

Background and Impact Analysis of the 10-Year Fishing Ban and Fishing Culture

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Abstract: In January 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a notice on the official website on the scope and timing of the fishing ban in key waters of the Yangtze River Basin, announcing that the ten-year fishing ban plan for the Yangtze River will be implemented from 00:00 on January 1, 2020. According to the notice, the natural waters of the main stream and important tributaries of the Yangtze River, except for aquatic organisms nature reserves and aquatic germplasm resources protection areas, will implement a provisional 10-year year-round ban on fishing from 0:00 on January 1, 2021 at the latest. Productive fishing of natural fishery resources is prohibited.

In order to deeply study the background and possible impact of the ten-year fishing ban policy and fishing culture, this article is based on the study of articles related to the ten-year fishing ban and fishing culture. The thesis is divided into layers to summarize the practical significance of the ten-year fishing ban policy and the influencing factors of fishing culture.

Over the past year since the implementation of the policy, the biodiversity and ecological environment in the Yangtze River Basin have been significantly restored, and the number of fish populations has increased significantly. Protecting and inheriting innovative fishing culture is conducive to the smooth advancement of the ten-year fishing ban, the inheritance and innovation of Yangtze River culture, the promotion of the construction of a cultural power, the overall layout of ecological civilization construction, the rural revitalization strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and the richness of Chinese cultural connotations.

Keywords: ten-year fishing ban, fishing culture

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Research background, purpose and significance

1.1.1 Research Background

From 00:00 on January 1, 2020, 332 nature reserves and aquatic germplasm resources protection areas, including the National Nature Reserve for Rare and Unique Fishes in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, will completely ban productive fishing. From 00:00 on January 1, 2021, in the natural waters of the main stream and important tributaries of the Yangtze River except for aquatic organisms nature reserves and aquatic germplasm resources protection areas, a provisional 10-year year-round fishing ban will be implemented, during which natural fishery resources will be prohibited productive fishing. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China also stated that the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River is an important decision for the overall situation and for future generations.

However, the fishing ban in the Yangtze River Basin involved a huge number of retired fishermen, as high as 231,000. As the direct subjects of fishery production activities, these fishermen are an important component that cannot be ignored in the fishing ban on the Yangtze River. Therefore, how to ensure the living

standards of retired fishermen while implementing a comprehensive fishing ban has become a problem that must be solved in the process of implementing the fishing ban in our country.

The implementation of the fishing ban system in the Yangtze River Basin has cut off the fishermen's original source of livelihood, resulting in a sharp drop in fishermen's income, and there is a potential risk of livelihood disruption. In addition, the vast majority of fishermen's families have no means of production such as arable land, land, and water. The post-livelihood capacity may be more vulnerable and relatively lacks the capacity for sustainable development. On the other hand, fishermen work in the lake all year round, so they are very susceptible to infectious diseases such as schistosomiasis, and their health is seriously damaged. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's fishermen's "file and card" information, the average proportion of fishermen's families along the Yangtze River suffering from occupational diseases is as high as 34.3%, and the proportion of family members suffering from serious diseases in Sichuan, Chongqing, Hubei, Guizhou, Yunnan, and Jiangsu exceeds 7%, which has greatly hindered the transition of non-agricultural employment of retired fishermen, and increased the possibility of fishermen facing frictional unemployment. If the above situation is not taken seriously, it will increase social instability factors, reduce fishermen's sense of security and happiness, hinder the harmonious development of fishing villages, and trigger a series of chain reactions. At the same time, fishermen have no alternative sources of livelihood for a long time, and they are likely to take risks and engage in illegal activities such as poaching and poaching, which will ultimately affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the fishing ban system and the long-term mechanism of ecological protection.

Combining the current situation and existing problems, this article will take the Jingchu area as the starting point to explore the impact of the fishing ban policy on fishermen's families and conduct a comprehensive analysis on it, so as to prevent the phenomenon of fishermen's poverty and accumulation of poverty under subversive system changes. Consolidate the results of our country's fight against poverty and the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way, and push our country towards the second centenary goal.

1.1.2 Current situation at home and abroad

The Yangtze River is the mother river of the Chinese nation and the birthplace of the Chinese nation. It has been flowing continuously for thousands of years. The rich freshwater fishery resources contained in it are a treasure house of resources for the whole of China and the world. The fishing industry in the Yangtze River Basin has a long history. It has nurtured a large number of subsistence fishermen since ancient times, and has given more than 200,000 fishermen in the entire Yangtze River Basin valuable employment opportunities. However, since the 1950s, due to the increase in fishing pressure and the continuous entry of heavy industrial enterprises, the water quality has deteriorated year by year, and the aquatic ecosystem has been destroyed, resulting in the continuous decline of aquatic biological resources in the Yangtze River, and the biodiversity index has continued to decline. Human resources tend to be miniaturized and younger, and the endangered degree of rare aquatic animals is increasing. Taking shad as an example, since the 1970s, the amount of resources and catches has been declining year by year. By the 1980s, it was almost difficult to form a fishing season, and a huge change occurred in a short period of time ^[1]. So far, the aquatic organisms in the Yangtze River Basin have included 92 endangered fish species in the "China Red Data Book of Endangered Animals", and nearly 300 species have been listed in the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora" ^[2].

Literature analysis shows that there are few theoretical research results on the complete ban on fishing in key waters of the Yangtze River Basin and the "ten-year fishing ban". Most scholars focus their research on the

development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta. In terms of major national strategies, the research covers a wide range of fields, including regional economic development, comprehensive social governance, ecological and environmental protection, industrial transfer and transformation, innovation-driven, high-quality development, and new urbanization construction. In CNKI, there are as many as 6,432 search results with the keyword "Yangtze River Economic Belt", but only a handful of search results for "ten-year fishing ban". The reason may be that the "ten-year fishing ban" as a part of the Yangtze River protection policy system is not prominent enough in the research on comprehensively promoting the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. From the perspective of policy interpretation, separate in-depth research lacks research models or theoretical support. At present, the existing research results are mainly reflected in three aspects: one is to conduct research on the correlation between fishermen's ecological awareness and the comprehensive fishing withdrawal policy, and reveal that improving the ecological awareness of fishermen can significantly improve the positive effect of the fishing withdrawal policy^[3]; the second is to learn from the compensation method and effect of returning grass to grazing, to carry out empirical research on the compensation of fishing fishermen, and to propose an optimization method for compensation calculation^[4]; We propose solutions to the practical problems we face in all aspects^[5].

1.1.3 Research purpose and significance

In recent years, social and people's livelihood issues have always been the focus of our country's attention. The ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River is to "return people and fish in" in exchange for time for ecological restoration. This mandatory approach will inevitably put fishermen under greater pressure, and improper handling may cause social and livelihood problems. A series of chain reactions brought about by fishermen losing their source of livelihood may also increase the vulnerability of fishermen, which requires fishermen to make judgments and make adjustments according to their own conditions to effectively deal with the difficulties and challenges brought about by the fishing ban system. The significance of this paper on the current life of fishermen lies in:

- (1). In theory, although domestic and foreign scholars have done a lot of research on the current life of fishermen, there is still room for expansion and deepening. In a sense, the ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River provides a good policy window period. This kind of mandatory system is beyond the control of the family. This paper takes the family of fishermen who have withdrawn fishing as the research object, and explores the behavior of fishermen under the impact of the system. Change, trying to explore issues that have been lacking in context-specific research in other fields.
- (2). In practice, the research on the impact of fisherman's family withdrawal is not only a study on the changes in the fishermen's life in Jingchu area, but also a study on the balance between the sustainable development of fishermen and the ecological protection of the Yangtze River. This study is based on practice, combined with the relevant policies of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, explores and analyzes the impact of the ten-year fishing ban policy on fishermen's lives, ensures that fishermen "stay stable and does not rebound", guides fishermen to establish the concept of sustainable development, and consciously protects the Yangtze River The aquatic ecological environment provides a practical basis for the formulation of relevant supporting policies for the fishing ban, promotes the smooth implementation of the ten-year fishing ban system, and also provides an entry point for the research of vulnerable groups in such large-scale ecological projects.

