

Research on the Mechanism of Preventing Poverty Return in Underdeveloped Areas under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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ABSTRACT. Implementing the strategy of rural revitalization is a major decision-making arrangement made by the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and a major historical task of building a well-off society in an all-round way. Under the background of rural revitalization, the governance of returning to poverty aims to achieve stable poverty alleviation and gradual prosperity, emphasizing equal emphasis on preventing and managing returning to poverty, establishing an institutionalized governance system for returning to poverty and establishing a dynamic monitoring mechanism for returning to poverty. Therefore, while implementing a series of poverty alleviation policies of the CPC Central Committee, it is necessary to establish a set of mechanisms to prevent returning to poverty, and change “short-term poverty alleviation” into “long-term poverty alleviation” to help farmers solve the essential problems of poverty from the root. It is an important task to build a well-off society in an all-round way to get rid of poverty and become rich in rural areas in underdeveloped areas. This paper will analyze and study the causes of rural poverty in underdeveloped areas of China, and put forward relevant countermeasures and suggestions.

KEYWORDS: Rural revitalization, Return to poverty, Long-term mechanism

1. Introduction

The Third Plenary Session of the Seventeenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China clearly defined the development goals and tasks of rural reform in China by 2020, which pointed out that the per capita income of farmers will double compared with that in 2008, the consumption level will be greatly improved, and absolute poverty will be basically eliminated [1]. Poverty is a global problem, and combating poverty and reducing poverty is an arduous task facing all countries in the world, no matter developing countries or developed countries. Returning to poverty means that people who have been out of poverty above the poverty line return to below the poverty line, which is a dynamic phenomenon [2]. In the crucial stage of decisive battle and winning the fight against poverty in an all-round way as scheduled, it is particularly important to do a good job in stabilizing poverty alleviation. The implementation of rural revitalization and poverty alleviation coincide in time. The second half of the fight against poverty, which focuses on the quality of poverty alleviation, is the basic formation period of the institutional framework and policy system of rural revitalization. The return of poverty-stricken people to poverty is an important manifestation of poverty-stricken instability, which is a reflection of poverty-stricken achievements and will also have an important impact on rural revitalization [3]. At present, it is necessary to make further in-depth research on the phenomenon of the high rate of returning to poverty in rural areas of underdeveloped areas and the work of getting rid of poverty in rural areas of China, so as to open up new ideas and create a new situation, eliminate the poor population in rural areas of China at an early date, prevent the phenomenon of returning to poverty and truly realize common prosperity.

2. Analysis of Returning to Poverty

China is a large agricultural country with a large rural population. Therefore, getting rid of poverty for the broad masses of farmers has played an important role in carrying out the precise poverty alleviation work in China and realizing the task of getting rid of poverty in 2020. According to the Statistical Bulletin of National Economic and Social Development in 2015 released by the National Bureau of Statistics, since 2000, the average number of people getting rid of poverty every year is about 2 million to 3 million, and the incidence of rural poverty is on a downward trend, but the phenomenon of returning to poverty is also very prominent. Due to historical and regional reasons, many poor villages have less primitive accumulation, few collective assets, limited development space, inconspicuous characteristic industries, single industrial structure, lagging development of secondary and tertiary industries, meager income of village-level collective economy and lack of effective driving from leading enterprises and farmers'

professional cooperative organizations. The “short-term” goal of government performance evaluation conflicts with the “long-term” effect of poverty alleviation. In order to achieve achievements and cope with the assessment, data fraud and “forced hat-off” phenomena emerge one after another in the practical work of poverty alleviation in some areas [4-5]. Generally speaking, the rate of returning to poverty in the eastern region is relatively low, while the rate of returning to poverty in the western region is relatively high. Under the background of rural revitalization, poverty alleviation should adopt the relief way of giving money and giving things as little as possible, pay more attention to helping volunteers and wisdom, and guide the poor returning people to overcome the idea of “waiting for what is needed” and eliminate spiritual poverty.

3. Cause Analysis of Returning to Poverty

3.1 Return to Poverty Due to Illness

Poverty caused by illness is one of the main reasons why rural residents in China fall into poverty. This is mainly because family members suffer from serious or chronic diseases, which leads to a substantial increase in family medical expenses, a decrease in family labor force, a decline in income level and a great increase in the probability of falling into poverty. According to the database data of “Construction of Social Policy Support System for Urban and Rural Difficult Families in China”, in 2015, the proportion of poor households who suffered from poverty or returned to poverty due to family diseases was about 42%, and by 2017, the proportion of poor people who suffered from poverty and returned to poverty due to illness increased to 44% [6]. The population returning to poverty mainly comes from rural areas in underdeveloped areas. It can be said that the rate of returning to poverty in rural areas in underdeveloped areas is still relatively high, and it is prone to occur. Poverty and disease are closely linked, and getting rid of disease does not mean getting rid of poverty. In the future, poverty due to illness will not only have a high proportion, but also become more difficult to get rid of poverty, and the cycle of getting rid of poverty is long and easy to repeat. Moreover, all the diseases of families returning to poverty due to illness are serious diseases, serious diseases and chronic diseases, and even if they are cured, it is difficult to restore their ability to work.

