

Research on the Sustainable Livelihood of Remote Farmers During Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Inhospitable Areas

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Abstract: With the continuous development of poverty alleviation in China, the policy of poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas has become an important means to solve the problem of poverty alleviation in deeply impoverished areas. However, the sustainable livelihood of remote farmers is one of the challenges of poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas. The purpose of this study is to explore the sustainable livelihood of remote farmers after they participate in poverty alleviation and relocation, and put forward corresponding countermeasures and suggestions.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Inhospitable Areas; Remote Farmers; Sustainable Livelihood

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Introduction

With the implementation of China's targeted poverty alleviation policy, the poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas, as an important means of poverty alleviation, has been widely used in deeply impoverished areas. The poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas aims to move residents from poor areas to livable areas to improve their living conditions and increase their economic income. However, because the poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas involves the migration of remote farmers, there are a series of challenges, and these problems directly affect the sustainable livelihood ability of remote farmers, so they need to be further studied and solved.

1. Objectives and Principles of the Policy for Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Inhospitable Areas

The goal of the policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas is to help people in poor areas achieve their poverty alleviation goals and improve their quality of life and sustainable development capacity. The policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas pays attention to the individual differences and regional characteristics of poor households, and develops differentiated help measures according to the actual situation to ensure the accuracy of poverty alleviation and relocation work. The implementation of the policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas must be subject to the voluntary choice and full informed consent of poor households to ensure that their legitimate rights and interests are protected from any coercive intervention and infringement. The policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas should focus on supporting poor households to develop industries, improve their self-sufficiency and sustainable development capacity, and help them achieve long-term stable sources of income. The implementation of the policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas must follow the principle of fairness and justice, without favoring any specific group or region, and ensure the fairness and transparency of resource allocation. The policy for poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas should pay attention to the protection of the ecological environment, avoid damage to the ecological environment during the relocation process, and promote the realization of the

goals of sustainable development and ecological civilization construction.

2. Difficulties and Challenges Faced by Remote Farmers During Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Inhospitable Areas

2.1 Rising Cost of Living

After moving to a new area, remote farmers may have to pay higher house rents or the cost of buying a house. Housing prices in new areas are higher and may be out of their financial reach. Remote farmers may find that prices for household goods and consumer goods are generally higher in new areas. This can make them feel stuck and need to spend more money to buy daily necessities. As remote farmers move from their original places of residence to new areas, they may face increased long-distance transportation costs, including transportation costs and commuting costs. This could put additional pressure on their economic situation. After moving to new areas, remote farmers may have to pay higher education and health care costs. New areas may not have free or cheap education and health services, leaving them with additional costs to meet the related needs of family members.

2.2 Emotional Disturbance of Leaving Home and Losing Land

Remote farmers may lose their native culture and traditions when they leave their hometown. They may not be able to participate in and experience the cultural activities, customs and traditions of their hometown as before, and they may have problems with their own identity. After leaving home, remote farmers may be cut off from their original friends, family and social networks. This can leave them feeling lonely and unable to adapt to their new social environment, lacking support and a sense of community. Remote farmers may face many unfamiliar and unfamiliar things in the new environment, such as local dialects, habits, lifestyles and so on. This can cause them to feel maladaptive and xenophobic, causing psychological stress and emotional distress.

3. Solution for Sustainable Livelihood of Remote Farmers During Poverty Alleviation and Relocation in Inhospitable Areas

3.1 Improving the Industrial Development Ability of Remote Farmers

It can provide remote farmers with technical training to adapt to the development of new industries and improve their skill level and professional quality. Training can include agricultural technology, modern agricultural management, marketing, etc., to help them better participate in and develop local economic industries. It can provide remote rural households with entrepreneurial support and employment opportunities, such as providing start-up funds, preferential policies, employment information, etc. Through entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, they can find a stable source of income in their new place of residence and enhance their capacity for sustainable livelihoods. Remote farmers can be encouraged to take the initiative to participate in agricultural cooperatives and agricultural cooperation organizations, and cooperate with other farmers to operate cooperatively, share resources and information, and jointly develop agricultural industries. Cooperatives and organizations can provide technical support, market channels and sales channels to improve the production efficiency and income level of farmers. Through the development of agricultural product processing industry, agricultural products will be processed in depth, improve the added value and market competitiveness, and increase the income of remote farmers. At the same time, it can also promote brand building, create the brand image of local agricultural products, and improve product awareness and market share.