1.2 Research content and research methods

This study investigates the lives of fishermen in the Jingchu area by referring to other periodicals, using interviews and questionnaires to combine theory and practice, and in conjunction with relevant policies, to explore and analyze the impact of the ten-year fishing ban policy on fishermen's lives. influence to promote sustainable development.

1.3 Application value and practical significance

1.3.1 Enhance biodiversity

It is conducive to stimulating the thinking of protecting aquatic wild animals and protecting the diversity of biological species in the Yangtze River. The Baiji dolphin, the "Goddess of the Yangtze River", a first-class national protected animal, has been functionally extinct; the number of finless porpoises in the Yangtze River has dropped sharply, only half of the number of giant pandas. The big issue of the rise and fall of civilization. Since the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban policy, the protection of rare and endangered species resources such as Chinese sturgeon, Yangtze finless porpoise, and Yangtze sturgeon will achieve phased results. Key habitats for aquatic organisms have been effectively restored and protected, and biodiversity has also been maintained as scheduled. Seeing that the environment is getting better and better, people's awareness of protecting aquatic wild animals has also been effectively improved, calling on everyone to "jointly focus on great protection and not engage in large-scale development."

1.3.2 In line with the characteristics of the times

The ten-year fishing ban policy is based on the national strategy level, and is highly consistent with the new development concept in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. In the tenth part of the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "Promoting Green Development and Promoting Harmonious Coexistence between Man and Nature", it is mentioned that the ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River will be well implemented. "Fishing ban" is not just about protecting fish. In terms of ecological restoration and species resources, it is related to sustainable development. The mention of the "Yangtze River Fishing Ban" in the report of the 20th National Congress is based on the national strategic level. The Yangtze River The ten-year fishing ban is a major strategic deployment for the overall situation and for future generations.

1.3.3 Fishermen's production transformation

Under the ten-year fishing ban policy, fishermen go ashore, which is a livelihood project for the improvement of fishermen's industrial transformation and living conditions. The resettlement guarantee for retired fishermen is the root and foundation of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River. It aims to maximize employment assistance for retired fishermen, incorporate retired fishermen into the dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanism to prevent returning to poverty, detect problems early, provide assistance in a timely manner, and coordinate the establishment of Create more public welfare jobs, improve employment guidance services, carry out entrepreneurial employment skills training, and provide various placement jobs. For older fishermen, subsidies and purchases of social security are provided to help them grow old. Accelerate the

ecological relocation of fishermen on Huxin Island and Jiangxin Island, implement resettlement guarantee services, and continuously improve the employment stability of retired fishermen.

1.3.4 Inheritance of fishing culture

Since the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban policy, the resettlement areas for retired fishermen have paid great attention to the protection, inheritance and innovation of fishing culture. Since the implementation of the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River, through the excavation and application of the Yangtze River fishing cultural resources, the fishery cultural economy has been developed, and the "Yangtze River fishing cultural resources" has been used as the production factor to develop research, tourism, viewing, cultural museums, experience, leisure and other themes. New business forms such as characteristic fishing villages with unique fishing culture, characteristic fishing ports, and characteristic theme parks can not only provide rich employment opportunities for fishermen in the Yangtze River to change industries, but also create space for the transformation and development of traditional fishing villages and fishing ports. These include rural public cultural services, public open-air movies, books and other paper materials, basic education also involves the content of fishing culture, the construction of related museums and theme squares of fishing culture, etc., and pay attention to the protection of fishing villages as the carrier of fishing culture.

1.3.5 Pollution Control

Strictly manage sewage discharge, limit the amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides used, and implement the ten-year fishing ban policy, which has paid great attention to the monitoring of industrial and agricultural pollution. Reduce the pollution intensity of chemical enterprises, promote the coordinated treatment of chemical pollution in the entire Yangtze River, handle the related environmental problems of "chemical industry besieged the river", and consolidate the effectiveness of chemical treatment in an all-round way; renovate sewage outlets, implement comprehensive detection of sewage direct and disorderly discharge problems; continue to improve rural areas Human settlements, curb agricultural non-point source pollution.

Chapter Two: Ten-year Fishing Ban Policy

2.1 Historical development

Large river basins are often the birthplace of civilization, and the history of human civilization is also the history of the interaction between people and rivers. Throughout the history of human civilization, from farming civilization to industrial civilization, to the current ecological civilization, from the early Mesopotamia, Nile, Indus, Yangtze and Yellow River basins, to the coastal zone and ocean, the development of human economy and society Development and prosperity all rely on these large river basins and coastal zones to provide natural conditions for the spatial and temporal configuration of various ecological elements. Therefore, on the issue of ecosystem management, the management method that takes the watershed as the unit and contains regional culture and ecological characteristics can better highlight the rationality of the coexistence of human and nature.

In my country and even in the world, the Yangtze River Basin is one of the most representative river basins. As early as 2006, Cao Wenxuan, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, proposed a ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River. Since 2003, the Yangtze River has implemented a three-month spring

fishing ban every year, which was later extended to four months. However, just a few months after their growth, young fish less than 10 centimeters were caught again. If they are not eaten, they are used as feed, which is a great waste of resources and has not been effectively recovered. In January 2016, when General Secretary Xi Jinping held a symposium on promoting the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt in Chongqing, he emphasized the road of ecological priority and green development, so that the mother river of the Chinese nation will always maintain vitality; at present and for a long time to come, we must The restoration of the ecological environment of the Yangtze River is placed in an overwhelming position, and we must jointly pay attention to major protection and refrain from large-scale development. The concept of "Great Protection of the Yangtze River" was put forward and became a national strategy can be traced back to this symposium. Looking back at the development and protection process of the Yangtze River Basin since the 1980s, it has experienced the evolution from "large development" to "equal attention to development and protection" and then to "great protection". This is an inevitable historical development.

The functional extinction of rare species in the Yangtze River such as baiji and white slugs has made us realize the urgency of protecting and restoring the ecological environment of the Yangtze River Basin. In order to promote the restoration of aquatic biodiversity, the Yangtze River Basin has implemented a fishing ban system such as closed fishing seasons and closed fishing areas for a long time: from April 2003, the Yangtze River Basin implemented a three-month fishing ban system every year; from December 2015 From January 2017, the Chishui River, a first-class tributary of the Yangtze River flowing through Yunnan, Guizhou, and Sichuan provinces, took the lead in implementing the pilot project of "ten-year fishing ban"; from January 2020 Since January 2021, 332 aquatic life protection areas in the Yangtze River Basin have completely banned productive fishing; from January 2021, the main stream of the Yangtze River, the important tributaries of the Yangtze River Minjiang River, Tuojiang River, Chishui River, Jialing River, Wujiang River, Hanjiang River and Dadu River, as well as Tongjiang lakes Key waters such as Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake (collectively referred to as "one river, two lakes and seven rivers") have fully implemented the "ten-year fishing ban" system.

