Research Status and Research Ideas of "Two No Worries and Three Guarantees"

Cai-Xia LIAO, Jun LIU and Lu-Sha ZHANG
Chongqing Business Vocational College, Chongqing, China

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Abstract. Based on the study literature of “Two no Worries, Three Guarantees”, the development of the anti-poverty project in Chongqing and the actual situation of the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization, this paper analyzes the real problems existing in the precise poverty alleviation in the poor mountainous areas, and puts forward the corresponding countermeasures and theoretical structure.

"Two no worries, three guarantees", that is, in accordance with the spirit of the central government's poverty alleviation work. The rural poor will have no worries about food and clothing, and will have compulsory education, basic medical care and housing safety guaranteed by 2020. In accordance with the goals and requirements of the Guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Winning the Three Years of Fight against Poverty, we will do a good job in industrial poverty reduction, education, poverty alleviation, drinking water safety, housing safety, etc. The precise fight against poverty has a strong purpose and practical significance.

1. The Current Situation and Review of Relevant Research in China

So far, many research results have been achieved on poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation in China, which effectively provide theoretical support for government decision-making. However, through literature review, it is found that there are still few literature achievements to study "two no worries and Three Guarantees" as a whole. The main research results reflected in the industry poverty alleviation, education out of poverty, health poverty alleviation, prevention of poverty and other aspects of the single research content, and the monograph is published less. These research contents are of great significance to our overall research "two no worries and Three Guarantees". It is proposed that policy consultation has very strong reference. The following is a summary of the relevant research results of the academic circles in China:

(1) In terms of policy formulation and mechanism design for targeted poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation and prevention, Big Data Driven Education Targeted Poverty Alleviation which is written by Xie Zhiju and Application of Big Data Technology in the Field of Poverty Alleviation which is written by Wang Xingdong pointed out the role of big data technology in helping to locate the target of poverty alleviation and policy-making of targeted poverty alleviation; Problems and Countermeasures Existing in the Development of Poverty Alleviation Industry at Present, written by Xie Mingqiang pointed out that there are eight types of problems in the current development of the poverty alleviation industry, such as heavy planting of light pipes, lack of marketing ideas ,and short industrial development chains.” Analysis of Objective Difficulties and Institutional Defects in the Current Poverty Alleviation, written by Xu Antuo, Yao Jinghua and Ding Chongtai, analyzed the objective dilemmas and institutional deficiencies of the poverty alleviation. Research on the Cause and Countermeasures of Back of Poverty in Ethnic Areas from the Perspective of Multidimensional Poverty, which is written by Ma Shaodong and Wan Renze, using the multidimensional poverty analysis method “A-F (Double Threshold Value Method)” to analyze that ethnic minority residents are more vulnerable to “back to
poverty”. At the same time, it points out that health factors, labor force factors and dilapidated houses are the important causes of returning to poverty. *Expiration on the Construction of Early Warning Mechanism for Returning to Poverty*, [1] written by Fan Hesheng, analyzes the reasons for returning to poverty, and constructs an early warning mechanism for returning to poverty, which is composed of early warning information mechanism, organizational early warning mechanism, long-term linkage mechanism, interest linkage mechanism and assessment and supervision mechanism, so as to strictly prevent the returning of the poverty-stricken population; 

*Problems and Optimization of China’s Rural Tourism Industry Chain in the Context of Poverty Alleviation*[2], written by Liu Juanjuan, taking the whole industry chain model as the starting point, points out the main problems existing in the rural tourism chain in China, and puts forward optimization countermeasures. *Study on Targeted Poverty Alleviation Policies and Innovation Optimization*, written by Chen Fan, analyzes the key points of targeted Poverty Alleviation Policies from four aspects of poverty alleviation subject, poverty alleviation resources, poverty alleviation process and poverty alleviation effect on this basis, It puts forward the optimization and innovation strategy of targeted poverty alleviation policy. 

*Outstanding Problems and Countermeasures of Village Level Poverty Alleviation*, written by Li Jie and Ge Changxian, put forward five countermeasures and suggestions on solving the outstanding problems of village level poverty alleviation; 

*Precise Poverty Alleviation Planning Mechanism and Guidance Model for Villagers' Autonomy*[3], written by Dong Wei, Chen Ying, Dong Yu, theoretically discuss the precise poverty alleviation planning mechanism and guide model for Villagers' autonomy, and summarized the "inspire" and "synchronization" for Villager Autonomy "The three stages of" autonomy "for poverty alleviation have established corresponding mechanisms; 

*The Challenges and Countermeasures Faced by Sichuan’s Poverty Alleviation* [4] written by Guo Xiaoming pointed out that there are five kinds of problems in the work of poverty alleviation, such as the formalization of assessment and acceptance work, and the short-term phenomenon of exit measures, and further optimized the five countermeasures for the work of poverty alleviation. *A study on the Problem of Returning to Poverty and Its Early Warning Mechanism in China*, which is written by Bao Guoxian and Yang Hu, constructed the early warning model of returning to poverty in China based on the analysis of the causes of the phenomenon of returning to poverty, and elaborated it from the main body composition, early warning procedures, supporting conditions and other aspects, so as to provide theoretical support and reference for the new stage of "poverty alleviation and control returning to poverty" in the 13th Five Year Plan period.

(2) Research on poverty alleviation through compulsory education. *Analysis on the Current Situation and Problems of Rural Compulsory Education Infrastructure Construction*, which is written by Zhao Zeyu, comprehensively analyzes the current situation of primary school compulsory education infrastructure construction in a western province from the aspects of hardware conditions, software resources, teacher allocation, school distribution, system construction, etc.; 

*Analysis on the Problems and Countermeasures of Urban and Rural Compulsory Education Teacher Allocation*, written by Hu Rongbao, puts forward the establishment and improvement of rural compulsory education teacher supplement. We should reform the supply of rural teachers, train rural teachers in a targeted way, strengthen the training of teachers, and improve the professional level of rural teachers. 

