

Holding High the Banner of Ecological Civilisation and Promoting Green Development in Qinghai Pastoral Areas

Yani Zuo

Qinghai University, Xining 810016, China.

Abstract: Through the guidance of the 20th National Congress on ecological civilisation and the spirit of green development, the construction of ecological civilisation Qinghai pastoral area and the promotion of green development is the mission and responsibility of every Qinghai child. Therefore, through the analysis of the current situation of green development in Qinghai pastoral area, this paper points out the problems in the green development of Qinghai pastoral area, including large changes in the price of pasture, a single purchasing channel, a single industrial layout, etc.; in view of the above problems, we put forward the suggestions, which include the establishment of the pasture management institution, expanding the multiple purchasing channels, optimising the industrial layout and so on.

Keywords: Green Development; Ecological Civilisation; Qinghai Pastoral Area

1. Introduction

In the report of the 20th Party Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that "Chinese-style modernisation is a modernisation in which human beings coexist harmoniously with nature, and respecting, adapting to and protecting nature is an inherent requirement for building a modern socialist country in an all-round way." Green development is defined in the 2010 China Science Development Report as the organic unity of the four elements of "ecological health, economic greening, social equity, and people's happiness." Xin Chunlin et al. (2018) pointed out that green development is a new development model distinguished from traditional development and aiming at sustainable development under the consideration of resource and environmental constraints. Under the concept of green development, the rural economy can not unilaterally focus on economic development indicators, but should be based on the combination of local advantages and characteristics, from the actual situation, adhere to the way of man and nature in harmony, focusing on harmony and leadership, rural industrial coordination, economic development and other elements, in order to achieve the coordination and unity of the subject and the object, to avoid the situation of sacrificing natural resources in exchange for economic benefits.

2. Current situation of green development in Qinghai pastoral areas

2.1 The change of farmers and herdsmen's way of life is harmful to the grassland

In recent years, with the rapid development of China's economy, the production and lifestyle of farmers and herdsmen have undergone considerable changes, before farmers and herdsmen are more accustomed to the nomadic way, which will not be too serious in terms of the degree of damage to pastoral areas. At present, most of the farmers and herders are settled, usually grazing in their own piece of pasture, which means that the settled way of life has terminated the previous rotational grazing system, coupled with the fact that after the farmers and herders have settled, the design of drinking water and the radius of feeding is not scientific and reasonable enough, which will cause a certain degree of damage to the pasture. For example, in the process of grazing, livestock walking distance is too large, coupled with farmers and herdsmen trampling at

will, seriously endangering the surrounding pasture environment, in the long run, with the settlements as the centre, gradually spreading to the surrounding area, degradation from point to point and face to face, and then form a regional desert.

2.2 Single economic source and prominent livelihood conflicts

Contradiction between green development and herders' livelihood. Luo Yujie et al. (2022) pointed out that livelihood refers to a way of making a living based on capabilities, assets and activities, where assets include both material resources and non-natural resources including power. While the pastoral areas are implementing the policy of ecological priority and green development, these policies have a direct impact on the life of herders. The state promotes the green development of pastoral areas through livestock reduction, grazing ban, grass-animal balance, and other management means, which causes changes in the livelihoods of herding households. As herders do not have the capacity to try out new livelihoods, they will ignore the policy of green development in pastoral areas and engage in transitional or even clandestine herding in some areas. Such behaviour of herders destroys the grassland environment and makes the grassland degradation serious, which is a typical fish and bear's paw cannot be both.

3. Qinghai pastoral areas to promote the green development of the existing problems

3.1 The price of pasture changes greatly, the purchase of a single channel

When encountering special years, such as when natural disasters are severe, the problem of price changes of pasture grasses is particularly prominent. However, the middlemen consider their interests, and when the herdsmen suffer, it is the time for them to get the most benefits, especially for the herdsmen in remote areas. Therefore, in the case of serious natural disasters, herders have to buy pasture at a high price. The herders have a single channel for purchasing pasture. In the original channel can not supply them with pasture, and herders and urgent need of pasture, they will have pasture to the people who have a high price recovery of pasture, so the price they passively accept.

3.2 Single industrial layout

Qinghai pastoral area industry is single, long-term primary industry. Batang grassland, located in Yushu Prefecture of Qinghai, is one of the famous grasslands in Qinghai pastoral area. Therefore, here we choose to use the data of the three major industries in Yushu Prefecture.