3.2 There Are Shortcomings in Precision Assistance

In the process of poverty alleviation, there are some problems, such as “pursuing political achievements”, “selfish departmentalism”, “emphasizing material poverty alleviation, ignoring spiritual poverty alleviation”, “short-sighted assistance measures”, “ignoring extremely poor groups” and “unbalanced structure of poverty alleviation resources input” [7]. Low-level education leads to the low quality of human resources, and it is difficult to get rid of poverty only by one's own efforts. The lack of material restricts the improvement of people's lifestyle and mental outlook. The governance of deep poverty is becoming more and more difficult and the situation is becoming more and more complicated. Therefore, it is even more necessary to have a precise targeting mechanism, and more subjects and forces at different levels will participate in precise poverty alleviation. Because the development-oriented poverty alleviation strategy is a regional growth-driven strategy, the poverty alleviation mode of the regional growth-driven strategy tends to aim at the simple growth of economic aggregate, speed and per capita GDP, and replace the solution of poverty problem with the growth of economic aggregate, thus neglecting the attention to individual and local poverty. Some poverty alleviation targets have formed a serious dependence on the government and other external assistance forces, and have lost the initiative of relying on their own efforts to achieve development and prosperity. Even if poverty is lifted with the help of the outside, it is easy to return to poverty once the help measures are weakened or stopped.

3.3 Poor Households Have Insufficient Ability to Defend Themselves Against Risks

At present, rural poor families are mostly old, weak, sick and disabled, and their self-development ability is insufficient. It is very difficult to guide them to develop characteristic industries. Due to the high gold content and benefits of poverty alleviation policies, some poor households are more dependent and unwilling to get rid of poverty. Some of these people are lazy, unwilling to farm or go out to work; Some people think that as poor households, they can get help and support from national policies free of charge, and they lack the motivation to get rid of poverty, and even indulge in poverty. At the same time, the tenure system of administrative cadres is implemented in our country, and cadres at all levels will subjectively conceal their intentions for political achievements, thus further weakening the effectiveness of relief. The education level and overall quality of the poor labor force are generally low, the labor burden coefficient is large, the labor employment is insufficient, the labor production efficiency is low, and the labor transfer and employment are difficult. Due to the inability to establish a long-term mechanism for poverty alleviation, the poverty-stricken population is poor in poverty alleviation quality and poor in stability. After encountering a certain external blow or the withdrawal of external assistance forces, the poverty-stricken population is likely to fall into

poverty again.

4. The Main Measures of Returning to Poverty

The governance of returning to poverty includes two parts: prevention of returning to poverty and poverty alleviation after returning to poverty. In today's practice of getting rid of poverty and preventing returning to poverty in rural areas, especially in underdeveloped areas, relief is an indispensable part. To do a good job in the top-level design, we should not only identify the real poor people, but also bring the people on the edge of the poverty line into the identification category, and start the re-identification mechanism of the poor people regularly to ensure dynamic identification [8]. Implement the scientific development concept and promote the harmonious development of society; Strengthening humanistic care and helping poor farmers in underdeveloped areas to effectively integrate into society are essential basic aspects.

4.1 Renew the Concept of Poverty Alleviation

Only by defining the goal can we determine which way to choose and what work to carry out. Comprehensive poverty alleviation should at least include economic poverty alleviation, scientific and technological poverty alleviation, cultural and educational poverty alleviation and medical poverty alleviation. Economic poverty alleviation has always been the main line of poverty alleviation work and the foundation of other poverty alleviation work. The poverty-stricken people's desire, wisdom and skills for getting rid of poverty are the endogenous driving forces for getting rid of poverty and getting rid of the real poverty. Only the poverty-stricken people have the enthusiasm and initiative to get rid of poverty and become rich is the fundamental to prevent the "rebound" of getting rid of poverty. Therefore, when we prevent the phenomenon of returning to poverty, we must consider the overall situation, comprehensive analysis, scientific planning and establish a long-term mechanism for sustainable development. At the same time, through government input and publicity, improve the overall health environment in rural areas. On the other hand, we should optimize the relief system for poor households. Careful analysis of the reasons for returning to poverty and identification of the development needs of the returning population are the basis and prerequisite for accurate governance of returning to poverty. To strengthen the sharing of information resources of the returning poor population, and to integrate helping forces and resources. According to the requirements of industrial prosperity, we can create a new pattern of development of one village, one product, one county and one industry, reasonably determine the direction, focus and scale of industrial development according to local conditions, and give full play to the resource advantages, radiation and leading role of leading enterprises. At the same time, we should strengthen management and resolutely put an end to the phenomenon of excluding the rural poor who really need relief from the relief subjects, so as to reduce the incidence of returning to poverty.

