

Research on the Implementation of Community Governance Policy under the Background of Rural Revitalization

--Take Quanjiao County, Anhui Province as an Example

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Abstract

"Under the current standards, helping tens of millions of poor people get rid of poverty is related to the realization of China's "13th Five-Year Plan" to build a well-off society in an all-round way, and undertakes the historical task of realizing the great Chinese dream. How to do a good job in rural revitalization, Fighting the tough battle of poverty alleviation has been promoted to the national strategic deployment and has become the top priority of the party and the country. Up to this year, the rural revitalization work has been carried out for four years and has achieved very good results. The team combines domestic Effective data production questionnaires are used to conduct research on rural revitalization in county-level cities, aiming to investigate the problems highlighted in the rural revitalization work in Quanjiao County, Anhui Province. When writing this practical report, the team started from the current The theory of poverty seeks a lot of evidence, summarizes the concept of poverty, and summarizes the factors that affect poverty from other aspects such as system and culture. Combined with the field research on the rural revitalization of Quanjiao County, the precise identification, precise assistance, and precise poverty alleviation It is of theoretical and practical significance to comprehensively analyze the causes of poverty in poor households and put forward corresponding effective suggestions in combination with local poverty alleviation strategies.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Poverty; Suggestion; Problem.

1. Overview of social practice research process

1.1. Significance of social practice

The college age is a special stage of life. It is necessary to master more and more professional knowledge, and at the same time gradually learn to adapt to the transition from campus to society. Adhering to this kind of thinking, and in order to actively participate in the winter vacation social practice activities of Anhui University of Finance and Economics and better study the spirit of Secretary Xi Jinping's series of speeches, we spontaneously organized a social practice team composed of 15 members - Rulin Rural Village The revitalization voluntary research team went deep into the grassroots to understand how farmers living at the bottom of society feel about the development of our country in recent years and their reactions to the

implementation of the national rural revitalization policy. Collect the most authentic data, find out the problem in combination with the actual policy implementation, and put forward effective suggestions to the government departments, so as to contribute to the comprehensive well-off of our country in 2020.

1.2. The specific process of team practice

Before the official winter vacation society, the team had a detailed communication with the instructor. Under the research goals set by the instructor, the team members checked as much information about rural revitalization policies as possible on the Internet and in the school library. And a representative questionnaire was made. In addition, team members also held group meetings many times to communicate and analyze various problems that may be encountered in practice, so as to prevent them from happening. Because the specific situation of the rural revitalization policy does not have much intersection with the professionalism of the team members, so if you want to really investigate the rural revitalization policy clearly, the team must be meticulous in the preparation work, and all the team members have indeed done this. Before going to the practice site, the practice team got in touch with the Poverty Alleviation Office of Quanjiao County, and the other side expressed that the practice team was very welcome to visit. Not only that, in order to publicize the voluntary research of the practice team to the local people in Quanjiao County, but also to increase the influence of our school's 2017 winter vacation social practice activities, the team actively contacted Quanjiao Radio and Television Station, hoping that the other party would give the practice team's rural revitalization research Action to conduct follow-up interviews. The leader of Quanjiao TV Station learned that the practice team's voluntary research is a public welfare, and agreed to send a TV reporter to follow the team to follow up and interview in real time, which greatly increased the publicity of our school's social practice activities.

After sufficient preparations, the team assembled from the school on the morning of January 11 and set off for the practice site, Quanjiao County. After nearly 4 hours of driving, the team arrived in Quanjiao County, and after a short rest at the hotel, the formal rural revitalization research began in the afternoon. The first stop of the team was the Poverty Alleviation Office of Quanjiao County. Because they had contacted the department in advance, when the team members arrived, Feng Zhengyun, the director of the County Poverty Alleviation Office, and the team members. Director Feng welcomed the arrival of the practice team, and explained in detail the overall development of the poverty alleviation work in Quanjiao County to the practice team through a meeting, and introduced the six precision and ten projects of rural revitalization in detail, so that The team members have a deeper understanding of the essence of rural revitalization. After the simple meeting, Director Feng also made arrangements for the team's itinerary for the next two days, helped us contact the poverty alleviation staff of Xianghe Town Government and Machang Town Government, and helped us complete the household survey. After bidding farewell to Director Feng, the practice team went to the News Department of Quanjiao Radio and Television Building to meet with Director Wang of the News Department. After the team members explained the itinerary for the next two days to Director Wang, Director Wang was like talking with us on the phone As discussed, it means that the next team's home survey will be followed up by reporters.

