

# Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Areas from the Perspective of National Identity

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**ABSTRACT.** Targeted poverty alleviation is a new type of poverty alleviation policy optimized by our country in many years of poverty alleviation activities. Targeted poverty alleviation refers to first accurately identifying such groups that need support, and then carrying out specific and targeted support work to effectively improve the poverty situation. Targeted poverty alleviation policy is the key policy to optimize the life of the needy and enhance the happiness index of the masses. It is more conducive to ensuring and realizing the basic rights of all citizens, improving the dignity of each citizen, enhancing the sense of pride and honor of the Chinese people, and further enhancing the Chinese people's recognition and trust in the party and the country. Based on this, this paper mainly makes an effective analysis of the targeted poverty alleviation in ethnic areas from the perspective of national identity for reference.

**KEYWORDS:** National identity, Ethnic areas, Targeted poverty alleviation, Study

## 1. Introduction

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China should actively promote the strategy of rural revitalization, set higher requirements for targeted poverty alleviation work, correctly and effectively link poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in the decisive stage of the solid work of poverty eradication, so as to realize sustainable development after poverty eradication in poor areas.

## 2. Importance of Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Areas

Poverty alleviation for all has been an arduous and difficult problem of the world type since ancient times. It is also one of the three major tough battles that our country needs to focus on after the convening of the 19th National Congress. Since the reform and opening-up in 1978, China has started to carry out large-scale and systematic poverty alleviation work. Up to now, our country has made great achievements in poverty alleviation work. The number of poor people has decreased from 770 million in 1978 to 16.6 million in 2019. This large number is also very

large from an international point of view. Until the end of 2018, there are still 10.32 million rural poor people in eight provinces and autonomous regions, the incidence of poverty is 6.9%, and the incidence of poverty in the whole country is 3.1%, which is 3.8% higher than the incidence of poverty in the whole country. The degree of poverty is relatively strong, coupled with the relatively wide area in which the number of people living in poverty in ethnic regions are located, "the precise poverty alleviation work in ethnic regions has become the key point in the overall construction of a well-off society in our country. From now until 2020, it is the winning period to build a well-off society in an all-round way." It is the most important link to build a well-off society in an all-round way and to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese dream that whether the disadvantaged population in ethnic regions can enter the well-off society with the whole country.

### **3. Analysis on Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Areas**

#### ***3.1 The Identification Mechanism of Poverty Alleviation Targets is Still Unreasonable***

There are many types and forms of poverty among the population in ethnic regions, and the factors that cause poverty are also different, which must be solved according to the actual situation. If the focus in ethnic regions is to use the average net income of the population in each year as a standard to identify the poor, the way is too monotonous. Education, culture, economy and other humanistic elements should be integrated into the analysis, otherwise it is impossible to accurately identify the poor. In the ethnic regions, the poverty forms of the poor people are different in different places. At this time, the poor people must also be adjusted according to local standards and cannot be separated from the criteria for distinguishing the poor.

#### ***3.2 Poverty is Getting Deeper and Deeper, and the Difficulty of Getting Rid of Poverty is Gradually Increasing***

According to 2017 statistics, the number of people in difficulty in rural areas in our country's eight ethnic provinces and autonomous regions is 10.32 million, accounting for 33.9% of the total number of people in difficulty in the country. In addition, the occurrence rate of the number of people in difficulty in the eight ethnic provinces and regions is 2.2 times of the national average, and its poverty alleviation efficiency is 2.8 percentage points lower than the national average. For example, in Guangxi, through accurate discrimination, 41 counties have difficulty scores of 59 and below, with 1.57 million people in difficulty. The poverty level of these poor households is very high. The main factors leading to poverty are illness, schooling, disability, lack of funds, backward science and technology, and loss of labor force. The level of capital income and all other equipment in poor areas are not high, making it difficult to get out of poverty. Through the efforts in poverty alleviation over the years, the people whose poverty level is not deep and better solved have

basically been lifted out of poverty, and the rest is the most difficult part.

### ***3.3 The Poverty Alleviation Policy is Still out of Touch with the Needs of the Masses***

Poverty alleviation policies in ethnic minority areas are basically “top-down”. Due to the lack of understanding of the needs of the masses, poverty alleviation policies are still relatively out of touch with the needs of the masses and cannot really meet the needs of the masses. Therefore, the enthusiasm of the masses participating in poverty alleviation work has decreased and the poverty alleviation effect has greatly decreased. There is no unified model for the correct poverty alleviation mechanism. Each ethnic region has its own special situation. At present, the poverty alleviation mechanism in ethnic minority areas has not investigated the needs of the masses in depth, has not yet adapted to the local economic development situation, has not investigated the actual economic situation of poor families, and under the new circumstances, the aid hand has not yet operated normally, which has resulted in unnecessary waste of resources.