Table 1 Proportion of primary, secondary and tertiary industry structure in Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, 2016-2021

vintages	Gross domestic product (billions of dollars)	Primary industry (billions of dollars)	Secondary Industry (billions of dollars)	Tertiary Industry (billions of dollars)	Primary,secondary and tertiary Percentage of the structure of the three major industries (%)
2016	61.48	26.2	22.55	12.73	42.6:36.9:20.7
2017	64.38	27.85	22.71	13.82	43.2:35.2:21.4
2018	53.61	30.61	7.56	15.44	57.0:14.1:28.8
2019	59.82	34.44	5.42	19.98	57.5:9.0 :33.4
2020	63.57	39.42	4.16	19.96	62.0:6.5 :31.3
2021	71.1	41.88	8.51	20.71	58.9:11.9:29.1

Note: Data from the 2016-2021 Qinghai Provincial Municipal and State Bulletin.

From Table 1, we can see that Yushu Prefecture is dominated by the primary industry. The proportion of the primary industry is gradually increasing, the proportion of the secondary industry is gradually decreasing, and the proportion of the tertiary industry is gradually increasing.

3.3 Herders' low cultural quality and weak concept of green development

The herders who graze in pastoral areas are mainly of junior middle school education level, and their cultural quality is on the low side. Most herders only know some policies about pastoral areas, but do not know the specific content of these policies. The more remote the pastoral area, the thinner the awareness of the pastoral environment. Sometimes the phenomenon of language barrier occurs, which also increases the difficulty for grassroots staff in propagating the idea of ecological priority and green development.

4. Suggestions for accelerating the green development of Qinghai pastoral areas

4.1 Set up grazing management organisations and expand diversified purchasing channels

In order to better protect the interests of herders, Qinghai governments at all levels should play their role. Into Qinghai at all levels should be set up pasture management mechanism, the intention to set up pasture co-operative enterprises with an encouraging attitude. The government of pasture price fluctuations, transport, technology promotion and so on scientific management, so as to ensure that the interests of herders to maximise, to protect the safety and stability of Qinghai pasture. Through these measures, we want to let the "pastoral green" beautiful business card is actually playing, so that the pastoral ecological background more dazzling, more so that the people's sense of well-being is getting stronger and stronger.

4.2 Optimising industrial layout

Pastoral areas should optimise the industrial layout, give full play to the advantages of Qinghai pastoral areas, and vigorously develop tourism. Qinghai pastoral area has rich resources gifted by God, the reasonable development of grassland tourism in Qinghai pastoral area can not only promote the herders' income, but also allow herders to change the way of life, increase employment opportunities, absorb labour, alleviate the employment problem, so that the value of grassland tourism to play to the maximum. By optimising the industrial layout, the people of Qinghai share the fruits of development and inject inexhaustible power into the forward movement of Qinghai's economy. Using the advantageous location of the Sanjiangyuan region, a series of ecological protection projects, such as the implementation of the integration of mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes and other integrated, comprehensive management of the black soil beach, sandy land and other measures, the ecological conservation function continues to be good, and the overall quality of the ecological environment mentioned a great improvement.

4.3 Changing the thinking of herders and strengthening the concept of green development

The government has set up herders' study classes in the local area, playing the role of multimedia, so that the herders can also understand the knowledge about protecting the environment while studying. In the new era, it is all the more important to publicise the Party's ideas on green development. Carry out activities in which herders learn to speak Mandarin and grassroots staff speak Tibetan. This will make the relationship between grass-roots workers and herders more intimate and more favourable for grass-roots workers to carry out their work.

5. Conclusion

In the report of the 20th National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out to promote green development and harmonious coexistence between human and nature. Therefore, Qinghai pastoral areas should take ecological priority

and green development as the main development mode, and promote the harmonious development of man and nature, man and society, and man and economy. Harmonious development of man and nature in pastoral areas is an important way to implement green development, with the concept of green development of pastoral economic life. Promote green development to make the pastoral ecological background more dazzling, more so that the background colour of life has become the characteristics and pride of Qinghai pastoral areas. In this best of times, Qinghai pastoral areas ride on the train of green development, out of a road suitable for their own green development. Because green is the lively colour, is the happy undertone, is also the characteristics of Qinghai, is more the colour of Qinghai pastoral area sons and daughters efforts.

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