

## Research on Cultivating and Enhancing the Self-Development Ability of the Poor Ethnic Minority Population

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**Abstract:** Since the development of poverty alleviation and development in China, the living conditions of poor people in ethnic minorities have greatly improved, but the gap with other people has become more and more obvious and remains the most difficult group among rural poor. For a long time, exogenous and relief-oriented poverty alleviation and development has led to deep poverty as the main body of poverty alleviation and development. Their initiative and enthusiasm have not been fully stimulated. This paper takes the minority areas of western China as an example, based on the perspective of self-development ability, analyses the development status of the poverty-stricken minority population in the region, and the reasons for the weak self-development capacity. It also discusses ways to improve the self-development ability of ethnic minority poverty population.

Since the implementation of poverty alleviation and development in China, the poverty-stricken population in the ethnic minority areas has accelerated its pace of development. However, the gap with other ethnic groups and other regions has gradually increased. Rethinking the economic growth in the poverty-stricken minority areas of China in recent years is mainly due to the investment growth brought about by the country's large-scale capital investment in infrastructure construction, ecological environment protection, and poverty alleviation construction. The author believes that foreign growth is a passive development. In order to radically change its backwardness and narrow the gap with other ethnic groups and regions, the fundamental approach lies in fostering the self-development ability of ethnic minority poor populations [1-4].

### 1. Status Quo of Self-Development Capacity of Ethnic Minority Poor Population

From the perspective of nurturing and elevating self-development capacity, there are still many problems in poverty alleviation and development for ethnic minority populations. For example, support funds still cannot meet local development needs, social undertakings are underdeveloped, cultural hygiene lags behind, vocational and technical education is lagging behind, and the ability to use science and technology is poor and other issues. Particular attention needs to be paid to the fact that issues of cultural, religious, and psychological issues faced by ethnic minority populations have become increasingly prominent in the process of protection and development. The awareness of cultural heritage protection is weak, and the long-term, internationalism, and complexity of religious issues have become increasingly serious. Prominently, these have seriously hampered the promotion of self-development ability and are not conducive to the in-depth development of participatory poverty alleviation [5,6].

#### 1.1 Weak infrastructure

Most of the poor live in remote mountainous areas, which may be cold and cool, or steep terrain, or dry and rainy. The production and living conditions are poor, and many corresponding supporting facilities are difficult to construct and costly. Due to the limitation of natural conditions

and the serious shortage of capital investment in infrastructure construction, the infrastructure of irrigation and water conservancy, transportation, transmission, and communications in such areas has become poor. Although basically the village has been implemented through tap water, electricity access, highway access, and telephone access, it can only reach the level of administrative villages. Most natural villages still suffer from problems such as clear rain, water shortage, lack of communication, poor communication, and simple housing etc.

### **1.2 The concept is backward and the quality of labourers is low**

Due to factors such as geographical environment, natural factors, historical conditions and customs, the average per capita education is low, the illiteracy rate is high, the cultural level is low, the ideas are backward, and the ability to accept new things is poor. The isolation of living conditions has further exacerbated the remoteness of the ethnic minority impoverished population inhabited areas, and personnel exchanges, material exchanges, and commodity exports have become more difficult. It still retains traditional farming methods. Most of them are in a self-sufficient state of natural economy. The economic sources mainly rely on traditional farming, aquaculture, and some migrant workers' income. There are few practical technical trainings, and there are few opportunities for the system to acquire knowledge and information. It is difficult to popularize science and technology, and production skills are low.

### **1.3 Development imbalance**

From the perspective of the development of economy, education, science and technology, and cultural undertakings, due to locational differences, resource conditions, ease of development, and the financial conditions of local governments, not only are the ethnic minority poor populations significantly different from other ethnic groups. There is a clear gap between the eight ethnic groups and the different ethnic groups in the same ethnic group.