## **4. The Method of Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Ethnic Areas from the Perspective of National Identity**

### ***4.1 Establishment of Accurate Identification Mechanism for Poverty Alleviation Assistance Targets under New Situation***

The traditional poverty alleviation system in ethnic regions is no longer suitable for the requirements of accurate poverty alleviation in modern society. It is necessary to establish an accurate identification system for poverty alleviation and population assistance under the background of modern society. Under the background of modernization, the precision poverty alleviation system in ethnic regions needs to take the accuracy of poverty alleviation crowd identification as the key point, divide the degree and category of difficulties in each region, create corresponding assistance programs, break away from the previous consistent treatment methods, and strictly complete the work of precision identification, assistance, management and verification, so as to improve the accuracy of poverty alleviation crowd identification. The accurate identification system of modern society needs to establish corresponding identification criteria according to the poverty forms in various regions, increase the poverty standard lines in particularly difficult regions, and attribute some humanistic elements such as education, economy and culture that lead to difficulties to the identification system. Under the background of modern society, the formulation of poverty eradication standards needs to be systematized, so that the accurate identification of the poor can be carried out with high quality in the system, ensuring that the standards will not deviate, effectively avoiding the occurrence of distortion and falsification, consuming the input of accurate poverty eradication work, and reducing the effectiveness of accurate poverty eradication. For the people who have never been

out of poverty or returned to poverty due to illness in ethnic regions under the background of modern society, different identification schemes for the poor need to be created in different categories, thus effectively ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the poor under the background of modern society.

#### ***4.2 Innovation of Poverty Alleviation Work Mode and Coordination of Poverty Alleviation Resource Allocation***

The focus of the targeted poverty alleviation work is on the poor households in the rural areas, and the corresponding support programs are used to gradually lift these poor people out of poverty. For example, the revitalization of rural areas is faced with the society and the market, adopting the method of collective efforts, promoting the spirit of dedication, and supporting the needy from poverty to prosperity. Therefore, in the face of the difficulties of various ethnic minorities, regional governments need to exert their leading power, adopt innovative ideas, innovative programs, innovative poverty alleviation methods and other reforms to create, optimize the poverty alleviation work program in ethnic regions, and promote the establishment of an overall program to prevent poverty, identify poverty, support poverty, and prevent poverty return. In addition, it is necessary to encourage more companies, experts and social organizations in the country to join the poverty alleviation work of ethnic minorities through the role of the market and society, so as to provide better science and technology, more funds and jobs for the difficult areas, encourage the motivation and potential of the people in the difficult areas to get rid of poverty autonomously, promote the transformation of poverty alleviation activities from passive investment of funds to active poverty alleviation, and make the assistance activities achieve better results. In order to ensure the coordinated use of resources in various regions, it is necessary to create a system for the accurate identification of people in need, poverty eradication and poverty eradication, to create a big data control platform for poverty alleviation strategies, to carry out (quarterly, semi-annual, year-end) and random checks to ensure the integrity and existence of people in need, and to clear out people out of poverty in real time; Classify all kinds of difficult counties and villages, set out different years of poverty alleviation according to the conventional rate of poverty alleviation, and supervise the poverty alleviation work in difficult areas on time; For regions that have just emerged from poverty, it is necessary to ensure that poverty alleviation programs remain unchanged for a certain period of time and to assist these regions to pass through the transitional period. Appropriate rewards should be given to regions that are out of poverty on time and in advance, so that precise poverty alleviation resources can effectively help the needy and the accuracy of poverty alleviation activities can be greatly improved.

#### ***4.3 Seizing the Favorable Opportunity of Market Economy, Promoting the Blending of Citizenship with Targeted Poverty Alleviation***

The tacit combination of regional standard and ethnic standard is the most

common structural feature in multi-ethnic countries, and it is also a relatively difficult problem to solve in the construction of multi-ethnic countries. The market economy and the circulation of people have to a great extent defeated the superposition effect of national ideology and regional ideology. Under the influence of the subtle influence of the market, people of all ethnic groups move across regions and communicate across cultural backgrounds, promoting the exchange and integration of people of all ethnic groups. Chinese citizens are the common identity of people of all ethnic groups in circulation and communication, and are also the identity mechanism for Chinese citizens to eliminate differences and realize equality, cooperation and sharing. Mutual recognition needs a main body as support. If communication is carried out in the national capacity, it can only be limited to relatively small groups. Targeted poverty alleviation should take advantage of the good opportunities of the market economy and the upsurge of population circulation to promote the exchange, communication and integration of people of all ethnic groups. Challenges and opportunities promoted by market economy exist together. No matter the minority groups enter the mainland or the mainland groups enter the minority areas, they all need to face the pressure of market competition. Poverty alleviation programs need to pay attention to all personnel who have difficulties in survival under the market economy, and help these people to understand the market environment and improve their skills to avoid market crises. For the distribution of poverty alleviation resources, it is not only necessary to analyze the reasons of the supporting personnel themselves, but also to pay attention to the corresponding squeezing of some people by the market during the transition period. China's citizenship will be taken as the basis, and poverty alleviation resources will be allocated to ease the pressure of the market economy on the survival of each part of the population. Therefore, accurate poverty alleviation needs to truly solve the integration of the roots and life integration of various ethnic groups in the workplace, and assist the ethnic groups to integrate into the region as equals. It is necessary to pay attention to the establishment of unity and mutual assistance communities of all ethnic groups, promote the establishment of communities where ethnic minorities and Han people live in harmony, create an embedded living style for the Chinese ethnic groups, create a high-quality social environment of mutual assistance, and ease the restless mood of the people in the market environment. Poverty alleviation resources should be more oriented towards job training for people in ethnic minority areas who work in other places, with a focus on all people working in other places, especially ethnic minority people working in other places, so as to ensure that they receive fair treatment in their places of work and further promote the peaceful coexistence of people of all ethnic groups.

