

Research on Cultural Ecosystem Protection and Recovery in Ecological Resettlement of Poverty Relief

Haibao Wang

School of Public Administration

Hohai University

1th Xikang Road, Nanjing, China

Wanghaibao0203love@126.com

Abstract--The cultural ecosystem is a part with the enormous ecological function values in the social ecosystem of the region and town. This paper puts forward the viewpoint that the new resettlement site removed and constructed due to the needs of the ecological environmental protection and poverty relief and development should protect and recover the original cultural ecology of the resettlement area, systematically sets forth the necessity and principle of the cultural ecosystem protection and recovery, and summarizes the contents of the protection and recovery.

Keywords--Cultural Ecosystem; Protection and Recovery; Ecological Resettlement of Poverty Relief

I. PROBLEM POSING

Guizhou is located at the upstream zone of the Yangtze River and Pearl River Basin, with the land area of 176,000 square kilometers. It is a typical mountainous area, with 92.5% of the mountain lands and hills, and is the unique inland mountainous province without the support of the plain in China. Due to the lagging economic and social development, and the prominent poverty problems in the rural area, interlacing with the ecological environmental problems and minority nationality area development problems for a long time, Guizhou Province becomes one of the provinces with the largest rural poverty population, widest poverty range, deepest poverty degree, and heaviest task of poverty relief and development throughout the country.

Since 2001, Guizhou seriously implemented *National Program for Rural Poverty Relief and Development* (2001-2010) and the central guidelines and policies relevant to the poverty relief and development, persisted in the development-oriented poverty relief, vigorously carried out the entire-village advancement, labor force transfer training and industrialization poverty relief, and implemented the relocation and poverty relief for the poverty population in the area with the severe survival conditions. The poverty relief and development work had gained the remarkable effect. However, the deep-rooted problems of restricting the development of the poverty-stricken area and poverty population still existed. According to the poverty relief standard of RMB 2,300, there are 11,490,000 poverty population in the whole province, and more than 85% of the populations focus on Wuling mountainous area, Wumeng mountainous area, Yunnan-Guangxi-Guizhou rocky desertification area, and other stretches of destitute areas,

concerning the overall situation of building a well-off society in an all-around way in China. On basis of summarizing the relocation and poverty relief, resettlement of water conservancy and hydropower engineering, removal of geological disaster, and post-disaster reconstruction experience, and using the successful practice of the ecological resettlement in Ningxia and other provinces for reference, Guizhou provincial Party committee and provincial government decide to implement the ecological resettlement engineering of the poverty relief, solve the problems of the rural population development living in the area with the vulnerable ecological environment, important ecological zone and severe natural conditions fundamentally, quicken the poverty relief development progress, facilitate the harmonious development of the population, resources, environment, economy and society, and ensure the ambitious goal of achieving a well-off society in an all-around way synchronously with the whole country in 2020. The People's Government of Guizhou Province has examined and approved *Ecological Resettlement Engineering Planning of Poverty Relief in Guizhou Province (2012-2020)* (hereinafter referred to as *Planning*).

The implementation of the ecological resettlement engineering of the poverty relief not only solves the poverty problems in stretches of destitute areas and the urgent demand of Guizhou achieving a well-off society in an all-around way synchronously with the whole country, but also is the strategic measure of constructing the important ecological barrier in the upstream of Yangtze River and Pearl River. Guizhou is an important ecological barrier in the upstream of "Yangtze River and Pearl River", but the rocky desertification is relatively deep. The ecological resettlement of the poverty relief is beneficial to alleviating the ecological environmental pressure of the emigration area, restraining the trend of the ecological environment deterioration, promoting the ecological recovery, and maintaining the ecological safety of the upstream of "Yangtze River and Pearl River". Meanwhile, it will further promote the harmonious development between the urban and rural areas. The rural populations living in the vulnerable ecology and remote mountainous area are moved to the towns and industrial parks with the relatively good conditions for the centralized resettlement, which not only enables the peasants to enjoy more public services, improves the quality of population, and feasibly enhances the self development ability of these masses, but also is

beneficial to speeding up the industrialization and urbanization progress, and expediting the harmonious development between the urban and rural areas.

The goal of the ecological resettlement of the poverty relief is to achieve the suitability development of “ecological protection - poverty relief and development”. Therefore, Guizhou Province will adopt the mode focusing on the centralized resettlement to achieve the population strategic shift, build 126 resettlement sites in the planning area and industrial parks of the county, and small key towns, and build 36,485 suites of houses for resettlement. In addition, Guizhou Province will rely on the towns and industrial parks, guide and support the resettlement to take part in the secondary and tertiary industries such as agricultural products, commodity, catering, and transportation, and give the major supports to the special funds for the industrial project for preferentially arranging the ecological resettlement of the poverty relief in the new jobs. After removal, the resettlement become the urban residents, and enjoy the equal education, medical treatment and public health, endowment insurance, unemployment insurance, social assistance and other social security policies with the local residents.