The "ten-year fishing ban" is an important starting point for the great protection of the Yangtze River, and it is an important decision for the overall situation and for future generations. Through this starting point, the protection and restoration of the ecological environment of the Yangtze River Basin will be placed in an overwhelming position, and the ecological restoration of the waters will be restored; the "ten-year fishing ban" is not only to protect those rare and unique fish, but also to protect the fish, big and small. Conservation, to effectively protect biodiversity. After the "Ten-Year Fishing Ban", scientific and sustainable fishing can be implemented, and the fishery production can be increased by then, and many species can be effectively protected. Again, the ten-year fishing ban protects not only fish, but the entire aquatic ecosystem of the Yangtze River. Whether it is predicted from ecology or natural resource economics, a ten-year fishing ban will have relatively good results. From the perspective of ecology, it is predicted that the ten-year fishing ban will help the reproduction of aquatic organisms in the Yangtze River represented by fish, and eventually restore most aquatic organisms in the Yangtze River Basin, maintain the integrity of the ecosystem in the basin, and enhance the vitality of the Yangtze River. It is predicted from the perspective of natural resource economics that the ten-year fishing ban can improve the service function of the basin ecosystem, promote the sustainable use of natural resources, and provide support for the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

2.2 Policy Analysis

Fishing moratorium is an important fishery resources conservation system established in accordance with

the Fisheries Law. It is to maintain the ecological balance of waters and the sustainable development of aquatic biological resources by taking measures such as restricting fishing activities during the broodstock breeding period and larval growth period of aquatic organisms. purpose of use. It has been proved by practice that the fishing moratorium system implemented in the ocean, Yangtze River, Pearl River, Yellow River and other waters has effectively protected aquatic biological resources and water ecological environment, and achieved good economic, social and ecological benefits.

In 1995, China began to implement the marine summer fishing moratorium system; since 2002, among the seven key river basins in China, the Yangtze River, Pearl River, Huai River and Yellow River have successively established a fishing ban system at the national level. In recent years, with the intensification of development and construction, the aquatic biological resources in the three major river basins are declining day by day, and the protection situation is becoming more and more severe. The implementation of the fishing ban system has played an important role in reducing fishing intensity, protecting fishery resources and water ecological environment, maintaining aquatic biodiversity, and raising the general public's awareness of resource and environmental protection, and has achieved good ecological, social and environmental protection. At the same time, it has established the image of a big fishery country in the world.

It is reported that since the implementation of the "Ten-Year Fishing Ban", the recovery of aquatic biological resources in the Yangtze River has initially shown a positive trend. The range of activities of rare fish species such as anchovy and Yangtze finless porpoise has gradually expanded, and the number of populations has increased year by year.

The Yangtze River is the largest river in China, and the Yangtze River Basin is one of the areas with the richest types of wetlands in China, accounting for about 20% of the total wetland area in China. Rich wetland resources such as rivers, lakes, and swamps provide important habitats for various creatures, making it the main habitat and distribution area for finless porpoises, Chinese sturgeons, blue-headed pochards, giant pandas, and golden monkeys.

From January 1, 2020, the Yangtze River Basin will fully implement a ten-year fishing ban. Allowing capture fisheries to withdraw from the Yangtze River and the large lakes connected to the river will not affect the development of my country's fisheries, nor will it affect the people's demand for aquatic products. On the contrary, the "ten-year fishing ban" can allow the Yangtze River to recuperate and restore fishery germplasm resources, which is a necessary means to protect fisheries and the ecological environment.

With the implementation of measures such as the "ten-year fishing ban" in the Yangtze River, the recovery of aquatic biological resources in the Yangtze River has initially shown a positive trend. According to surveys and monitoring, the number of eggs and seedlings of the "four major family fishes" has increased from a minimum of less than 100 million to an average of more than 2 billion per year. The Yangtze River Anchovy migrated upstream again after 30 years and reached Dongting Lake, the upper limit of historical distribution. The frequency of occurrence in Poyang Lake, Dongting Lake, Yichang, Hubei and the middle and lower reaches increased significantly.

Liu Huanzhang, a researcher at the Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, once mentioned that there are 424 species of fish in the Yangtze River, of which 29 species (genus) are under key protection. At present, through the "ten-year fishing ban", the level of species diversity has begun to increase steadily, the number of rare fish populations has increased year by year, the structure of fish populations has been gradually optimized, the amount of fish resources has increased significantly, and the reproductive status of fish has improved significantly.

Under the situation that the fishing pressure in China's coastal waters greatly exceeds the bearing

capacity of resources, the protective effect of the summer fishing moratorium system is concentrated on the resource types with a certain population size and relatively fast growth rate. The most typical ones are the protective effects on juvenile hairtail, juvenile yellow croaker, juvenile mackerel and trevally, broodstock and larvae of shrimp and crabs. The effective protection of these four types of fishery resources maintains the foundation of China's marine fishing output, and plays a role in ensuring the market supply of marine aquatic products.

Chapter Three: Analysis of Factors Affecting Fishermen in Jingchu Area

3.1 Cultural factors

3.1.1 Cultural history

The "ten-year fishing ban" on the Yangtze River is of great significance. It is a decision and deployment made by the Party Central Committee based on the long-term interests of the Chinese nation. The Yangtze River is the largest river in China, and the fishing culture has a long history. As early as the Neolithic Age, the ancestors of Hemudu fished in the Yangtze River Basin. Fishing activities are closely related to the development of human wisdom, the invention of production tools and the creation of art forms. Historically, the fishery of the Yangtze River has bred a wealth of aquatic products and a splendid fishing culture, which has played a huge role in promoting the reproduction of the Chinese nation and the progress of civilization. Fishery and fishing culture have always played an important role in the historical development of the Yangtze River. The two complement each other, develop together, and are indispensable. Therefore, while doing a good job of banning fishing in the Yangtze River, we must also do a good job in protecting the fishing culture of the Yangtze River, and make the protection of fishing culture an important part of the great protection of the Yangtze River.

From the landscape environment of fishing villages to fishing songs, fishing customs, and fishing customs, from traditional fishing methods such as fishing boats, fishing gear, and osprey fishing to the production and life of fishermen on family boats, from the fishing memories of ancestors to fishermen's belief in the "unity of man and water" in the Yangtze River Feelings, these are important imprints and rich heritages of fishing culture, and should be protected in a timely and targeted manner. In very few places, after the fishing boats were seized and dismantled and the fishermen transferred to work and landed, the fishermen, the main body of the Yangtze River fishing culture, have gradually drifted away, and the elements of the Yangtze River fishing culture are disappearing. Some places have completely demolished fishing villages, but fishing gear and fishing methods have not been well preserved, and the style and features of traditional fishing villages on the Yangtze River have not been preserved in time. At present, in many places, middle-aged and elderly fishermen are basically the middle-aged and elderly fishermen who are familiar with fishery production, retain fishermen's life memories, and inherit fishing cultural skills. If the protection of the Yangtze River fishery culture is not put on the agenda, the memory of the Yangtze River fishery history is likely to fade within ten years, the Yangtze River culture will lose an important part, and the Yangtze River will lose a precious cultural landscape. Therefore, in the work of banning fishing in the Yangtze River, the protection of fishing culture is particularly important and urgent, and it needs to be highly valued by governments at all levels along the Yangtze River, fishery management departments and cultural management departments.

Facing the deteriorating aquatic environment of the Yangtze River and the overall decline of species resources, it is imperative to protect and restore the ecological environment of the Yangtze River. From the perspective of cultural revitalization, the fishing culture should not disappear with the implementation of the fishing ban. On the contrary, the spiritual core of the Yangtze River fishing culture should be deeply excavated,

the value of the Yangtze River fishing culture should be refined, and promoted through appropriate forms of communication to form a cultural Confidence and spiritual resonance. In addition, it is necessary to conform to the trend of integrated development and transformation and upgrading of the fishery industry, tap and utilize its multiple values such as historical survival function, educational and cognitive function, social productivity and leisure and entertainment functions, and consider the protection of Yangtze River fishery culture and economic and social development in coordination.

