

## Research on Difficult Problems and Countermeasures in Precision Poverty Alleviation in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Mu Ren <sup>a</sup>, Wei Li <sup>b</sup>

School of Management, Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Hohhot 010051, China;

<sup>a</sup>cuiweidbb@163.com, <sup>b</sup>liweirose666@163.com

### Abstract

**Building a well-off society in an all-round way is a great goal for the party's struggle to build a century. It is very difficult for the ethnic minority areas to realize this magnificent goal as a special province with special natural conditions and backward economic development. This paper analyzes the problems and the nature of the poverty phenomenon in the ethnic minority areas of Inner Mongolia, and deeply analyzes the relevant poverty-stricken areas in combination with the field research, and finally gives the accurate poverty alleviation program and its related policies and measures. These results are of great importance to the design process of precision poverty alleviation programs in ethnic minority areas and even in the whole country.**

### Keywords

**Precision poverty alleviation; Urban residents; Farmers and herdsmen; Income gap; Inner Mongolia.**

### 1. Introduction

Since ancient times, anti-poverty is an important event. One of the important tasks of the Communist Party of China is to eradicate poverty, improve people's livelihood and gradually achieve common prosperity. In 1986, China set up a special poverty alleviation and poverty reduction institution for targeted and comprehensive poverty eradication. Prior to this, the elimination of poverty mainly through economic growth. The state has not paid enough attention to the full elimination of poverty. General secretary has warned the whole party, "the people for the state, not the shake and the leaves do not move." The people are the root of the country, like a tree, no roots shaking and leaves in the trees are still fixed, do well poverty alleviation work for the stability of the country has an important significance.

Since the 18th Party Congress, the poverty alleviation and development work has been put into the "four comprehensive" strategic layout, the implementation of precision poverty alleviation, increase poverty alleviation investment, innovation poverty alleviation, poverty alleviation and development work presents a new situation. From the reform and opening up to date, China has successfully out of a road with poverty and development with Chinese characteristics, helping more than 700 million rural poor people succeed in poverty alleviation.

Precision poverty alleviation as the new working mechanism and working goal of poverty alleviation system in China for the first time in 2014, we are aiming to formulate scientific and rational methods to accurately determine the target groups of poverty alleviation, formulate an efficient poverty alleviation policy, formulate an accurate management and examination system, guide a gradual optimization of the resource allocation, to lay a solid foundation for the promotion of poverty efficiency. In November 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward that "poverty alleviation to seek truth from facts, according to local conditions. Precise poverty alleviation must implement realistic goals, down to earth to do, avoid shouting slogans." when he is study in Xiang xi. Poverty alleviation work needs to be combined with the actual situation of the local implementation, and strive to do a good job in deep research and understanding of the relevant areas of poverty in order to truly solve practical problems. With the strong supports of the central government and the efforts of

local governments, precision poverty alleviation has made some significant progress in the implementation of more than one year, but there are also some factors that affect the effect of precision poverty alleviation and need to be resolved by further adopted innovation Mechanism.

## **2. Accurate poverty alleviation in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has long way to go**

As the first national autonomous areas established by the Communist Party of China, economic and social development of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has got strong support from the party and the country's. In the mid-1980s, Inner Mongolia began to implement the poverty alleviation and development plan, which has made great achievements especially after the implementation of the "March 7", poverty alleviation and development work have experienced three historical stages, and every stage made Breakthrough progress. However, we should be soberly aware that the current autonomous region poverty alleviation and development task still have a long way to go when we are happy for the achievement. Many factors still constrain the implementation of a comprehensive poverty alleviation program.

### **2.1 Too difficult to out of poverty for poor people**

According to statistics, by the end of 2015, the number of poor people in the autonomous region is about 0.8 million, although the total number is small, but the rest are the most difficult groups which have poor ability to get out of poverty. Old and sick people accounted for a large proportion in the group which not out of poverty, They basically have no production capacity, generally take the backward mode of production. The poor quality of the poor groups can not keep up with the level of social productive forces, they have low production capacity, low and unstable income. The ideas and living habits of poor groups are relatively backward, the lack of economic management capacity seriously affect their development.