#### ***4.4 Cultural Poverty Alleviation Helps Popularize National Common Languages and Characters and Construct "Our" Sense of Community***

The common language and writing of a country are the basic tools for communication among all ethnic groups. Common language, that is, Mandarin, creates our sense of community through cultural construction. Language is the basic tool for life and communication. All Chinese citizens need to learn Chinese common characters and Mandarin and better use Mandarin. Mandarin is a key tool for us to work, participate in social activities, expand social fields and obtain public services. It is also a key skill for ethnic minorities to enter social life and enjoy social resources. Culture and language should be taken into account when implementing precise poverty alleviation work. When New China was just established, the Han people who were assigned to the minority areas were also studying hard the culture and language of the areas in order to better integrate into the collective. At present, more and more communication and interaction are taking place among various ethnic groups. Mandarin and common characters have become important tools for effective communication among the masses of various ethnic groups. From a national perspective, Mandarin is not only the common language of the Chinese people, but also the political and economic language that unites the Chinese people and is the language core of Chinese cultural identity. Mandarin and common Chinese characters are the key links in establishing equality of people's identity. Precision poverty alleviation needs to include education and assistance in Mandarin and common language, and must develop ways to help improve language. People of ethnic minorities are more likely to be troubled by their lack of proficiency in common languages and scripts. Funds for cultural poverty alleviation need to include language and script teaching for these people. There are ethnic unity schools or ethnic classes in all parts of China. We should improve the interaction and communication of Chinese in the educational content of schools, pay attention to and improve each student's mastery and use skills of Chinese Mandarin and common characters. We will create an important environment for poverty alleviation through written languages, improve the education and verification systems for Mandarin and common written languages in all regions, and ensure the supply of resources for cultural poverty alleviation. In addition, during the poverty alleviation work, attention should also be paid to the adjustment of the relationship between the national common language, Putonghua and the language and culture of the local ethnic languages. In other words, in the process of ensuring that the minority people learn Chinese common language and characters, they should not lose the unique culture and language of each ethnic group, so as to pass on all languages and characters.

#### ***4.5 Establish and Improve the Social Security System and Expand the Coverage of Medical Security***

If compared with western countries, our country started very late in solving the problem of poverty, and also encountered a lot of difficulties in dealing with the problem of poverty. There are not many ways to solve the problem. The current methods mainly include: distributing funds, giving subsidies, paying special attention to the support for farmers, etc. Only such support methods are difficult to eliminate the poverty problem in rural areas on the basis. On the one hand, it is

because of lack of pertinence and the lack of fundamental support from farmers' land output. On the other hand, the subsidy given is not used to a high degree, and farmers cannot fundamentally transform the poverty situation after receiving the subsidy. Therefore, all the methods currently used cannot fundamentally solve the poverty problem of farmers. At this time, it is necessary to find out the basic factors for the difficulties of various labor forces to implement corresponding support and assistance. We will improve the government's mechanism to ensure the basic living conditions of the needy population. As far as today is concerned, it is very difficult for poor families in rural areas to get out of poverty. They have not only lost their ability to work and their economic income, but also have not provided for their future generations. It is almost impossible to get out of poverty. Therefore, the national government needs to contact the village committee, social security agencies and relief committees to jointly carry out bottom-up activities so as to ensure the clothing and food of these personnel first. These people don't have any capital income. Using capital to help them is a better way. In addition, it is also very important to understand the psychological problems of this group of people except for financial assistance. This group of people must be encouraged and given some corresponding care and attention.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Correct poverty alleviation aims at achieving an all-round poverty alleviation and a well-off society by 2020. Correct poverty alleviation aims at achieving an all-round poverty alleviation and a well-off society by 2020. Mainly through fair and transparent standards to correctly identify poverty and eliminate absolute poverty from the root causes; The revitalization of rural areas is mainly aimed at solving relative poverty and achieving the goals of industrial prosperity, ecological life, rural culture and civilization, governance effect and living well-off by 2050, aiming at realizing the common prosperity of the people. Therefore, eliminating the dual structure of urban and rural areas and realizing the coexistence of urban and rural areas is the ultimate goal of the rural revitalization strategy.

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