Improve the governance capacity of the Yangtze River fishing ban and the awareness of fishing culture protection, so as to avoid "accidental injury" to fishing culture due to non-standard implementation of policies. At the implementation level, it is necessary to clarify the scope of waters where fishing is prohibited and the form of fishing-related activities. It is not possible to blindly expand the scope, increase the number of layers without authorization, and simply engage in "one size fits all". Based on the main contradiction, we must pay close attention to the work of cracking down on illegal fishing, properly satisfy the legal and compliant recreational fishing, formulate codes of conduct and publicity policies, and play its role in supervising illegal fishing. To enhance the awareness of the protection of the Yangtze River fishing culture, it is necessary to protect the aquatic biological resources of the Yangtze River, but also to protect the Yangtze River culture, and to avoid short-sighted behavior and neglecting the other. For the important carriers and forms of traditional culture, attention should be paid to carrying out targeted protection. Fishing villages and fishing activities with cultural imprints within the scope permitted by the policy cannot be "banned at once" or "dismantled at once". Space must be reserved for subsequent industrial development . This puts forward higher requirements for the governance capacity of the fishing ban and the comprehensive governance of the Yangtze River Basin.

Carry out the work of collecting and sorting out the fishing culture resources of the Yangtze River, and excavate and preserve the historical context. The fishermen of the Yangtze River have fished and raised fish for generations, and have formed a unique relationship of "sky, water, people, and fish" in practice. Fishing cultural resources need to be excavated, historical memories need to be preserved, and the transformation process needs to be recorded and summarized. It is necessary to go deep into the folks to collect the historical and realistic, static and living Yangtze River fishing culture, excavate, collect and sort out the architectural landscape of fishing villages, fishing boats and fishing gear and fishing methods, daily necessities of fishermen, customs and taboos, historical myths and legends, and major art forms.

Promote the publicity and education of Yangtze River fishing culture, and form a consensus on protecting the Yangtze River ecological civilization and Yangtze River culture. Grasp the collection and sorting of Yangtze River fishery cultural resource materials, and include those with important value in the national, provincial and municipal intangible cultural heritage and agricultural cultural heritage protection lists. Fishery production activities embodying traditional wisdom, fishermen's living materials on family boats, etc. should be recorded and preserved. The remaining traditional fishing villages along the Yangtze River should be protected as a whole as far as possible, and beautiful fishing villages should be built. Introduce the elements of Yangtze River fishing culture into museums, exhibition centers and cultural education bases according to local conditions. Through publicity, education and cultural experience, the meaning and related requirements of the Yangtze River fishing ban will be publicized to the whole society, so that ecological civilization and fishing culture protection will be further rooted in the hearts of the people. Receive education and let more groups participate in the great protection of the Yangtze River.

Carry forward the fishing culture of the Yangtze River, promote the great protection of the Yangtze River and the green development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. The "ten-year fishing ban" opened a new chapter in the green and high-quality development of the Yangtze River, and put forward higher requirements

for the inheritance and promotion of the Yangtze River fishing culture. It is necessary to follow the Yangtze River's principle of "jointly grasping great protection and not engaging in large-scale development", persist in creative transformation and innovative development, continuously enrich and develop the connotation of fishing culture, strengthen the layout of large-scale cultural facilities along the river, innovate the development form of leisure and sightseeing, and guide the interaction between culture and economy. Infiltration and mutual promotion will gather "cultural power" for the green development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt.

Restoring the ecological environment of the Yangtze River and protecting the fishing culture of the Yangtze River, as an important part of the great protection of the Yangtze River, is a arduous task entrusted to us by the new era, and it is also the eager expectation of the people. In the hands of our generation, we must not only protect the ecological environment of the Yangtze River and leave a clean and beautiful Yangtze River for future generations, but also protect the culture of the Yangtze River and continue the spiritual lifeline of China's excellent traditional culture.

3.1.2 Fishing culture contributes to the smooth progress of the ten-year fishing ban

According to the Yangtze River Ten-Year Fishing Ban, 2021 is the first year of the Yangtze River Ten-Year Fishing Ban. According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the National Bureau of Statistics in February 2021, the 10-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River involves a total of 111,000 fishing boats and 231,000 fishermen." The 10-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River involves a large number of fishermen and fishing villages, and the total amount of fishery economy cannot be underestimated. Only by solving the problem of fishermen's conversion to production and the transformation and development of fishing villages and fishing ports can the ten-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River be smoothly promoted. In this regard, at the beginning of the ten-year ban on fishing in the Yangtze River, new business formats such as fishing cultural villages, characteristic fishing ports, and characteristic theme parks with the themes of research, tourism, ornamentation, cultural museums, experience, and leisure can be developed through the excavation and application of the Yangtze River fishery cultural resources, the development of new business formats such as fishing cultural characteristic fishing villages, characteristic fishing ports, and characteristic theme parks with the themes of research, tourism, ornamentation, cultural museums, experience, and leisure, which can not only provide rich employment opportunities for Yangtze River fishermen to switch to production and industry, but also create space for the transformation and development of traditional fishing villages and fishing ports. For example, Hubei can use the fisherman of Qu Yuan's "Leaving the Troubles" to plan a characteristic fishing culture theme park and carry out excellent traditional cultural education of honesty and integrity. As a famous production area of the ancient "four big fish", Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province can build a demonstration fish pond to show the development history of the "four big fish" polyculture method. Taking cultural economics as the guide, the protection, inheritance and application of the fishery cultural resources of the Yangtze River can not only promote the intergenerational progress of China's fishery from production fishery to ecological fishery to cultural fishery, but also enrich local industrial development formats and meet the increasingly extensive and diverse spiritual and cultural life needs of the people.

3.1.3 Fishing culture contributes to the inheritance and innovation of Yangtze River culture

The Yangtze River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Yangtze River Protection Law) is the first river basin protection law in China to come into effect and come into force in

March 2021. The unique natural ecology of the Yangtze River Basin is an important asset for China's ecological civilization construction. Article 53 of the Yangtze River Protection Law specifically stipulates that within the specified period, the State shall strictly manage and control some key watersheds of the Yangtze River, and completely prohibit the relevant productive fishing of natural aquatic organisms in protected areas, tributaries, lakes and important waters." However, the protection of the Yangtze River is a concept that the natural ecology and cultural ecology need to be jointly protected, which requires not only the protection of the natural ecological environment of the Yangtze River Basin, but also the proper protection of the history and diversity of the Yangtze River culture. In this sense, doing a good job in the protection and inheritance of the fishing culture of the Yangtze River is also the proper meaning of doing a good job in the protection of the Yangtze River.

Tracing the historical origin and development of the Yangtze River culture, it can be found that the Yangtze River fishing culture has become one of the important cultural genes of the Yangtze River culture. For generations of residents in the Yangtze River Basin, all aspects such as food, clothing, housing and transportation have been nourished by the fishing culture of the Yangtze River. In primitive societies, people obtained the food they relied on to survive and reproduce through fishing culture. Various fish bones and fishing gear unearthed from many cultural sites in the Yangtze River Basin provide strong evidence for this. The fishing culture of the Yangtze River is also an important source of boat culture and shipping culture. In ancient times, people invented boats to obtain food, and later derived ship culture and shipping culture. The 7,500-year-old canoe unearthed at the site of the Xiaoshan Cross Lake Bridge in Hangzhou is known as "China's first boat". The fishing culture of the Yangtze River presented by Yuliang Street in Huangshan, Anhui, Changdang Lake Museum in Changzhou, Jiangsu, and the PLO Garden in Kunshan, Jiangsu, not only show the diversity of Yangtze River fishing culture, but also highlight the vividness and diversity of Yangtze River culture. Drucker, a well-known management scholar, pointed out: "Today, the truly dominant resource and decisive factor of production is neither capital nor land and labor, but culture." Therefore, doing a good job in the protection and inheritance of the Yangtze River fishing culture is conducive not only to the promotion of the excellent traditional Chinese culture, but also to the protection, inheritance and creative transformation and application of the Yangtze River culture.

