



Problems and Countermeasures of the Implementation of Anti-poverty Ecological Migration in Guizhou Province

Lu-lu Zhou

School of Public Administration, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Guiyang, 550025, Guizhou, People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT

Guizhou, rural poverty and ecological problems, national and local development issues coexist, mutual penetration. The implementation of Anti-poverty Ecological Migration is to deal with the relationship between ecology and development in Guizhou Province, people living in fragile areas of the environment due to environmental poverty, poverty led to the situation deteriorated. At present, the Implementation of Anti-poverty Ecological Migration in Guizhou Province has achieved great results. However, there are still difficulties in the integration of capital investment, the local government supporting the pressure, the progress of the relocation is not up to the requirements, as well as immigration object is not accurate, housing construction area blindly expanded, the old house demolition and homestead reclamation difficult. In view of the lack of measures to integrate capital investment, standardize the local government work, strengthen the implementation of immigration work, establish supervision and inspection ecological resettlement compensation mechanism.

Keywords: Anti-poverty Ecological Migration; Problems; Countermeasures; Guizhou

1. Introduction

Environmental problems and poverty are two problems that plague the economic and social

development in western China, and ecological migration is an important measure to solve these two problems at the same time. Guizhou Province occupied the Wuling Mountain, Wumeng Mountain and Yunnan Guiqi rocky desertification area a total of three concentrated contiguous special difficult areas. By the end of 2015, Guizhou Province, there are 4.93 million rural poor population, is the country's most populous population and the deepest poverty of the provinces. Guizhou is the main battlefield of tackling the country's poverty alleviation, and it is also a

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First Author: Lu-lu Zhou, Master, student of Social Security, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, research direction: social security.

Corresponding Author: Lu-lu Zhou, Department of Public Administration, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, E-mail: 1429095373@qq.com.

demonstration area for poverty alleviation.

China's ecological immigration concept is mainly defined on the main body of immigrants and lead to the reasons for the two immigrants. Ecological immigration monographs and papers are still very few. Some scholars have made a quantitative evaluation on the social and ecological benefits of the ecological and ecological benefits of poverty alleviation and the ecological and ecological aspects of the implementation of the project[1]. But also concerned about the governance of ecological immigrant communities, more in-depth study of poverty-stricken ecological migration community conflict formation factors, type division, manifestations, social impact and conflict management and conflict resolution and other aspects [2]. The paper analyzes the coupling mechanism of ecological migration and the coupling mechanism of the ecological migration process and the follow-up development mechanism of the ecological migration[3].

The scholars' research is focused on the adaptability, precision and sustainability of anti-poverty ecological migration. It is helpful to improve the theory of ecological immigration, to improve the precision of policy formulation and implementation, to strengthen the ecological resettlement in the western region of China, and to further study the current situation and shortcomings of ecological migration in Guizhou province. Construction, but also for the national research and decision-making implementation of the "the 13th Five-Year Plan " easy to relieve poverty relocation project to explore the valuable experience.

2.Problems of the implementation of anti-poverty ecological migration in Guizhou province

2.1. The lack of capital investment

In 2016, Guizhou increased the old house to dismantle the reclamation of green rewards, according to the per capita 15,000 yuan in time to relocate the tenants to honor the reward, but the relocation households in addition to poverty alleviation

ecological immigration project housing assistance personal income bonus subsidies have more than per capita 1.5 Million, will no longer be rewarded. However, there are widespread problems of capital investment, the relocation of capital investment can not meet the needs of immigrants, and by the institutional constraints, the integration of department funds more difficult.

2.2. The investment pressure of local government supporting

County and county levels of financial constraints, full support difficult, some county debt is very serious, and unable to raise funds. Followed by some local leaders do not know the way in mind, did not really put the implementation of anti-poverty ecological migration resettlement tasks decentralized to the township to implement their own; some ignore the relocation of the early planning and design work and preparation work, resulting in the implementation of the project coordination is not enough, a direct impact on social resources and government Project integration.

2.3. Resettlement progress is not required

The progress of the relocation is lagging behind the implementation requirements. Local anti-poverty ecological migration relocation scale, high starting point, more investment, result in the difficult of this implementation. Planning the year of the year when the construction of the implementation of the year is not reasonable. Coupled with the local government to take measures to lack the local targeted, propaganda mobilization and relocation of the work of the lack of direct lead to poverty alleviation ecological migration progress failed to meet the planning requirements.

2.4. Relocation is not accurate enough

The accuracy of the relocation object directly affects the quality of the whole relocation project. According to the assessment of the effect of poverty alleviation and ecological migration in Guizhou Province in 2016, the removal of ecological function area and the relocation of the whole village, mainly in the process of relocation, some of the relocation targets due to the

government subsidy standard Low, poor economic conditions and other reasons to automatically give up the relocation, which led to changes in the object of immigration, and this change is often a non-poor households to replace the original poor households.