3.2 Strengthening the Vocational Training and Skill Upgrading of Remote Farmers

According to the actual needs of remote farmers, a variety of vocational training programs can be designed and provided, covering different fields and industries, such as agricultural technology, aquaculture, agricultural product processing, etc. The training content should be adjusted to the needs of local economic development and market demand. Through skill assessment and demand analysis, the existing skill level of remote farmers and the vocational skills they need can be deeply understood. This helps to determine the appropriate training content and direction, and improve the pertinence and practicability of vocational training. The connection between vocational training and employment opportunities is closely combined, and practical opportunities and practical work simulations are provided in the training process, so that remote farmers can have practical skills and knowledge required for employment. A vocational mentor system can be established, with professionals or experienced farmers serving as vocational mentors to provide personalized guidance and counseling to remote farmers to help them improve their skills and career development. It can provide entrepreneurial support and training for remote farmers who are willing to start a business, including entrepreneurial skills, business planning, marketing and other aspects of training. They can be encouraged and helped to start successful businesses by providing resources and guidance to increase the stability of their sources of income and sustainable livelihoods.

3.3 Supporting the Social Security and Welfare Security of Remote Rural Households

It is possible to establish and improve the social security system of remote rural households, including rural old-age insurance, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, etc., to ensure that remote rural households can enjoy social security benefits comparable to those of urban residents after relocation, and reduce their economic pressure when the cost of living rises. Rural cooperative medical care system can be developed to provide basic medical security for remote rural households, and cooperative medical institutions and cooperative medical funds can be established to help rural households share medical expenses and improve their access to and affordability of medical care. It can provide high-quality educational resources for the children of remote rural households, including providing free or preferential educational opportunities, scholarships, educational subsidies, etc., by strengthening the construction of rural schools, providing teacher training, improving educational facilities, etc., to ensure that the children of rural households can receive good education. Remote rural households can be provided with employment assistance and training opportunities, through vocational training, skills upgrading and entrepreneurship guidance, increase their employment opportunities and employability, and help them continue to raise their income level.

3.4 Strengthening the Organizational Capacity and Cooperative Development of Remote Farmers

Remote farmers can be encouraged to set up farmers' professional cooperatives or cooperative organizations to promote resource integration, technology sharing and market development. Through the transformation of organizational forms, remote farmers can better cooperate and improve their negotiation ability and market competitiveness. It can provide organizational management training and consulting support for remote farmers, including leadership training, organizational operation and decision-making management, and help them establish and manage effective organizations and promote cooperative development by providing relevant knowledge and skills training. Exchange meetings and demonstration and promotion activities among remote farmers can be organized to promote learning and experience sharing among each other, and through building platforms, farmers can learn from each other and learn from successful experiences, so as to improve the overall development level of farmer organizations. Remote farmers can be encouraged to cooperate with agricultural enterprises and scientific research institutions, and enhance farmers' ability to participate in industrial links and value chains through technical support and market guidance. This can make remote farmers better into the market, improve efficiency and competitiveness.

Conclusion

The poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas poses many challenges to the sustainable livelihood of remote farmers, but it also provides them with new opportunities and development space. In the process of solving the problem of sustainable livelihood of remote farmers, it is necessary to consider various factors such as economy, society and environment, and adopt comprehensive strategies and measures. The sustainable livelihood of remote farmers is a complex and long-term process, which needs continuous practice and research to improve and perfect. Only active exploration and innovation can find the most suitable solutions for remote farmers to achieve their sustainable development and poverty alleviation goals.

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