Taking only the per capita net income of farmers as an example, the survey found that the average per capita net income of farmers living in 80 minority ethnic groups in Yunnan Province in 2015 was only 3,846 yuan, which is less than the provincial average of nearly 6,000 yuan, and that in 2011, ethnic minorities in Yunnan were poor. The per capita income of the peasants of the population is 2,855 yuan, which is far below the provincial average of less than 3,000 yuan, but the gap is widening.

### **1.4 Lack of capacity to increase income and lift out poverty**

Affected by the geographical conditions and the degree of social development, the self-development awareness, innovation awareness, and financial management skills of the head of households are relatively weak, and quality-based poverty is a prominent problem. Most villages have a single industrial structure, a weak agricultural foundation, weak ability to withstand natural disasters, difficulty in adjusting industrial structure, difficulty in transforming the economic development mode, narrow channels for people to increase income, and generally lack of stable income increase projects and pillar industries. In some villages, the development of the crop farming, the aquaculture industry and the tourism industry has been revealed, but it has not yet been transformed into an economic advantage. It has still not escaped the situation of relying on heaven to eat, and the phenomenon of returning to poverty due to the disaster is serious.

### **1.5 Contradiction between development and protection and various interest claims**

Eliminating poverty and rapidly developing the economy are very important for the impoverished population of ethnic minorities whose social development is relatively backward. However, as the degree of opening up and development increases, the problems such as the cultural, religious, and psychological aspects of the poor population of ethnic minorities are also highlighted in the practice of protection and development.

Under driven by economic benefits, changing the appearance and connotation of national culture to obtain economic benefits, or sticking to the original national cultural heritage, and how to achieve both economic and social protection in the development of intangible cultural heritage and

well protected intangible cultural heritage resources are indeed problems that must be faced and considered. In addition to the lack of specific legislative protection for the intangible cultural heritage of the poor, there is also a weak sense of protection for the intangible cultural heritage of the poor. At the same time, in the face of the concussion and impact of modernization, intermarriage with other ethnic groups, and the increase in migrant workers, religious beliefs have gradually faded.

## **2. Analysis of the causes of the weak self-development ability of the poverty-stricken ethnic minority population**

### **2.1 Lack of self-awareness**

Because of the constraints of their own quality and the external environment, the self-awareness of the impoverished ethnic minorities reflects a narrow sense of role, low self-evaluation, weakened initiative, severe self-esteem, and lack of rationality in behaviour, which shows a negative state.

The development of the poverty-stricken population of ethnic minorities is lagging. For example, in Yunnan, there are six ethnic minorities who are straight past nation. The degree of civilization of many ethnic groups still remains in the 1950s and 1960s. Many farmers are reluctant to accept new things and cannot accept them. They reject the achievements of modern civilization. Even if they live in the city, they still retain the rural lifestyle and spending habits. The poor living environment has hindered their access to resources and opportunities, which annihilated their desire and impulse to pursue a better life and aggravated their inertia in the status quo and the awareness of small farmers, resulting in their lack of innovative awareness, subjective initiative is not high, like to stay in the status quo, the ideas of waiting, depending on and asking are badly. When food and other living materials are met, that is, basic survival needs are met, most of them will not have more pursuits, and it will be difficult to adapt to the concept of market economy with fairness, openness, free competition, and aggressiveness as their soul, which limits their prosperity.

### **2.2 Poor political democracy**

The poor population of ethnic minorities are small in number and weak in strength. They lack a relatively clear channel for the expression and realization of their own interests. They also lack the power of the organization to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. They always passively rely on the discovery and care of the government departments. Due to the limitation of the level of the culture, they lack of the subject consciousness, equality consciousness, and self-consciousness. The dependence is strong. They are often unclear as well as issues such as their own due interest and damage to their rights. They often do not care about and support the grass-roots democracy autonomy and poverty alleviation development projects. Over time, this will lead to a low ability to use democratic political rights and expressions. These are not conducive to their stimulation as the main role of poverty alleviation and development, and are not conducive to the in-depth development of participatory poverty alleviation and development, are not conducive to the political awakening of the poor and gradually strive for themselves legitimate and reasonable interests, and are not conducive to the process of democracy and rule of law in rural China.