### **2.2 Poor people live in the environment which have poor natural production conditions, have high cost out of poverty**

According to the survey, most of the existing poor people live in remote geographical environment where have poor ecological conditions, poor production and living standards, high poverty reduction and poverty alleviation costs and are lack of natural resources. General poverty and the poorest residents are concentrated in Xilin Gol, Hulunbeier, Tongliao, Chifeng, Wulanchabu, their common feature is located in the eastern of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Mengdong region is rich in resources, but the overall level of development of the industry is not high, the scale of production is limited, the proportion of primary industry practitioners is too large, the level of industrialization is still low. Although these areas have rich resources and the world's best preserved native Hulunbeier prairie and Xilin Gol prairie, but the region has relatively fragile ecology, through actual research found that in Xilin Gol, in addition to Dongwuqi and Xiwuqi where have good pastures, other areas such as Sunit Zuoqi, Youqi, where grassland desertification, vegetation damage is serious, and in recent years the implementation of forbidden grazing policy, animal husbandry development has been greatly limited. And Mengdong region is Mongolian settlements in the region, more than 80% Mongolian population of the region distributed in this region, the habit which been formed for a long time of the minority population make them not willing to go out to work. Coupled with underdevelopment traffic, communications and logistics, Brokers making the great control of the cattle and sheep prices, which make difficult for herdsmen to achieve stable income.

### **2.3 Lack of healthy and good income mechanism, the phenomenon of back to poverty has often occurred**

Most of the poor households in the population of young and old and sick groups, the group does not has solid income, the phenomenon back to poverty often occurred due to disaster, illness and school. In poverty areas, single industrial structure, backward production methods, over-reliance on agricultural income leading to that emergence of natural disasters will increase a great number of poor people. The development of second and third industries in the poor areas have a serious derailment

with the normal development of the community. Poor people lack a healthy and stable source of income.

#### **2.4 Economic downward pressure increase the difficulty of employment of poor people, increase the difficulty of increasing income**

Increased employment pressure caused by domestic economic situation made employment more and more difficult, low cultural quality of the poor groups and the limitations of production methods caused a serious awareness of small farmers, the lack of good education led to a weak awareness of legal system, low employment and collaboration skills, the quality of the labor is very limited. This situation is seriously disagreed with the concept of social talent needs, resulting in the difficult of employment of poor people, some farmers and herdsmen fall into poverty again because lost their jobs.

#### **2.5 The gap between the rich and the poor has gradually widened**

In 2002, the income ratio of urban and rural residents in Inner Mongolia was 2.65: 1; the per capita disposable income of urban residents in 2014 was 28,350 yuan, the per capita income of farmers and herdsmen was 9976 yuan, the income ratio of urban and rural residents expanded to 2.84: 1, and the absolute value of income gap was 18374. According to the poverty standard of 3100 yuan to calculate, only the difference is 5.92 times of the annual per capita income of poor people. In addition, within the rural pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia, the income gap between farmers and herdsmen is widening, and the income situation of some wealthy households and typical model households covers the actual problem of poverty in the average state.

#### **2.6 Poverty alleviation work has not been done precisely**

In the precision of poverty alleviation object, although the autonomous region start the construction of the card in 2014, but did not find the real poverty groups, the means to determine poverty alleviation object is not reasonable; accurate arrangements in the project did not adapt to local conditions and the masses Will. Although the implementation of the "ten complete coverage " project has brought convenience to the life of the local farmers and herdsmen in many respects, such as not worrying about drinking and using electricity, there are still many problems such as the quality of the house.

### **3. A Study on the countermeasures in the process of precision poverty alleviation**

At present, the poverty alleviation and development work in our region has entered the deep water area, and it is necessary to lay a solid foundation for poverty alleviation. We must innovate the working mechanism and carry out the basic strategy of precision poverty alleviation. As a border ethnic region, the objective analysis of the problems and difficulties in precision poverty alleviation work and the corresponding countermeasures and improvement of the path have special significance. From the comprehensive construction of a well-off society, let all the poor in the rural and pastoral areas out of poverty is an important criterion of the autonomous region to achieve the first hundred years goal. Only by speeding up solving the social problems of how to help the poor out of poverty can we ensure that the people of the region will enter a well-off society in an all-round way.