3.1.4 Fishing culture contributes to the construction of a culturally powerful country

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed to "build a cultural power" by 2035. The fishing culture of the Yangtze River is a valuable cultural resource and a source of resources and inspiration for building a "cultural power". The Yangtze River fishing culture has a rich history, diverse forms, close to the people's life, is one of the root cultures widely recognized by the residents of the Yangtze River Basin and even the sons and daughters of China, and has irreplaceable significance for condensing the sense of community of the Chinese nation. The fishing culture of the Yangtze River is all-encompassing, interesting, close to life, has the potential value of foreign cultural exchanges, and is one of the important supports for Chinese culture to go global. Against the background of "great cultural development and great prosperity," the protection and inheritance of the fishing culture of the Yangtze River has typical exemplary significance for the inheritance and innovation of China's excellent traditional culture, helps to promote the protection and inheritance of regional culture and type of culture, stimulates the development and creative vitality of cultural undertakings, and thus contributes to the construction of a "cultural power."

3.1.5 Fishing culture contributes to the overall layout of ecological civilization construction

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed that we should develop a national, scientific, and popular socialist culture oriented to modernization, the world, and the future, stimulate the vitality of national cultural innovation and creativity, and enhance the spiritual force for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Protecting and inheriting the fishing culture of the Yangtze River is not only an important content of "socialist culture," but also can enrich the practical content and system of "socialist culture." The fishing culture of the Yangtze River is rich in the Chinese nation's reverence for nature, ecology, and the environment, and contains the simple dialectical thinking and environmental ethics of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, providing a long-standing ideological source for building a "cultural power." Throughout the ages, the fishing culture of the Yangtze River has shown the spiritual concepts of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, and mutual help and mutual assistance between people, which are valuable spiritual wealth for building a cultural power.

3.1.6 Fishing culture contributes to the rural revitalization strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt

The fishing culture of the Yangtze River has a long history, and the fishing cultural resources of the Yangtze River are inestimably valuable assets for production, life, and economic and social development. Japanese scholar Kō Nishita proposed in "The Theory of New Cultural Industry" that in addition to cultural goods and services in the form of material forms of cultural goods and services, there is also a third form of cultural goods, that is, cultural goods that provide cultural added value to other industries. Applying this theory, under the background of rural revitalization, the fishing cultural resources of the Yangtze River can not only provide a creative source for the transformation and development of traditional fishing villages and fishing ports, but also provide applied cultural resources for rural revitalization. For example, Hubei Wuchang can fully tap and apply the prestigious Wuchang fish cultural resources to help rural revitalization on this basis, which can not only avoid the side of a thousand villages, avoid blind imitation and similarity, but also expand the development path of rural revitalization and give rural revitalization more cultural connotations.

3.1.7 Fishing culture contributes to the enrichment of Chinese cultural connotations

From a historical point of view, "the history of fishing culture helps to develop the history of Chinese civilization". In the past, people could not do without fishing culture for food, clothing, housing, and transportation. At the beginning, fishing and hunting provided people with food, and fish bones and animal bones were one of the raw materials for making tools. In order to catch fish more conveniently, human beings invented rafts, and then evolved into canoes, China had canoes as early as thousands of years ago, and then evolved from canoes to plank boats, and these are inseparable from the innovation and creation of fishermen, small fishing boats to merchant ships, and then developed into warships, every progress in fishing culture has promoted the progress of Chinese civilization. From the Fishing Culture Expo Park in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province to Dongting Lake in Yueyang, Hunan Province, and then from various fishing cultural festivals in Zhejiang to the Fishing Le Xiang Fish Culture Smart Town in Chongqing Changshou District, these fishing cultures with local characteristics and creativity have become an important carrier and indispensable part of the inheritance and innovation of Chinese civilization.

3.2 Economic benefits

3.2.1 Theoretical analysis

When the "fishing ban" was promulgated, the fishermen around the Yangtze River Basin were faced with the choice of changing production or changing jobs. They were inevitably flustered, confused, and full of expectations.

The difficulty of banning fishing is how to make a living after the fishermen go ashore? Properly relocating fishermen to change jobs is related to the success or failure of the Yangtze River fishing ban. After the fishermen went ashore, it was difficult for them to adapt to the new industry for a while, and there were also some difficulties in the current working situation. "Relying on the mountains to eat the mountains and relying on the water to eat the water, we have worked our whole life to make a living, and finally we have to return to this old profession." Fishermen often say this.

In order to fully understand the number of fishermen's fishing boats, Hubei Province mobilized 35,000 cadres at all levels to conduct comprehensive investigations in communities, village groups, fishing ports, and wharfs, so that every household must be verified, every certificate must be checked, and every boat must be inspected. On August 1, 2020, 16,818 retired fishing boats and 32,226 retired fishermen were precisely identified through registration and bookkeeping, public announcement, and five-level review of provinces, cities, counties, and villages. Up to now, the recycling rate of retired fishing boats in Hubei Province has reached 100%, and the task of recycling boat nets approved by the state has been completed ahead of schedule.

Real money solves the livelihood of retired fishermen. In the past three years, the provincial finance of Hubei Province has raised a total of 1.76 billion yuan to support 94 counties and municipalities in carrying out the ban on fishing in the Yangtze River. Among them, a one-time subsidy of 1.3 billion yuan is used for the recovery of fishermen's fishing rights and the dismantling and scrapping of special production equipment in counties and urban areas.

In order to allow fishermen to retreat and live in a stable place, all parts of Hubei Province coordinate the use of special funds such as oil price subsidies, social insurance, employment assistance, water resource protection, and ashore housing for temporary living allowances, social security, etc. for retired fishermen. Vocational skills training and other related work. In addition, our province has helped fishermen find jobs and start businesses through the development of industrial resettlement, employment resettlement, support for entrepreneurship placement, and public welfare post placement, "four batches". As of now, among the retired fishermen, 20,873 of them have the ability and willingness to be employed within the working age, and 20,457 of them have changed jobs, accounting for 98.01%. A total of 30,238 retired fishermen who meet the insurance conditions have participated in the insurance, with an insurance participation rate of 94.69%. In addition, the government subsidizes the individual contributions of retired fishermen's endowment insurance. Professional fishermen are determined by referring to the compensation standard of endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers in their cities and prefectures, and part-time fishermen pay no less than 2,000 yuan per year.

At the same time, as a major aquaculture province in the country, the ban on fishing in the Yangtze River is both a challenge and an opportunity for the development of our province's aquaculture industry. The province's fisheries and scientific research departments are planning ahead and are vigorously promoting intensive fish pond farming in the province. The Institute of Hydrobiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Huazhong Agricultural University, and the Provincial Institute of Water Sciences have stepped up aquatic research work, and have successfully bred and domesticated 6 high-quality Yangtze River fish species, including

the Chinese sand pond snakehead and copper fish, allowing artificially bred freshwater fish to be brought to the table of the common people.