### **2.3 Low cultural quality**

The poor quality of ethnic minorities, especially the low quality of science and technology culture, directly affects the added value of the occupations and labors they engage in, and affects their income. Due to the serious shortage of school buildings, teachers, and educational equipment, they naturally lost the opportunity to receive comprehensive education, and cannot enjoy the same education rights as residents of developed regions, plus the current goal and direction of school education and the actual needs of rural farmers is inconsistent, the rural vocational education system and long-distance network have low coverage and poor practicality, making the level of learning and application skills of farmers are poor, and they lack of the basic qualities necessary for self-development.

On the one hand, from the perspective of employment status of migrant workers entering the city, most people can only engage in rough labor and handymen with low cultural demands, poor stability, and relatively low income. On the other hand, from the perspective of the modernization of traditional agriculture, the development of modern agriculture requires that employees have a high level of scientific and technological literacy, in order to use modern material conditions to equip agriculture, use modern science and technology to transform agriculture, use modern industrial systems to upgrade agriculture, and use modern business model to promote agriculture and guides agriculture with modern development concepts. However, due to historical and practical reasons, the population science and cultural quality of the poor population of ethnic minorities is far lower than that of cities and towns, and obviously does not meet the needs of agricultural modernization and development.

#### **2.4 Weak external communication skills**

Due to the unsound communications infrastructure, small market transactions, and limited market activity radius, information channels are poor, and the poverty-stricken population of ethnic minorities still live in a relatively closed and backward environment, unable to obtain actively and freely complete, accurate, inexpensive and high-quality market information. On the one hand, this results in the failure to rapidly promote the use of agricultural science and technology achievements and technology projects, and still rely mainly on traditional experience for production. On the other hand, the poor people of ethnic minorities will not and cannot actively collect information. It is difficult to timely adjust the direction of industry development and employment according to market demand.

#### **2.5 Support funds and efforts still cannot meet the needs of local development**

On the one hand, the current financial situation of the poor population of ethnic minorities is weak, and there is a big gap between the support fund investment and actual demand. The current investment (about 300,000 per natural village) can only solve some urgently needed projects and cannot meet the needs of all aspects such as industrial development, remote relocation, drinking water for humans and animals, and road construction. With the gradual improvement of production and living conditions, the contradiction between the input and demand for the construction of people's livelihood facilities such as culture, sports, and health will become more prominent, and the difficulty and demand for later-stage support and maintenance costs will further increase. On the other hand, the implementation of the entire village to promote the project is fragmented, small-scale, and limited for promoting the income of the poor people, and weak momentum. At the same time, the follow-up management of the project lags behind, and some of the supported villages have short-term performance phenomena, and implementation results cannot be consolidated.

### **3. Ways to Improve the Self-development Ability of Ethnic Minority Poor Population**

The poverty-stricken ethnic minority population has been in a relatively closed environment for a long period of time. The degree of social development is low, economic development is seriously lagging behind, and awakening of individual consciousness is insufficient. Therefore, the promotion of self-development ability is only driven by external forces.

#### **3.1 Creating a good policy environment**

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China has always attached great importance to poverty alleviation and development. After entering the 21st century, China has paid more attention to poverty alleviation in the development of the western region. The poverty alleviation and development outlines and the strategy for the development of the western region all have corresponding policies for supporting the development of the poverty-stricken minority population. We should pay attention to the in-depth analysis and research of these policies, and strive for national support in the areas of financial support, infrastructure, eco-environment, contiguous development, whole village promotion, industrial development, labor training, and

resource integration as much as possible, which can create a favorable policy environment for the improvement of self-development ability.