At this phase, Guizhou Province fully considers the environmental protection, recovery and development of livelihood of resettlement and other aspects in the the ecological resettlement of the poverty relief, but does not fully consider the protection and recovery of the cultural ecosystem of the resettlement in the new sites.

II. ANALYSIS ON NECESSITY OF CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND RECOVERY

The protection and recovery of the cultural ecosystem should be the important contents for the construction of new resettlement site. From *Planning*, we can explicitly see that the ecological resettlement of the poverty relief in Guizhou Province at present will focus on the centralized resettlement around the cities and towns and in the industrial parks, and take the path of the resettlement urbanization. According to the urban ecology principle, new resettlement site is a constituent part of sound towns or parks. In order to achieve the sound and orderly running, the protection and recovery of the cultural ecosystem and the balanced development of various factors in the system are very important. The cultural ecosystem is a particular part in the social ecological system regardless of the emigration area of resettlement or the urban resettlement area, with the enormous ecological function value. First, it possesses the cognitive value for history. It is a large, visual, vivid and comprehensive history book. Second, it possesses the emotional sustenance value. The old architectures and local customs leave with the abundant memories, including the individual, people, ethnic and national, and the entire civilization memories (Zhifei Liu, 2000). The newly-built resettlement sites relying on the original cities and towns and parks should reflect the town functions of living and livelihood, and also should recover the cultural ecosystem in the original living field influenced by the migration, so as to meet the needs of the spiritual culture of resettlement

after arriving at new resettlement site. According to the research of Songbai Zhou and Xiaodeng Hu, with the change of the living environment of minorities in the hydropower resettlement of Guizhou Province, and the cultural habitat has changed, and the original regional traditional culture of the minority moved towards the declination (Songbai Zhou, Xiaodeng Hu, 2005), which caused tremendous losses for the inheritance and development of the culture in Guizhou Province. Overturned cart in front is a warning for those behind. In new historical period, in the period that Guizhou Province is confronted with the best strategic opportunities in the economic and social development history, in the problem solving period of striving for carrying forward the ecological resettlement of the poverty relief, under the general background and policy guidance of helping the poor farmers improve the production and living environment, and overcome poverty and achieve prosperity, it is necessary to realize the necessity and positive significance of the recovery and protection of the cultural ecosystem in the new resettlement sites.

- Guizhou is one of cradle lands for ancient humans in China. There were the tracks of human activities over 200,000 years ago. The ancestors lived and multiplied here, and created the ancient cultures. Qianxi Guanyin Cave, Weining Jigong Mountain, Tongzi People, Dadong People, Xingyi People and Chuandong People, told all that happened in that era for the world.
- The cultural formations of Guizhou are complex. From the primitive tribe remains to the folk nature worship and primitive religion, from the inheritance of the ethnic cultural system to the tremendous differences among various branches, from the Central Plain culture to Jingchu culture, Bashu culture, Guyue culture, Yunnan culture, and even Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism, Witch, Nuo and other cultural events, there were the actual existence.
- The multiple coexistence and joint development of the culture form the particular phenomena of Guizhou culture. In Warring States and Qin and Han dynasty, the ancient Yeland culture of Guizhou Plateau has been prosperous initially. During Wei and Jin Dynasties and Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties, the economic and cultural exchanges of Guizhou were frequent with the outside world. Guizhou culture extensively adopted the strength of the Central Plain culture and peripheral regional culture, and achieved the prosperity in Ming and Qing Dynasties after achieving mastery through a comprehensive study of the subject. Thus, Tusi culture and Yangming culture were formed. In the revolutionary war times, we also possessed Long March culture and Anti-Japanese War culture. These unique cultural elements represented the persistence of the local culture and the fusion of the foreign culture experienced by Guizhou in each historical period.

- The minorities are numerous, and the ethnic culture is rich and colorful. Guizhou Province possesses 48 minorities, and the population of the minorities accounts for 37.9% of the population in the whole province. These minorities have the cultural characteristics of each nationality, mainly reflected in the architectural style, clothing characteristics, music, literature, sports and other aspects, which reveals their peculiar charms and mysterious colors. Although the declining trend occurs during the collision with the modern economic and social development, it is also necessary to pay attention to one side of the development and the formation of new cultural factors. For example, the traditional folk dress is improved slightly, and then some modern elements are added, which arouses wide concerns in the domestic and international markets. Flying songs of Miao nationality and grand songs of Dong nationality win universal praise after adding the fashion elements.

