief personnel

Implementation of the "direct ethnic group" talent support program, education, health, science and technology, management and other personnel training projects to "directly over ethnic" areas of concentration. Priority in the excellent

ethnic college students, college students village officials, rich in training and selecting a group of leading the development of economy and society "straight" ghetto cadres at the grassroots level to "ethnic" professional technical backbone, skills and training of rural practical technology support. We will increase the introduction of education, health, science and technology and management talents in the "straight ethnic" communities.

E.play the role of the masses

The key to the targeted poverty alleviation of the "direct past people" lies in the role of the masses. To fully mobilize the masses and organize the masses and respect their initiative and development will, stimulate the poor masses the endogenous development of the power, through support for poverty alleviation, self-reliance, are growing rich rush.

V. CONCLUSION

The poverty is not a regional or local population of poverty, but rather a special geographical unit of poverty in necessity and interwoven comprehensive national overall poverty, must from the dimension of history and reality. In order to achieve the accuracy of ethnic groups poverty alleviation, precision of poverty, we must strengthen poverty alleviation organization building, set up comprehensive poverty alleviation system, create the government, society and market (enterprise), personal polycentric governance poverty alleviation mode; We should improve the supervision and management system of poverty alleviation, establish a long-term mechanism and improve the comprehensive efficiency of the primary government. We should strengthen the cultivation of national

cadres, strengthen the belief in poverty alleviation, and form an internal driving force for poverty alleviation. We will accelerate efforts to promote local poverty alleviation legislation and provide legislative guarantees for building a moderately prosperous society.

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