#### **3.1 Strengthen the infrastructure and public service construction in poverty-stricken areas and promote the continuous increase of the poor**

From the perspective of promoting sustained and healthy economic development, the current autonomous region economy has entered a new normal state, is in the old and new kinetic energy conversion period, to maintain high economic growth in the economy towards the high level, the urgent is to cultivate new economic growth point, expand new space of economic development, to improve the low level of economic development in poor areas and high tendency of marginal consumption of poor groups. Strengthening the infrastructure and public service construction in poverty-stricken areas can effectively promote the sustainable income of the poor, help expand the

effective investment demand, digest the excess capacity, help to stimulate and expand effective consumption demand, and promote the industrial structure optimization and upgrading.

### **3.2 Efforts to narrow the development gap between rich and poor groups, and enhance the balance and coordination of development.**

From the perspective of promoting harmony and stability society, it is necessary to maintain social fairness and justice and build a socialist harmonious society by narrowing the development gap between the rich and the poor and enhancing the balance and coordination of development., the larger development gap between urban and rural areas of autonomous region and the income gap between residents is caused by the development lag of poor areas and living difficulties of poor people. Only by vigorously promoting the progress of poverty alleviation work, doing best efforts to make the poor areas develop as soon as possible and poor people find a reasonable way to get rid of poverty, so that the people of the region have a steady progress towards the common prosperity in order to consolidate the national unity, social stability and the good situation of peace.

### **3.3 To expand the income structure of the health and poverty alleviation mechanism to improve the ability of farmers and herdsmen to generate income**

In the work of broadening the income structure of poor groups, it is necessary to provide market-oriented ideas and not blindly develop resources. In the structural adjustment, it is necessary to strengthen the rational use of science and technology to enhance the rationality of the industrial structure. In poverty-stricken areas, the local resources will be effectively integrated, the leading enterprises will be introduced, the employment opportunities will be increased, the industrial poverty alleviation will be actively carried out, and the industrial chain will be built to form the industries system with regional characteristics, build brand effect, introduce organic agricultural products with market competitiveness, regional characteristics and high value-added, to improve the income of farmers and herdsmen.

## **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank the valuable reviews and also appreciate the constructive suggestions from the anonymous referees and the Area Editor.

## **References**

- [1] Besley T, Kanbur R. Food Subsidies and Poverty Alleviation[J]. *Economic Journal*, 1988, 98(392):701-719.
- [2] Jamieson W, Goodwin H, Edmunds C. ‘Contributions of Tourism to Poverty Alleviation: Pro-Poor Tourism and the Challenge of Measuring Impacts’[J]. 2004.
- [3] Ravallion M. Land-contingent poverty alleviation schemes[J]. *World Development*, 1989, 17(8):1223-1233.
- [4] Li B. Transformation of rural governance and rural precise poverty alleviation[J]. *Journal of Shanxi Agricultural University*, 2016.
- [5] Yang Y, Zhang A. Precise Poverty Alleviation Problems and Countermeasures in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region[C]// *International Education, Economics, Social Science, Arts, Sports and Management Engineering Conference*. 2016.
- [6] Jin-Jiang J, Jiang Q, Liu C, et al. Smart Village Model Based on Precise Poverty Alleviation:A Case Study of Qinba Mountain Areas in Sichuan Province[J]. *Scientific & Technological Management of Land & Resources*, 2016.
- [7] Zhang B, Pan L, Wang J, et al. Exploration on the Comprehensive Policies of Medical Insurance to Assist Precise Poverty Alleviation——The Practice in Ningxia[J]. *China Health Insurance*, 2016.
- [8] Wan G, Tang S, Wang Z. Research on the Mechanism of Precise Poverty Alleviation in Western Ethnic Region: Empirical Investigation in Gansu Province[J]. *Journal of Gansu Administration Institute*, 2016.