In order to completely change the survival situations of the poverty population in the mountainous area, many traditional villages have to relocate, and the entity bearing the material culture and spiritual culture with the original cultural characteristics will be no longer in existence. In order to protect the traditional culture especially the minority culture in Guizhou for thousands of years, and recover and reconstruct in new resettlement site, it is necessary to guarantee that the construction of new resettlement site should be the process of the cultural ecosystem recovery. The architecture at the resettlement site should not be developed towards the tall concrete building uniformly, and should show up different characteristics under the scientific and uniform planning in accordance with the characteristics of different areas. A world famous architect once said, "There is a great hazard in the world. It is very regrettable that our cities and towns tend to the same look, because many interests in our life are from the diversity and local color." While conducting the urban landscape planning and design at the resettlement site, it is necessary to pay attention to combine the historical contexts of the emigration area and resettlement area, to achieve the organic combination. A town should accept the houses and plazas with different cultural characteristics and architectural styles on basis of the rational planning, so as to form the specific architectural landscape and display the cultural inclusiveness and historical inheritance. Certainly, with the environmental change and the passage of time, some obsolete and worthless things will be eliminated naturally, and the survival will continue to be the witness of the historical civilization. We often see that some people sing folk songs in the market towns with the armored concrete buildings everywhere, but it has lost the original cultural characteristics.

Therefore, implementing the poverty relief and relocation, it is necessary to firstly research the cultural characteristics in the relocation area, blend the cultural characteristics into the landscape planning and design of new resettled urban, discover various values such as

economy, spirit, and aesthetic value of resettlement in the area through the urban landscape, and develop the relevant characteristic urban tourist industry relying on the characteristics. In the industrial development of the parks, it is also necessary to pay attention to the development of the cultural industry. For example, wax printing and embroidery in Miao nationality are the industries with the national features as well as the business development value, which meets the material needs of resettlement and also meet the spiritual culture needs. The original cultural system is protected and inherited, and new towns have the soul. Resettlement are meaningful for producing and living in new towns. It is the important reason and necessity for the protection and recovery of the cultural ecosystem, and also the important content of all protections and recoveries.

III. PRINCIPLES AND CONTENTS OF CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND RECOVERY

The cultural ecosystem is a more complicated system than the natural ecosystem and economic development system. The survival and development of the ecological resettlement of poverty relief can not do without the favorable natural ecosystem and economic development system, and also can not do without the favorable cultural ecosystem. However, with the economic globalization tendency and the acceleration of the modernization and urbanization process in our province, the cultural ecology has great changes, and the task of the cultural ecosystem construction is heavy as well as urgent.

- Persist in the principle of the government- leading at all levels and the active participation and concerted cooperation in various aspects. The recovery of the cultural ecosystem is a public welfare establishment. After the resettlement arrive at new site, the government at all levels should play a leading role, actively seek the opinions from the local grassroots self-governing organizations, cultural tourism and archives management departments, and the original village leader, carry out the scientific planning, and increase the capital investments. A large amount of the cultural types in Guizhou Province exist in the towns and villages, so the government of the province and city should set up the special funds for supporting in the case of the limited financial resources of the local government.
- Persist in the principle of people foremost. People foremost is the core of the scientific outlook on development, and the development of cultural undertakings is an important part of overcoming poverty and achieving prosperity and finally achieving the development in an all-around way by resettlement. In the cultural ecosystem protection and recovery of resettlement, it is necessary to pay close attention to the cultural life needs of the resettlement, and meet their needs as much as possible. The protection and recovery of the cultural ecosystem should not only depend on the government. Only after strengthening the survey and starting from the needs of the resettlement, can their

enthusiasm, initiative and creativity be transferred indeed, and can their self awareness of the cultural ecosystem protection be cultivated.

- Persist in the principle of cultural ecosystem pluralism and adaptation coexistence. In order to better recover and develop the livelihood of resettlement, the ecological resettlement site of the poverty relief is built relying on the basis of the original towns or industrial parks. There are aborigines and resettlement from different regions and nationalities at the same site. So the collision and fusion of multiple cultural systems occur. The construction and development of the cultural systems show the plural characteristics regardless of the vertical diachronism and horizontal synchronicity. Different cultural systems link and act each other on basis of maintaining the original cultural characteristics within new cultural fields, and grow with better vitality and vigor. Meanwhile, it will generate new cultural elements adequate to new field, enhance the self adjusting ability, and realize the recovery, adaptation, stability and development of cultural system.
- Persist in the system principle. The cultural ecosystem is the organic integrity composed of several elements with interrelation and interaction by a certain structure, possessing some entire

function. As an open system with abundant levels and multiple elements, any culture type in the cultural ecosystem possesses the intrinsic value of keeping up the cultural ecosystem. The exchange of “information, material and energy” is made constantly among culture types and between the culture type and the environment. In the protection and recovery of cultural ecosystem, it is necessary to set up the systematic and open construction concept and method and strategy, carry out the cultural type construction in all levels as the system engineering, adopt the forms of “come in” and “go out”, and urge the integrated development, harmonious and sustainable development of aboriginal culture type, resettlement culture type, and new culture type.

IV. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the necessity and principle for the protection and recovery of cultural ecosystem, it is necessary to sort out the contents of the protection and recovery. It includes four aspects, such as the recovery of the construction landscape in the original residence, the recovery of the human landscape in the original residence, the protection and recovery of folk tradition and folk customs in the original residence, and the protection and recovery of folk art in the original residence.