

On the Practical Work of Consolidating the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization in Poverty-stricken Areas

-- Based on the Five-year Transition Policy

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Abstract

Since the founding of the people's Republic of China, China has made continuous efforts in the cause of poverty alleviation, and has achieved the goal of eliminating absolute poverty by 2020. However, facing the new environment of the post poverty alleviation era, we also have new challenges. We need to do a good job in the effective connection of Poverty Alleviation Policies to ensure the smooth progress of poverty alleviation.

Keywords

Five Year Transition Period; Rural Revitalization; Effective Connection.

1. Background of Post Poverty Alleviation Era

In 2021, No. 1 central document pointed out that a transitional period of five years should be set up to achieve the transformation from precision poverty alleviation to the revitalization of the whole countryside. "Transition" is not to overturn all the previous policies, but to cooperate with the guiding direction of the new policies under the new environment on the basis of reasonable reservation and appropriate improvement of the previous policies. To realize this transformation, the first thing to do is to continue the policy, and do a good job in the effective connection between the consolidation of poverty alleviation achievements in poverty alleviation areas and the revitalization of rural areas.

2. Do a Good Job in Connection and Handle the Relationship between Continuity and Development

2.1. Stability and Continuation of the Original Policies and Measures

(1) Ensure the overall stability of the original policy. During the five-year transition period, we should still ensure the implementation of the "four do not pick" requirements, prevent sudden faults, and the poor households who were originally on the edge of poverty alleviation return to poverty again, ensure the continuity of policies, formulate and implement policies on the basis of reasonable abandonment, appropriate retention and reasonable optimization of existing policies, combined with the development during the transition period and the prospect of poverty alleviation in the future.

(2) Improve the dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanism for preventing poverty return, change the past way of accurately identifying poor households, improve the identification standards and improve the identification system. In the past, we mainly used the income of residents as the main identification standard to evaluate the poor households. Under the background of eliminating absolute poverty, we should consider more factors. From the past poverty application model with certain distribution indicators given by regions, we should improve the democratic awareness of the poor households more, and change to the poor

households to apply by themselves. After democratic discussion and selection and field investigation, we can finalize the final results. Real time monitoring shall be carried out for unstable poverty relief households, marginal households prone to poverty, or unstable poverty households caused by illness and disasters, regularly check their living conditions, understand their income, reasonably determine the testing standards, and timely find and respond to the people who are easy to return to poverty. Through dynamic monitoring, we can realize the re guarantee after eliminating absolute poverty.

(3) For poor households who relocate to other places to help the poor, follow-up assistance should be properly arranged. The appeasement work in employment, education, medical treatment and other aspects brought by relocation into a new community requires us to further strengthen support, ensure sustained efforts, improve community construction, ensure employment income, and avoid the return of relocated poor households to poverty. At the same time, while arranging all aspects of life, local officials or working groups should visit in time to be with the people and send warmth in time psychologically.

2.2. Adjust the Original Policies and Measures

(1) Strengthen efforts to support the development of rural characteristic industries in poverty-stricken areas, and enhance the industrial capacity and anti risk capacity of the rural market. In the past, most of the talent training models were aimed at training local farmers for a certain industry or a production line. However, once the industry encounters difficulties or even goes bankrupt, these people will face unemployment. Therefore, in rural talent training, we hope to improve farmers' autonomy, but also pay attention to the cultivation of comprehensive quality and ability. In addition, due to the leading role of the government, government funds have played a great role in the rural market. In order to realize the development of rural characteristic industries, we must ensure the perfection and stability of the rural market, which requires us to implement the characteristic planting and breeding industry, do a good job in the support of the whole industrial chain, speed up the construction of infrastructure in poverty-stricken areas, and do a good job in the smooth trading of agricultural products in e-commerce, wholesale markets and other ways. Make good use of the publicity role of the Internet red economy era, through various information media means such as short videos and tweets, so that rural enterprises, culture and characteristic points can be seen by more people. While driving industrial sales through the network platform, carry out cultural and tourism publicity, develop more cultural and creative products, and promote the development of the service industry.