On the second day, the team first arrived at the Xianghe Town Government and met with Director Tong of the Poverty Alleviation Office of Xianghe Town. Director Tong of the Poverty Alleviation Office of Xianghe Town introduced the poverty situation to us, including 334 poor households and 778 poor people. The "two no worries, three guarantees" poverty alleviation standard, the three major steps of precise identification, precise assistance, and precise poverty alleviation for rural revitalization. After Director Tong talked with the team members, he led the team members into the two villages under Xianghe Town for household investigation. After

coming to the Heping New Community of Jiaochang Village, I walked into the homes of 8 impoverished households to gain an in-depth understanding of the family living conditions and income status of the rural revitalization targets in the village. After we introduced the purpose of our visit to the poverty alleviation target, the uncles, aunts, grandparents and grandmothers all welcomed us very much, and after a brief exchange, they filled out the "Quanjiao County Rural Revitalization Questionnaire" form. What touched us the most was a grandma surnamed Dong. She held our hands tightly and introduced us to the family situation. "My mother and I will definitely not be able to survive now"! Later, we followed the staff of the Poverty Alleviation Office of Xianghe Town to the photovoltaic power station, one of the poverty alleviation projects of Xianghe Town. He introduced this power station to us in detail. This power station uses an abandoned middle school and is jointly funded by 69 impoverished households and the government. Income... After the visit, we came to the government of Xianghe Township again, and communicated with the staff of the Poverty Alleviation Office on the work of poverty alleviation. He also answered the questions raised by our household survey in great detail.

On the third day, the team drove for more than an hour to Machang Town, the most remote town in Quanjiao County. Because there is a mountainous poverty-stricken village in the area of Machang Town, it is very helpful for our rural revitalization research. Under the leadership of the mayor of Machang Town, we came to one of the impoverished villages—Sanhe Village. Gong Yinglong, the secretary of Sanhe Village, and Yang Jilin, the secretary, warmly received us and gave us a brief introduction to the rural revitalization of Sanhe Village. There are 41 impoverished households in Sanhe Village. After the rural revitalization work in 2016, 23 households have been lifted out of poverty, and all of them will be lifted out of poverty by 2020! Sanhe Village takes infrastructure as the entry point and uses various methods to drive poor households out of poverty. For example, photovoltaic power generation, the establishment of characteristic industry cooperatives such as mushrooms and pecans, the government's funding for chicken and sheep seedlings for poor households, and skills training to encourage poor households to find employment. We visited 5 impoverished households and 5 non-poor households to learn more about the specific poverty alleviation situation in Sanhe Village.

After three days of on-the-spot research, the team members have investigated the specific poverty alleviation situation in Quanjiao County and obtained the most authentic information on the implementation of the rural revitalization policy. After returning to the school from Quanjiao County, the team held a meeting with the instructor immediately, summarized and discussed the problems and solutions in the implementation of the rural revitalization policy through the survey, and sent emails to the whole school. The Jiao County government provided effective advice. In addition, the news network of Quanjiao TV broadcasted a report on the volunteer research team on January 14. In order to let more people understand the rural revitalization policy, the team members used various media to carry out external publicity, through the official website of China Youth Network, China University Student Network, Future Network, Baidu. The media platform publicized the team's research deeds and the advantages of the rural revitalization policy. The publicity of the news media not only allows more people to understand the research results of the team, but also indirectly publicizes the social practice activities of Anhui University of Finance and Economics in 2017, which is very meaningful.

2. Display of research results on rural revitalization in Quanjiao County

2.1. Basic situation of Quanjiao County

In recent years, Quanjiao County has adhered to the principle of "adapting measures to local conditions, classifying guidance, doing according to one's ability, and promoting step by step", and has adhered to "one village, one product", making full use of the different geographical advantages of each village, such as mountain farms, forest land, cultivated land, and reservoirs,

to integrate resources. , improve the functions of "blood transfusion" and "blood making" at the village level, and promote the healthy development of the village-level collective economy. By the end of last year, the "empty shell villages" of the village-level collective economy have been completely eliminated, and the annual operating income of the village-level collective economy has reached 20,000 to 50,000 yuan 70 villages, 19 villages with 50,000 to 100,000 yuan, and 5 villages with more than 100,000 yuan.