"Guide in many ways and help them find a way out." From the inland to the sea, from fishing to farming. The fishermen who reduced their boats and switched to production did not wait or rely on them. Some directly went to work in marine aquaculture enterprises, and some spontaneously organized themselves to raise funds, build new boats, and invest in large-aged yellow croaker farming. This not only gave full play to their professional skills, but also solved some problems. Employment of old fishermen. "

3.2.2 Data Analysis

(1) Economic income

After the implementation of the 10-year fishing ban, the income of fishermen in the Jingchu area has been severely affected, and the livelihood of fishermen has been severely challenged. Although the annual per capita net income of fishermen in most provinces and regions along the Yangtze River has a certain gap compared with urban residents, it far exceeds that of the group that only operates agriculture, and is higher than the lowest wage annual income in the same province, basically reaching the level of moderate prosperity (the annual income line of rural residents is 8,000 yuan per person). Among them, the annual per capita income of fishermen in Jiangsu exceeded the local farmers' group by 5604.98 yuan, which is the province with the largest amount of income exceeding farmers in the areas involved in the fishing ban. The exceptions are Shanghai and Guizhou, which are probably related to the level of local economic development. The income of fishermen in Jingchu is at a higher level than in other provinces, which may be related to the fact that there are more local rivers and lakes and more fishermen engaged in fishing. Fishing income is the main source of income for fishers, accounting for the vast majority of the annual income of fisher families, and the retirement of fishing means that fishermen have lost their main livelihood support and need to find new ways of earning a living to ensure the basic needs of their families. Therefore, the retreat is a huge economic challenge for Hubei Province. Figure 1 shows that fishermen had a high income before the fishing was retired, but after the fishing ban, they needed to find a new way of earning a living to ensure the basic living needs of their families.

province	Fishermen's annual per capita net income/yuan	Farmers' disposable income/yuan	Disposable income of urban residents/yuan	Minimum wage annual income (calculated based on minimum monthly wage)
Shanghai	28975.14	34911.3	76437.3	31080
Jiangsu	29803.48	24198.5	53101.7	19440
Anhui	19575.57	16620.2	39442.1	14160
Jiangxi	17587.75	16980.8	38555.8	17640
Chongqing	19960.30	16361.4	40006.2	18000
Hubei	20297.37	16305.9	36705.7	15000
Hunan	18393.65	16584.6	41697.5	14640
Sichuan	19926.09	15929.1	38253.1	18600
Guizhou	10695.31	11642.3	36096.2	18840

Tab.3-1 Income comparison between fishermen and other groups in some areas along the Yangtze River in 2020
Sources: China Fishery Statistical Yearbook 2021, China Statistical Yearbook 2021, Ministry of Human

In addition, the Yangtze River Basin is vast, and the economic conditions of fishermen vary greatly due to the differences in economic development and resource and environmental endowments in different regions.

Economic income is the basic guarantee for the follow-up production and life of the returned fishermen. Therefore, in order to solve the production and living difficulties of fishermen ashore, the government has also provided them with economic compensation and support. On the one hand, the provinces involved in the fishing ban will compensate the fishing boats and fishing gear according to certain standards according to the financial situation of each locality. On the other hand, A two-year transitional living allowance is issued to retired fishermen. The distribution standards are slightly different for different types of fishermen. Each fisherman with a license can receive 200 yuan/month, and an unlicensed fisherman can receive 100 yuan/month. Most areas have adopted a one-time distribution method, and each household has a different maximum number of recipients. These compensation fees have become the main economic support for the retired fishermen to maintain the daily life of their families.

For Hubei Province, there are more fishermen, and the subsidized government guarantees more expenditures. After the fishing is withdrawn, the financial expenditure will increase accordingly, the fishermen's income will decrease, and the fiscal and tax revenue will decrease compared with that before the fishing is withdrawn. Therefore, the social cost of returning catches is relatively high, fiscal expenditure will increase, and fiscal revenue will decrease.

For industries in Hubei Province, the fishing industry will be at a standstill. Withdrawal of fishing not only has a great impact on the fishery itself, but also has a certain impact on the upstream and downstream industries of the fishery. Substitution effects and complementary effects will also follow.

Social Security

After the promulgation of the Yangtze River fishing ban system, supporting policies for fishermen's social security also came into being. The social security for the retired fishermen of the Yangtze River is mainly divided into three parts: housing resettlement, medical insurance and social endowment insurance.

(1).Housing resettlement: Due to historical reasons, many fishermen lived and grew up in the lake near the "two lakes", drifted on the water all the year round, and took boats as their homes. For these fishermen, the fishing ban not only lost the boats they depended on for survival, but also did not have a stable residence. As early as 2009, some areas of Dongting Lake proposed the policy of fishermen going ashore and settling down, which basically solved the problem of some fishermen going ashore safely and settling down in the Yangtze River. After the ten-year fishing ban policy was launched, relevant departments in various places have concentrated on resettling the fishermen in the fisherman village on Lianghuzhou Island, so that the fishermen on Zhoudao Island have completely bid farewell to the way of working on lakes. Among them, Dongting Lake has introduced a special relocation plan for poverty alleviation and relocation for Lianhua Island in the center of the lake. It provides resettlement subsidies to reduce the burden of buying houses for fishermen. The compensation price for fishermen on the island is 700 yuan per square meter. The household resettlement area is 60 square meters, and the resettlement purchase price is 1,800 yuan/square meter. If the subscription exceeds 60 square meters, the market price is 4,300 yuan/square meter. The fishermen in various parts of Hubei Province are relatively scattered, slightly older, and the cost of landing is higher. Housing subsidies will become part of fiscal expenditures. But for the real estate industry and its related industries, there will be a period of prosperity.

- (2).Medical insurance: No matter before or after the fishing ban, all members of the fisherman's family have participated in the new rural cooperative medical care or the basic medical insurance for urban residents or the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents. The difference is that after the fishing ban, the medical insurance benefits of fishermen have been improved, and the retired fishermen can enjoy serious illness insurance benefits while participating in the medical insurance for urban and rural residents. Within the scope of the policy, the compensation ratio has been increased from 50% to 60%; in addition, for fishermen who have been included in medical assistance, they can enjoy medical assistance treatment in accordance with regulations. Within the scope of the annual assistance limit policy, the proportion of personal self-payment for hospitalization expenses shall not be less than 70%.
- (3).Social endowment insurance: Most fishermen have low economic level and have no forward-looking awareness of retirement. Only a few fishermen have purchased small collective endowment insurance before returning their catch, and most fishermen have purchased social insurance with an annual payment of 100 yuan/person , reaching the age of 60 can only receive a pension of about 100 yuan. In order to allow retired fishermen to provide for their old age and depend on them, the provinces have fundamentally started to help fishermen bear part of the pension insurance costs and improve the pension standards as a whole. Taking Hunan Province as an example, each fishing license in Hunan can subsidize 2 people. The social security subsidy standard for certified professional fishermen is 51,000 yuan, and the standard for part-time fishermen is 36,000 yuan. It will be distributed to fishermen’s social security accounts in 15 years. If they have reached the statutory retirement age, 51,000 yuan will be given to fishermen in one lump sum in cash; other fishermen will be provided with a cash subsidy of 20,000 yuan. As can be seen from Figure 3-1, with the support of relevant government policies, in 2021, the proportion of social pension insurance contributions of retired fishermen in most areas along the Yangtze River will increase significantly, and the coverage rate will basically reach more than 80%. Fishermen in Anhui, Sichuan, and Chongqing interviewed areas have achieved full social security coverage, while the social security payment rate in Jiangsu has declined, possibly because some interviewed fishermen have entered the retirement stage.