(2) Improve infrastructure conditions in poverty relief areas. For a long time, difficulties in travel, electricity, water and communication have been important factors hindering the development of rural areas. With the increase of government financial assistance, the construction plan of "four good rural roads" has been continuously promoted, so as to harden the roads of natural villages with large population and gradually optimize the road construction; At the same time, do a good job in rural environmental protection, build public toilets, improve domestic sewage and other infrastructure, and create a more civilized and beautiful rural environment. The backward infrastructure conditions will directly affect the success of the "ten thousand enterprises prosper ten thousand villages" plan. The production of the enterprise's industrial chain, from the transportation of upstream materials to the sales of downstream processed products, is highly dependent on the improvement of traffic conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to avoid the existence of "bean curd residue" project and pay close attention to the construction of infrastructure.

(3) Improve the level of public services in poverty relief areas. In terms of hardware construction, we are working hard on access, power supply, water supply, etc., but in the field of public services, such as medical treatment and education, we are still our weakness. Many

rural families are in debt due to illness and medical treatment, and return to poverty due to education funds. Therefore, in the field of public services, we need to pay appropriate subsidies to help patients with financial difficulties enjoy public medical treatment and receive all medical treatment, Ensure that the diagnosis and treatment capacity of county-level hospitals in the county is in place; The subsidy policy for students whose families are suffering financially should be implemented continuously, and the training of normal students at public expense should be increased to avoid brain drain.

2.3. Combination of Continuity and Adjustment

(1) Promote the development of high-quality industries. To build a unique rural industrial development chain and revitalize the rural economy, the original enterprises have developed to a certain extent relying on the leading role of leading enterprises. In order to achieve comprehensive rural revitalization, we need to endow rural enterprises with the ability to extricate themselves from poverty and develop independently in the five-year transition period, so as to ensure the high-quality development of rural enterprises. Relying on the policy of "Prospering thousands of villages with thousands of enterprises", we should encourage the development of local industries. At the same time, if there are obvious local cultural tourism characteristics, we should also combine with local culture, and do a good job in cultural inheritance while developing economy.

(2) Let more social energy participate, give full play to the energy of all sectors of society, and promote the process of transformation from precise poverty alleviation to comprehensive rural revitalization. The rural financial market has been difficult to develop due to the lack of loans, long term and poor credit of farmers. Social financial resources are inclined to the rural market to a certain extent, which plays a great role in narrowing the return gap between rural and urban areas. This requires us to establish and improve the construction system of microfinance and Inclusive Finance, so that social resources can trace back to the source, be willing to tilt to the rural market, and let this part of the institutions participate in poverty alleviation. The strength of other sectors of society can not be ignored. The training plans for supporting education talents should also be continuously improved, and incentive policies should be implemented to give due rewards and benefits to those who have made contributions to poverty alleviation.

(3) Maintain the original financial measures such as microfinance, strengthen financial innovation and stimulate the vitality of rural financial market. Due to the particularity of the credit characteristics of farmers and agricultural enterprises, the introduction of funds has always been highly dependent on the guidance of the government, and even the direct capital injection of the government. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the comprehensive strength of enterprises and enable enterprises to feed themselves. At the same time, in order to prevent the risks brought by the instability of agricultural enterprises, financial products can also carry out product research and development with the insurance industry to make a second guarantee and improve the current situation of farmers' financing.

In recent years, China's comprehensive strength has been continuously enhanced, but at the same time of economic development, we have been on the road to eradicate poverty. We still need to continue our efforts to achieve comprehensive rural revitalization. Especially in the background of COVID-19's current rampant development, the development of the world economy is blocked. But our domestic market is very large. How to stabilize the macro development and realize the Rural Revitalization and complete the poverty alleviation is a very challenging matter. We need to make efforts in all aspects and make use of the strength of all sectors of society to overcome difficulties.

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