2.2. Poverty situation in Quanjiao County

(1) Too many poor people

97 administrative villages (neighborhood committees) in Quanjiao County have the task of poverty alleviation and development. There are 9 registered impoverished villages in the county, with 7,330 registered impoverished households and 17,615 people, and the incidence of poverty is 3.66%. Among them, 4,911 are ordinary poor households There are 11,802 households, accounting for 67% of the population; 2,052 households with 4,932 people living in low-income poverty-stricken households, and 308 households with 1,040 people in five-guarantee poor households, accounting for 4.22%. From the above data, it can be seen that there are many poor people in Quanjiao County, and the pressure to carry out rural revitalization work is relatively heavy and there is a long way to go. ,

(2) Too many causes of poverty

There are several reasons for the poverty of the impoverished objects registered in Quanjiao County: Among them, 2,774 households with 6,540 people accounted for 56.09%, and 1,115 poor households with 2,707 people in 1,115 households accounted for 10.29%. %, 13.55% of the population was impoverished due to lack of labor force, 3.86% were impoverished due to education, and 6.69% were impoverished due to other reasons. It is not difficult to see from the survey data that the poverty-stricken people in Quanjiao County have various causes of poverty, and relevant ministries should formulate assistance measures based on different causes. In addition, a large proportion of the causes of poverty is due to illness, lack of labor, lack of funds, and disability. The poverty alleviation department in the district should focus on this when formulating relevant policies, grasp the key points, and solve the key problems. question.

3. Problems in the implementation of the rural revitalization policy in Quanjiao County

3.1. There are problems in accurate identification

(1) Problems in identification under "scale control"

In the early stage of establishment of the poverty line, the determination of the overall size of the poor households is often the result of top-down allocation of indicators. Under the "scale control", the poor people who are on the edge of the poverty line or slightly above the poverty line are often excluded. Excluded from the group of poor households, they cannot enjoy the corresponding poverty alleviation policy support.

There are two main reasons for the existence of "scale control": 1. Accurately counting the income and expenditure of rural households, and then measuring whether they belong to the poor population is a very complicated task, which requires professional investigation and statistics by the higher-level statistics department. The cost is quite high, and the grassroots government does not have enough manpower, financial resources, and technical support to complete the calculation and statistics of the income of all rural households: 2. This is also to prevent some places from overreporting in order to fight for resources, or to reduce work pressure. However, the phenomenon of underreporting and falsely reporting the number of poor people occurs. Therefore, when Qiao Zuqiao set up a file and set up a card, according to the calculations of the relevant provincial departments, each village had its own size of

impoverished households, and the village determined the impoverished households according to the established procedures and standards based on the actual situation of the villagers.

(2) Problems in identification under information asymmetry

In the precise identification work, on the one hand, there is a phenomenon of information asymmetry among the poor, and between the poor and the poverty alleviation workers. Poor people who fully grasp the relevant information of rural revitalization can actively apply for it, and strive to be included in the registration of poverty targets and obtain more poverty alleviation resources. Correspondingly, those impoverished people who cannot obtain information related to rural revitalization in a timely manner are in a passive position. They cannot apply to become poor households in a timely manner, and may be missed in the precise identification process.

(3) Deviations in identification under "democratic review"

The state stipulates that the standard procedure for the identification of poor households is that after the poor households voluntarily submit an application, each administrative village will organize special personnel to conduct household investigations based on the application status of the rural households to understand the basic living conditions of the poor households. However, the workload of this process is quite large, and it is very difficult to operate in practice. First of all, most of the impoverished people are older and have a low level of education, so it is difficult to correctly fill in the relevant information of the poverty survey. lower.

3.2. Problems in precise assistance

(1) Imbalance between material poverty alleviation and spiritual poverty alleviation

Material poverty alleviation is to provide economic and material assistance to poor households, helping poor households solve the economic burdens of food, clothing, housing, transportation, etc.; spiritual poverty alleviation is to provide care and spiritual life for poor households. Also and comfort, to enrich and expand the spiritual and cultural life of poor households. In short, it is to help the mind, spirit, intelligence and culture.