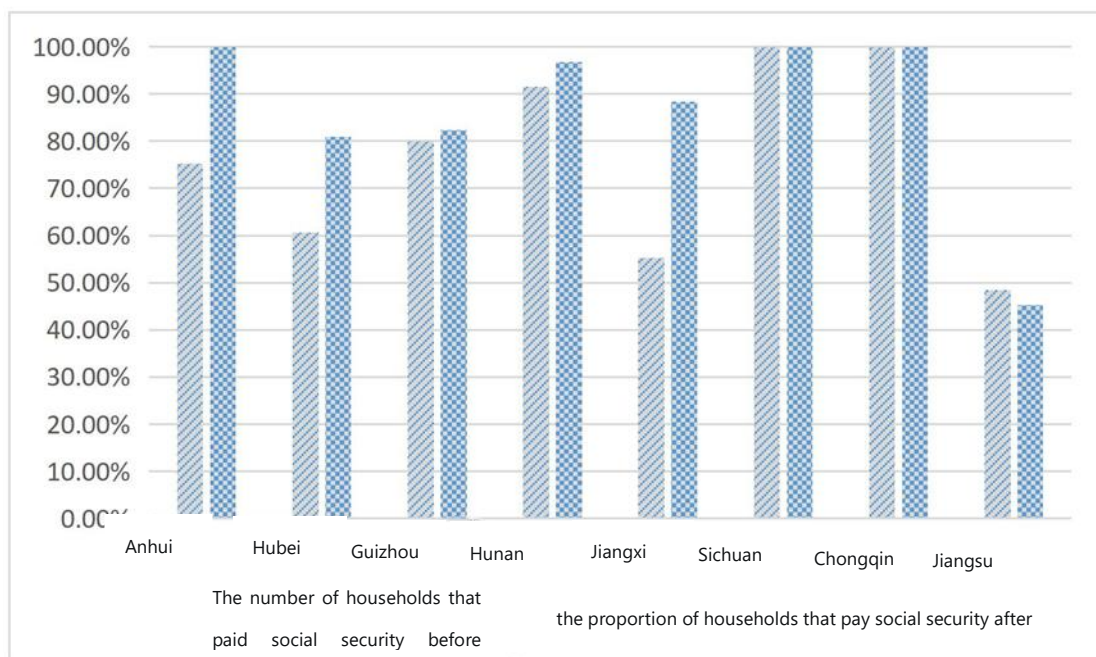


Fig 3-2 Proportion of social security households paid by fishermen before and after the ban on fishing in the Yangtze River

Source: According to the data of the research group "resettlement and Production and living status tracking Survey Report of the Yangtze River Basin returned fishermen" Employment situation

After the fishing ban on the Yangtze River, the provinces along the route have actively carried out related work to promote the employment of fishermen, including holding special job fairs for fishermen, supporting fishermen to start businesses, training fishermen's skills, providing employment guidance, and developing public welfare jobs. Re-employment assistance. But fishermen are a special group with strong color characteristics, which brings great difficulties and challenges to their employment. First of all, fishermen are generally older, with a serious aging phenomenon, and their education level is not high, and their ability to accept new things and learn new technologies is relatively weak. Secondly, the skills and knowledge acquired by fishermen in the fishing industry are highly proprietary, and it is difficult to apply them to industries other than fishing. And because the randomness and uncertainty of working hours in the fishing industry have contributed to the free and undisciplined nature of fishermen, many fishermen expressed that it is difficult to accept and adapt to the nine-to-five work style. In addition, fishermen work on the water all the year round, have little contact with land groups, have poor information circulation, have low ideological tolerance, and have a repulsive mentality. All these have narrowed the scope and career choice space for fishermen who landed to change jobs to a certain extent. It can be seen from Figure 2 that some fishermen face the difficulty of employment transformation after withdrawing their catch. Although they have a strong willingness to re-employ, they cannot meet the needs of the market economy and are in a state of frictional unemployment. Among them, unemployment is the most serious in southern Jiangsu, and 36.36% of fishermen have no alternative way of making a living after withdrawing their catch. In contrast, in Guizhou, most fishermen have new employment options after returning their catch, and the proportion of unemployed fishermen is only 1.14%, which is the lowest among the provinces. Unemployment accounts for a relatively high proportion in Hubei Province. For the majority of fishermen in the Jingchu area who have been engaged in fishing for a long time, quitting their familiar lifestyle is a double challenge, both psychological and physical.

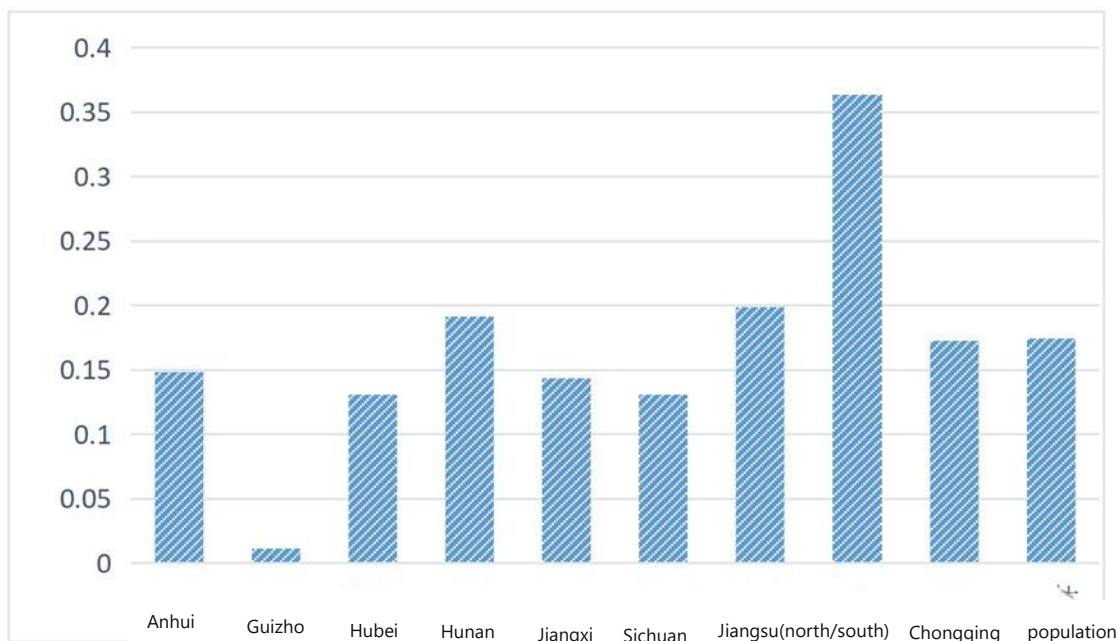


Fig 3-3. Proportion of unemployed fishermen in some areas of the Yangtze River where fishing is prohibited
Source: According to the data of the research group "resettlement and Production and living status tracking

Other relevant studies have shown that the employment quality of retired fishermen in the Yangtze River is average, and the job level is generally not high, which has been confirmed in the Yangtze River fishing ban research project. According to the research data of "100 counties and 1000 households in 10 provinces" (Figure 3), a considerable number of fishermen earn their living needs through part-time work after retiring, accounting for 26.31%, which is the main livelihood choice of retired fishermen, but the employment stability of part-time work is poor, and the duration of work cannot be guaranteed, which has great uncertainty. Although the government has provided some public welfare jobs to help fishermen solve the employment problem, most of them are aimed at fishermen with difficult families, and the number of jobs is limited, which is difficult to benefit all fishermen, and 20.48% of fishermen are currently engaged in such work. In addition, 16.13% of the fishermen are engaged in non-threshold and low-tech jobs such as security guards, cleaners, and waiters after retiring from fishing. Engaging in agricultural production activities and self-employment have also become the choice of 14.04% and 10.93% of retired fishermen, but very few retired fishermen go to other provinces and cities to work, accounting for only 2.37%.

