

Current Situation and Problems of Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Villages Under the Strategy of Rural Revitalization — A Case Study*

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Abstract—Based on the rural revitalization strategy and the national poverty alleviation strategy during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, the paper points out that poverty alleviation in minority villages is the key measure to solve the poverty problem in ethnic minority areas. According to the research results, this paper analyzes the current situation and problems of poverty alleviation model in ethnic villages.

Keywords—poverty alleviation; ethnic villages; case study

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural revitalization is a new strategy proposed by President Xi for the development of rural areas. Under this strategy, the issue of rural development has become a key issue for China in the new era. Based on the development status of ethnic areas, this paper discusses and considers the current poverty alleviation effect, and hopes to provide some reference for the implementation of rural revitalization strategy.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Through the collection of literature, it is found that the government has a deeper understanding of the importance of tourism development in anti-poverty, and some important conferences have a great role in promoting the practice and research of tourism poverty alleviation. However, in the goal of poverty alleviation, the practice in China often aims at the development of poor areas. The actual effect of tourism poverty alleviation on the poor population is relatively weakened, and the poor people cannot effectively participate in and benefit from it. In terms of research content, foreign scholars pay more attention to the combination of qualitative and quantitative studies, and study the specific cases more deeply, and the theoretical analysis is more perfect. In contrast, most of the domestic studies are qualitative, and most of the studies are based on the ethnic villages of Guizhou Province. As the object of this study, there is a lack of deep analysis of the quantitative evaluation of the poverty alleviation benefits of tourism, and more attention is paid to the regular tourism development, and the research on the root

causes of poverty and the precise eradication of poverty in tourism is generally ignored.

III. THE CURRENT SITUATION AND PROBLEMS OF THE RESEARCH AREA

In order to make clear more clearly the problems existing in the process of poverty alleviation in ethnic villages, I went to Riga Village, Butuo County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province for investigation. There were 215 households, 786 people. It was a demonstration village of Yi family construction in Butuo County in 2012. In response to the strategy of rural revitalization, the government of Riga village, following the higher organizations, is currently committed to the development of potato, buckwheat and corn industries, so as to speed up the development of rural industries, further improve the level of farmers' income, and consolidate the foundation of agricultural production capacity. We will promote the adjustment of the agricultural structure and expand the characteristic superior industries. Through field research and interviews, we have identified the following major existing problems.

A. Single Source of Income

Under the influence of topography and climate, the harvest of local crops is generally low, crop hoarding is serious, and there is no fixed sales channel. As a result, the majority of local families have the phenomenon of hoarding too many potatoes as food for the whole year. The economic benefits of planting are not enough to support the normal production and life of the residents. The environment is worse than elsewhere. In the field of planting, the local resources are not conducive to the growth of crops, the poor land and the poor environment lead to most crops cannot survive, and the environment in the plateau area is harsh, the requirements for animal husbandry are strict, the animal husbandry cannot become Main source of income.

B. Backward Education Level

Local school dropout is more serious, the proportion of children who can successfully graduate from high school is relatively small. Teaching resources are insufficient; both

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teachers and infrastructure are scarce. Parents' concept of education is weak: due to the slow development of local economy, the problem of food and clothing is the first consideration for parents. In such a social background, parents' educational concept cannot be developed and renewed, and children's education lags behind.

C. The Problem of Language Communication

The local people use Yi as the main language of communication, and among adults, only a few people in the village can understand Chinese except for leaders such as village leaders. But the situation has eased slightly among children currently receiving compulsory education. Due to the language barrier, teachers and students have some problems of communication, the obstacles of communication limit the development of education, and form the awkward situation of "knowledge cannot enter, talent cannot come out". The lack of communication between the local residents and the outside world due to language hindrance is embodied in the fact that the villagers' attitude towards the outsiders is not very positive and the residents lack enthusiasm for the local development. In our In the process of visiting, there are many examples of residents refusing to accept interviews. In view of this, the lack of communication between residents and the outside world may be one of the reasons for the slow development and spread of local characteristic culture.

Under the guidance of the strategy of revitalizing the villages, various poverty alleviation efforts are being carried out step by step, and the village of Riga, as one of the first ethnic minority villages with characteristics, has benefited from it, and as a place where the Yi culture has been preserved relatively completely. It has irreplaceable intangible cultural heritage, such as Adu culture, and established the first village level Yi Adu cultural station. No matter in economy, culture or education, it has made progress, but because of the particularity of its geographical position, the significance of national characteristics, and the legacy of history and culture, it is difficult to make its way out of poverty. Although there are many problems, it is always believed that these problems can be solved.

IV. CONCLUSION

According to the results of field research, it is found that there are still some problems in the current poverty alleviation methods and effects in ethnic areas. The goal of poverty alleviation has a long way to go. We can neither rush to seek success nor turn a blind eye to the problem. We should solve the problem in development and find the direction of development in the problem.

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