2.5. Implementation process blindly expand the housing construction area

In May 2015 before the province built 97,800 sets of immigrant housing, the average construction area of 114 square meters, of which 80-120 square meters accounted for 67.12%, 120 square meters or more accounted for 20.18%. As the housing construction area is much higher than the Guizhou Province to facilitate the implementation of the relocation of poverty alleviation project in the planning of the per capita 20-25 square meters[4]. The consequences of the excess is a direct result of the heavy debt burden of the relocation of the object, and in the face of the reluctance to relocate the case of reluctant to move the case of "moving the rich do not move poor" phenomenon.

2.6. Relocation of the old house demolition and homestead reclamation difficult

In the relocation of the rural population in 2012-2015, the original land is still cultivated and living on both side. In principle, the relocation of households to complete the old house demolition agreement within one year to complete the old house demolition and homestead reclamation complex green. However, planning and implementation of the program requires the removal of the old house and homestead reclamation work rarely carried out. The reason is that immigrants face many uncertainties after relocation. Part of the relocation of the object into the town due to the lack of means of livelihood, income sources and unstable, had to continue to cultivate the original land. As well as the relocation of family members of the elderly are often reluctant to leave the original residence. Coupled with the simplification of local staff work, at the institutional level is also the lack of promotion and protection of immigrants launched incentive mechanism.

3. Countermeasures of the implementation of anti-poverty ecological migration in Guizhou province

3.1. More initiatives to integrate capital investment

In order to solve the problem, break through the difficulties of funds, to increase financial support, multi-channel increase in follow-up industry development funds. Improve the tax preferential policies. To develop new tax relief policies, to increase investment in credit funds, to encourage state-owned enterprises and the strength of private enterprises to participate in follow-up industry management, and enjoy preferential policies, multi-channel funding for investment. Guizhou province for the ecological migration and the development of eco-tourism and other projects have a good return on investment together for tourism and other capital investment.

3.2. To regulate the work of local governments

As the old saying goes: "A workman must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well." Preparing for the work of the local government staff education and training, the implementation of anti-poverty ecological migration planning preparatory work can not be ignored. The early work on the status quo should make an accurate study. The planning and design of the project, the establishment of the project responsible for the group, distribution and coordination of the entire work, analysis of the implementation process may encounter difficulties to ensure the planning of the rationality and enforceability.

3.3. More measures to implement immigration work

It is necessary in the use of funds and integration management, project planning and construction of the advance, accurate relocation of the object, coordination and implementation of specific efforts. To take targeted measures, according to local conditions to develop local use of the policy, while the Government to develop eco-immigrant supporting preferential policies, focusing on the lifting of the worries of immigrants to stabilize the idea of immigration, determined to move the determination of

resettlement.

3.4. Establish a sound supervision and inspection mechanism

In the implementation of the ecological resettlement project, the lack of relevant specialized institutions to supervise, manage and evaluate the resettlement process and follow-up development, and the implementation effect of the resettlers is extensive and there is no uniform standard. It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the project. It is necessary to establish a strict inspection mechanism to supervise and manage the internal and external aspects of ecological resettlement projects respectively.

3.5. Establishment of ecological resettlement compensation mechanism

Strengthen the training of migrant workers, to compensate for the implementation of ecological migration to the loss of immigrants, the government should address the basic needs of ecological migration and education, culture, health and other public services and social security needs such as pension compensation, the establishment of flexible compensation Way, scientific compensation standards and efficient compensation mechanism control system.

4. Summary

The implementation of anti-poverty ecological migration in Guizhou province is a detailed planning system, appropriate measures to protect the poor groups in Guizhou to move out of basic life, moved out of the livelihood of the people's livelihood projects. The problem of resettlement is the difficulty of ecological immigration, which is directly related to the interests of immigrants and the economic development of the region and the long-term stability of society. The availability of limited land, underdeveloped economy, education, backward technology, talent scarce, is the most difficult task of ecological migration and an important constraint. To solve the problems in resettlement, to ensure the smooth realization of the goal of migration, we must use the power of the government to fundamentally maintain immigration stability. Guizhou Province to achieve

the goal of building a well-off society in 2020, will be out of poverty as the "thirteen five" first-class event and the first livelihood projects, as a comprehensive well-off society, "the most prominent short board" a major strategic initiatives. Guizhou Province will actively promote the process of urbanization, by 2020, through the poverty alleviation ecological migration project relocation of the rural population of about 200 million people[5]. Guizhou poverty alleviation ecological immigration project practice, for the next step poverty alleviation work provides a wealth of experience, but also for the western region of China's ecological immigration construction and research and decision-making implementation of the "thirteen" ex situ poverty alleviation relocation project to explore the valuable experience.

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