4.2 Establish a Long-Term Mechanism for Industrial Development

The core and purpose of industrial poverty alleviation is always how to increase the income of poor people. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the participation of poor people, highlight the sustainability of the effect of bringing poverty, and find out the foundation of poor households that have not achieved industrial coverage. It is an important factor to consolidate accurate poverty alleviation achievements and prevent the rebound of poverty alleviation in national poverty-stricken counties by providing skills training for the poor in poverty-stricken areas, so that the poor can acquire skills and increase their ability to get rid of poverty and become rich. Avoid the phenomena and behaviors that destroy the ecological environment, such as deforestation and water pollution, caused by the backward consciousness of "relying on mountains to eat, relying on water to eat". We should change the poverty alleviation practice of simply giving money and goods, intensify the implementation of work for relief, mobilize farmers returning to poverty to participate in labor investment, innovate and implement the mechanism of awarding instead of making up, and implement the principle of "doing more and making up more, not doing more and not making up" to stimulate the endogenous motivation of the returning poor. Grasp the establishment, operation and development of agricultural and sideline products processing enterprises through economic, legal and necessary administrative means. Make enterprises and farmers form a benefit sharing mechanism, give farmers the task of raw material production, and give enterprises the tasks of processing technology requirements, market information and sales. In addition, we should increase the role of leading by demonstration, such as rural sages and self-reliant people out of poverty, to stimulate their fighting spirit and enhance the endogenous ability of the poor.

4.3 Build a Foundation for Poverty Alleviation in Improving People's Livelihood

To protect and improve people's livelihood is not only the fundamental purpose of development, but also an

effective way of development. The way to govern the country lies in the security of the people, and the key to the security of the people lies in providing basic public services to meet the people's basic material and cultural needs. Our country has a vast land and a large population, and the special social and historical development leads to unbalanced development, and the gap between regions is obvious. The rural features in underdeveloped areas have not changed much for a long time, but developed slowly, and the traditional backward mode of production is still continuing. In the practical work of poverty alleviation, there will be many unexpected problems and obstacles, which require each department to actively cooperate with other departments to solve work problems when performing its own work. Based on the long-term consideration, according to the resource endowments of different regions and their own advantages, we should develop characteristic industries according to local conditions, gain industrial support, stimulate farmers' endogenous motivation to get rich, and realize poverty alleviation in national poverty-stricken counties without rebounding. Adjust the direction of support in time and revise the agreement; For poor households with high enthusiasm for participation, one-on-one industrial assistance policies are formulated to encourage them to study, produce and work; For example, we should increase investment in ecological environment management and improve relevant laws and regulations on ecological environment protection in poverty-stricken areas. We will strengthen all-round support for poverty alleviation, bring all eligible returning poor people into the scope of rural subsistence allowances, and implement all-round policy support for returning poor families who are unable to pass industrial assistance and employment support due to disability.

4.4 Eliminate Spiritual Poverty

From a material point of view, helping the rural poor in underdeveloped areas get rid of poverty and become rich can achieve great results in the short term, but it is impossible to put an end to the phenomenon of returning to poverty. To solve the problem of rural poverty and returning to poverty in underdeveloped areas, it is necessary to realize the change of people's ideas and eliminate spiritual poverty. First, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of the civil affairs department, accurately determine the target of subsistence allowances, and issue a fixed amount of subsistence allowances every month to ensure that they can live; The second is to strengthen education support, and implement classified funding for poor households with established cards according to universities, middle schools and primary schools, and gradually realize the equalization of education; Therefore, it is necessary to increase the investment of funds and the inclination of policies, and to increase the support for underdeveloped areas. When preventing poverty, we should pay attention to psychological treatment for these people. Mental poverty is sometimes more terrible than material poverty. In the face of unfavorable conditions, rural residents in underdeveloped areas should help them establish an optimistic spirit and a positive attitude towards life. The interest needs, development wishes and economic benefits of the poor are organically linked with poverty alleviation resources, poverty alleviation projects and their operational mechanisms, and a sustainable interest community is established. We should link the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and measures with the participation of poor people and enhance their initiative in development.

5. Conclusion

Poverty alleviation is still the top priority of national work, a major event related to the national economy and people's livelihood, and a solid foundation for building a well-off society in an all-round way. It will be a long-term phenomenon for underdeveloped areas in China to return to poverty. We should pay attention to long-term development, keep pace with the times and innovate under the background of continuous economic development and social progress. On this basis, we should give full play to the strength and advantages of the government and pluralistic social organizations, and establish a new type of partnership with them to create a good environment for the poor to get rid of poverty. Poverty cannot be eliminated fundamentally. The key is to stimulate endogenous motivation, and at the same time, establish a mechanism of self-poverty alleviation. Only with the joint efforts of the government and all sectors of society, combining macro and micro, matching policies and measures, and doing all the work in a down-to-earth and meticulous manner can we eliminate poverty and prevent the phenomenon of returning to poverty.

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