### **3.2 Speed up infrastructure construction and improve production and living environment.**

Infrastructure construction such as transportation is the fundamental guarantee for strengthening the economic ties with the outside world. Therefore, to improve self-development ability, we must accelerate the construction of infrastructure. To this end, we must focus on transportation, water conservancy, farmland, energy, communications, housing, ecology, and other rural infrastructure construction priorities, adjust measures to local conditions, and focus on key, planned, and step-by-step advancements: Firstly, focus on the outstanding difficulties faced by the people in production and life, accelerate the construction of the asphalt road (concrete) road, natural village road access, village road hardening, etc., promote the upgrading of highways in ethnic autonomous areas, improve the construction of passenger transport stations to solve the problems of people's travel difficulties; secondly, accelerate the implementation of Middle and low yield field (land) transformation, promote the construction of small water conservancy projects, to solve the problems of drinking water safety in rural areas; Thirdly, speed up the construction of rural communication networks, strive to the basic broadband of the established village, basically cover communication signals between natural villages and traffic to solve the problems of poor communication contact between mountainous people and the outside world; Fourthly, speed up rural energy development, do a good job of transforming rural power grids to solve the problem of electricity consumption in villages and natural villages that are not electrified by electricity; Fifthly, promote rural ecological construction, implement good rural housing projects, and clean rural projects, do a good job in key ecological projects to achieve coordinated development between development and protection in poverty development.

### **3.3 To develop characteristic and advantageous industries and cultivate the ability to increase income and eliminate poverty.**

It is necessary to use agriculture as a basic industry and accelerate the pace of structural adjustment of characteristic industries. Based on accelerating the development of ethnic specialty products, with the goal of revitalizing the regional economy as the core, and extending the industrial chain to enhance profitable development, focused cultivating featured industries and leading enterprises to form a "leading" construction base with a farmer's operating pattern. Cross-border regional masses can be guided to adapt agriculture, forestry, forestry, suitable forestry, animal husbandry, animal husbandry, suitable work, and business, and adjust the industrial structure according to the national characteristics and local characteristics, and make full use of the advantages of the mountain to vigorously develop the amomum - seeds, star anise , cinnamon, bamboo, honeysuckle, tea etc., while the development of intensive processing of agricultural products, as much as possible to increase the income of farmers.

### **3.4 Strengthen education and training to improve internal forces.**

First, increase practical skills training for workers, especially middle-aged and young workers, and develop the labour economy. On the one hand, based on the needs of the labour market and the requirements of employers, it actively guides and supports cooperation between various training institutions and employers, carries out practical technical training and reemployment training, actively explores the "training + employment" model, and vigorously promotes "order-style" training to promote the transfer employment in the rural labour force who has changed from a physical type to a skilled one. On the other hand, it actively promotes the transfer of rural surplus labour forces on the spot. We must vigorously attract foreign capital, set up businesses, broaden local employment channels and fields, and allow farmers to learn skills at home and make money at home.

Second, we must increase education support, do a good job in basic education in primary schools, constantly improve the conditions for running schools, and increase the enrolment rate and consolidation rate of school-age children. Third, we must establish and improve a supporting

service network for science and technology and culture, and provide farmers in a timely manner with internet cultural services and practical technology services with various forms and rich content.

### **3.5 To vigorously train and select minority cadres.**

We must pay attention to the training of cadres and talents of the impoverished population of ethnic minorities, broaden the channels for the selection and appointment of cadres and talents, and appropriately relax the conditions for appointment and recruitment. At the same time, improve the system for the exchange of cadres, implement the exercise measures for two-way hanging out of outstanding minority ethnic cadres, and plan to arrange ethnic cadres to work in developed areas. It is necessary to further broaden the sources of grassroots reserve cadres and strengthen the construction of cadre team. Organize in a planned way short-term training for grassroots cadres in ethnic work, organize them to study relevant national laws, regulations, policies, work methods and methods, and improve their quality and ability to use policies and regulations to guide work and deal with problems.

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