(2) Imbalance between blood transfusion poverty alleviation and hematopoietic poverty alleviation

Blood transfusion poverty alleviation refers to relying on the government to directly provide material and economic assistance to the poor to solve the basic difficulties in production and life of the poor households. The hematopoietic poverty alleviation means that the government provides learning and development opportunities for poor households, and provides certain policy support, so that poor households can gradually form the ability of self-development, and rely on their own ability to get rid of poverty and become rich.

4. Suggestions

4.1. Innovate the mechanism of precise identification

(1) Establish a large database of poor households

The state requires that every poor village and poor household be registered and registered to record the basic information of the poor, production and living conditions, causes of poverty, assistance and other information. Lay the groundwork. It is suggested that the scope can be expanded on the basis of filing and carding, and a census should be conducted on all poor people, especially those troubled people who are near the poverty line and have not been included in the team of poor people. Collect and investigate thoroughly, establish a large database including all poor people, and keep abreast of the living conditions of the poor. If the coverage of Quanjiao County is expanded like this, the needy people near the poverty line can be effectively paid attention to, and the dynamic management of poverty-stricken objects can be realized, and the

accuracy of precise identification can be comprehensively improved. Management work lays the foundation.

(2) Break the "scale control" of poverty-stricken objects

Breaking the "scale control" of poverty-stricken objects here is mainly to break the poverty scale control of top-down distribution by the higher-level ministries, and establish a mechanism that combines "bottom-up poor people's census and reporting" and "top-down investigation and verification". On the one hand, from the bottom up, through multi-dimensional methods such as self-application by grass-roots people in need or recommendations from grass-roots people, investigations by grass-roots governments, and democratic appraisal, etc., the scale of poverty-stricken objects is obtained and reported upward; Top-down investigation and verification by relevant national ministries will finally determine the size of poor households.

4.2. Improve the precise assistance

(1) Balanced development of material assistance and spiritual assistance

Quanjiao County should give equal importance to spiritual poverty alleviation and material poverty alleviation in the work of rural revitalization. After giving corresponding material assistance to the poor households and solving the basic living problems of the poor, we must also provide sufficient care and love for the poor households. The poor households are originally vulnerable groups. Old and lonely, some have experienced family changes, some are struggling with illness, etc. What they need is not only material help, but also spiritual comfort and help.

(2) Combining blood transfusion poverty alleviation with hematopoietic poverty alleviation

In the work of rural revitalization, the government should provide basic material security for those poor people who are old, sick, disabled and unable to work, and implement policy support measures: for poor households with working ability "Teaching a man to fish is worse than teaching him how to fish", the government should formulate suitable assistance projects for it based on its own strengths and development wishes, and provide certain policy preferences and support, and strive to pass its own as soon as possible Work hard to get rid of poverty and become rich, and realize the value of life.

4.3. Improve the precise management mechanism

(1) Establish an information management mechanism for poor households

A strict information management mechanism for poor households should be established. On the one hand, standardization requirements should be put forward, management measures should be formulated, management responsibilities should be clarified, the standardized management of information related to poor households should be included in the assessment mechanism, and corresponding accountability mechanisms should be formulated; on the other hand, It is also necessary to formulate a unified standard for information management of poor households and establish a standard system for the standardization of archives information. Information management must not only ensure that relevant information is updated in a timely manner, but also ensure that the relevant program materials for rural revitalization are complete.

(2) Strengthen the post allocation of front-line poverty alleviation staff

Full attention should be paid to the post allocation of front-line poverty alleviation workers. On the one hand, it is necessary to ensure that there are dedicated personnel and posts¹¹, so that each poverty alleviation work has a staff responsible for it. In view of the fact that there are many affairs at the grassroots level, the grassroots government can entrust some poverty alleviation work to more professional organizations or personnel by purchasing public services, so as to promote better implementation of various tasks in rural revitalization. For example,

the work of precise identification should Careful and conscientious staff with professional backgrounds are selected, and the work of precise assistance focuses on selecting those staff who can endure hardships and stand hard work, are hard-working, and able to withstand pressure, so as to promote the orderly and efficient operation of rural revitalization work.

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