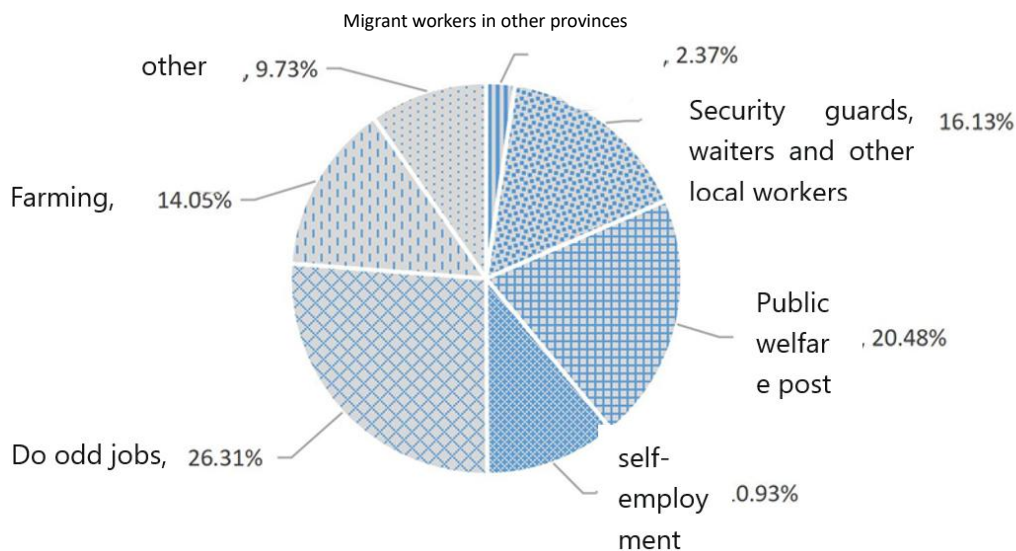


Fig 4. Proportion of fishermen returning to employment along the Yangtze River

Source: According to the data of the research group "resettlement and Production and living status tracking Survey Report of the Yangtze River Basin returned fishermen"

3.3 The education of fishermen's children

3.3.1 Inheritance of fishery culture

Deeply explore the spiritual core of Yangtze River fishing culture, refine the cultural value of Yangtze River fishery, and promote it through appropriate narration and dissemination forms to form cultural self-confidence and spiritual resonance. From the landscape environment of the fishing village to the fishing songs, fishing customs and customs, from the traditional operation methods such as fishing boats, fishing gear, and osprey fishing to the production and life of the fishermen on the Lianjia boat, from the fishing memories of generations to the fishermen's feelings for the "unity of man and water" of the Yangtze River.

It is necessary to base ourselves on the main contradictions, vigorously grasp the crackdown on illegal

fishing, properly meet the legal and compliant recreational fishing, formulate behavioral norms and publicity policies, and give play to its supervisory role in illegal fishing. In the important carriers and forms of traditional culture, attention should be paid to carrying out targeted protection, and fishing villages and fishing activities with cultural imprints within the scope of policy permits cannot be "banned in one go" or "dismantled in one fell swoop", and space should be reserved for subsequent industrial development. Carry out the collection and sorting of fishery cultural resources of the Yangtze River, and excavate and preserve the historical context. Promote publicity and education on Yangtze River fishing culture, form a consensus on protecting the ecological civilization and culture of the Yangtze River, and popularize information with the help of new media. Carry out quality education on fishing culture in key fishing culture areas, so that residents can objectively and truly understand fishing culture and tell the story of fishing culture well. Combine the development of fishing culture with the development of modern cultural economy, make the economy cultural, cultural economy, more intuitive experience of fishing culture in daily life, better understand fishing culture, so that it has strong vitality. The development of science and technology reflects the role of the development of fishing culture, the development of modern fishery science and technology provides new opportunities for the renewal of fishing as a traditional industry, and the system combining science and technology with traditional fishing can better inherit and develop fishing culture.

3.3.2 Quality curriculum education

Through the way of quality poetry, let children love traditional fishing culture, feel the beauty of poetry, combine the joy of fishing with the beauty of poetry, enjoy the influence of traditional culture in the inheritance and innovation of fishing culture, and also help them enrich their spiritual world and traditional cultural accomplishment, so as to exert more creativity and talents in rural revitalization practices such as rural cultural tourism. The key to children's education lies in talents, and an important part of talents is the village's own talents. Schools located in key areas of fishery culture should pay attention to promoting the professional growth of teachers, guiding young teachers, helping the development of young teachers, making use of the role of teacher talents to strengthen the construction of quality education teachers, and promoting the overall development of culture in fishing culture areas. Strengthen investment in cultural quality education related to fishing culture areas. For the state, if it wants to develop quality education in fishery culture areas, it must give relevant financial support, strengthen the implementation of quality education, give some preferential treatment to students in areas lacking quality education, improve their living standards, continuously improve the infrastructure of relevant quality education, and let the residents of fishing culture areas actually participate in it. Strengthen curriculum reform to turn students into the main body of learning. Advocate a new learning style, quality curriculum education should be student-oriented, teachers must adjust their teaching methods, and better implement the requirements of quality curriculum education reform; Teachers should learn to teach art and teach quality courses in a relaxed environment; Combine things in life with the classroom, so that students have more learning methods, let them feel that learning is interesting, learn relevant quality education from the bottom of their hearts, and improve quality education in comprehensive aspects.

3.3.3 Exploration of quality course education practice

In the survey, it was found that due to the weak resources and foundation of fishermen's children, education needs to be strengthened, especially in quality courses such as art, music, dance, and Chinese studies. The lack of quality curriculum education affects their self-confidence in learning and subsequent comprehensive

development, and also hinders their career choices and career development in adulthood. In order to strengthen the quality education of fishermen's children, make up for the shortcomings of quality education, let fishermen's children enjoy educational equity and more choices for growth and talent brought by education, so as to block the intergenerational transmission of occupations and classes, and make them more qualified, cultural and more choices. In order to enable them to shoulder the important task of spreading fishery culture, the project team carried out the construction of a curriculum for fishermen's children's poetry, literature and art.

Poetry and art aim to display poetry, allusions, idioms, etc. through painting, song, dance, drama, etc., so that children can love traditional culture, enjoy the influence of traditional culture in the beautiful countryside, and help them enrich their spiritual culture and traditional cultural accomplishment, so as to exert more creativity and talents in the dissemination of fishing culture in the future. Secondly, use the right brain to help children memorize poetry and learn poetry happily. Finally, quality education, singing, dance, sports, painting, Chinese knowledge skewers, etc. are integrated, so that children can comprehensively improve their quality in singing, dancing, painting and playing. The team recorded 300 original poems, connotations, poetry and dance, paintings, and Chinese videos (268), created and directed 1 traditional cultural drama, carried out 69 sessions of poetry, literature and art education, 398 person-times, and organized 5 performances of original traditional cultural programs for left-behind children.

The project has been practiced in Jingzhou City, Jingmen City and other places in Hubei Province, and has achieved good social impact, and has been reported 28 times by mainstream media such as China Youth Network. The secretary and deputy secretary of the Jingzhou Youth League Municipal Party Committee and the deputy secretary of the Jianli Municipal Party Committee participated in the closing ceremony and report performance of the event, and participated in the hotline program of the Youth League Municipal Party Committee as the only excellent social practice team in Jingzhou City, exchanged and shared, and was recommended by Jingmen City to report on Chutiandudu Daily. The main participants and instructors won the National Three Rural Social Practice Outstanding Individual, Hubei Province Gold Medal Micro Group Course, Hubei Province Outstanding Social Science Expert Volunteer

This paper is the key project of Hubei Youth Volunteer Service Project, Exploration and Research on the Path of Volunteer Service of College Students in the New Era Helping Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Synergy, the special project of ideological and political education research of Yangtze University (key project), Research on the Path of Social Practice of College Students Serving Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Synergetics (2022cxyb08), and the social science fund project of Yangtze University in 2022, The stage research results of the collaborative mechanism research on the construction of the new era school ideological and political work system of provincial colleges and universities in central and western China from the perspective of Synergetics.

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