*The Dilemma of the Development of Small-Scale Schools in Rural Areas and its Solution*, written by Li Teng, analyzes the difficulties in the development of small-scale schools in rural areas accurately, and puts forward the path to solve the difficulties in the development of small-scale schools in rural areas, constructs the thrust system of the central school and the pull system of small-scale schools in rural areas; 

*Experience and Experience of the Equalization of Rural Compulsory Education Services in South Korea Enlightenment*, which is written by Jia Dandan and Wen Jing, this paper introduces the experience of the equalization of rural compulsory education services in South Korea, points out that the enlightenment for the development of rural compulsory education in China lies in the establishment of an effective rural compulsory education security system and the reform of rural compulsory
education funding security mechanism, etc.; How to Achieve Fair and Quality Rural Education, written by Zheng Fei, analyzes the connotation of fair and quality education, and puts forward the reality the "bundling" development of urban and rural schools makes full use of the viewpoint of famous brand effect; Policy Comparison and Reference of Education Targeted Poverty Alleviation in Developed Countries [5], written by Chen Qun, through combing and comparative analysis of education targeted poverty alleviation policies in the United States, Britain, France, Japan and other developed countries, summarizes their ideas and priorities in education targeted poverty alleviation, such as the implementation of differentiated distribution of education funds, establishment of a targeted poverty alleviation system for education at all levels, strengthening the construction of teachers in poor areas, and encouraging multiple subjects to participate in targeted poverty alleviation.

(3) Research on health poverty alleviation. On the Improvement of Rural Medical and Health Service System in China, written by Lin Dewei and Quan Yongbo, analyzes the problems in the construction of rural medical and health service system, and puts forward corresponding measures to solve them; Improving the New Rural Cooperative Medical System and Improving the Level of Rural Medical Security, which is written by Wei Shouwu, puts forward to establish a scientific and reasonable financing mechanism for the problems in the implementation of the new rural cooperative medical system; Wang Deqi's Exploration on the Current Situation and Countermeasures of Medical Talents in Rural Areas analyzes the current situation of medical talents in rural areas, and discusses the specific measures to attract, retain and improve the technical level of medical talents in rural areas; Fan Hongzhen's research on The Compensation Mechanism of New Rural Cooperative Medical Care, analyzes the problems and phenomena in the optimization of the medical compensation mechanism of the rural cooperative medical management and control units, and explores the means and measures to improve the management of rural cooperative medical; Research on the New Rural Cooperative Medical System under the Strategy of "healthy China" [6], written by Zhang Ruiyao, puts forward corresponding development suggestions, such as accelerating the integration reform of new rural cooperative medical system and urban residents' medical insurance, establishing diversified and stable financing mechanism, and innovating fund management mode based on the background of the construction of "healthy China".

(4) The discussion of rural housing security. There are few articles in this field, but some scholars` literature is of typical significance. Ning Aifeng, Reconstruction of Rural Housing Security System from the Perspective of "Space justice", analyzes the practice of rural housing security with the theory of social security and fairness and justice, and believes that the lack of housing security system in rural areas, the existing test points of housing security, rural reconstruction of dilapidated houses, is only a low-level and indirect means for housing security. And based on the value orientation of "Space justice", reconstruct the rural housing security system, such as establishing the rural low interest and interest free loan system, practicing the leading function of government social security, promoting the development of housing institutions, and realizing the diversified rural housing security. Sun Zhebin, Analysis of Rural Housing Insurance System from the Perspective of Targeted Poverty Alleviation[7], taking Fujian rural housing insurance practice as an example, to analyze the targeted poverty alleviation mode and targeted poverty alleviation function of rural housing insurance system.

2. Chongqing Municipal Government's Policy Making on Poverty Alleviation

Chongqing Municipal People's government has also issued many implementation documents to solve the problem of "two no worries and three guarantees". In November 2016, the Chongqing Municipal Office issued the Implementation Opinions on Health and Poverty Reduction Projects which clearly stipulates that the main indicators of health resources, residents' health, public health, disease prevention and control of the poor counties (autonomous counties) will reach the level of the whole city’s average level by 2020. It can solve the problem of poor people living in rural areas of our city.
effectively, who are poor because of illness or returning to poverty because of illness. We will have full coverage of public medical institutions of grade II and grade A, primary medical institutions and village clinics, with 90% of the rural poor in districts and counties; the medical security capacity is significantly improved, and the problem of poverty caused by illness and returning to poverty due to illness is effectively controlled. In July 2017, the Notice of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government on the Issue of the Plan for Deepening the Reform of the Medical and Health System in the 13th Five-Year Plan of Chongqing Municipal government states that a relatively complete public health service system and medical service system, a relatively sound medical security system, a relatively standardized drug-supply security system and a comprehensive regulatory system, a relatively scientific medical and health machine will be generally established by 2020. Its key tasks are to improve the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system, establish a modern hospital management system, improve the national medical security system, establish and improve the drug-supply security system, improve the comprehensive supervision mechanism, and comprehensively promote the reform in related fields. In November 2017, Chongqing Municipal People's government issued the Implementation Opinions on Promoting the Integrated Reform and Development of Urban and Rural Compulsory Education in Districts and Counties, it stipulates that Chongqing will achieve the basic balance of the development of compulsory education in the district and county areas by 2020, striving for some qualified districts and counties to reach the high-quality and balanced development standard of compulsory education, improving the equalization level of urban and rural basic public education services.

3. Research Ideas and Suggestions to Solve the Problem of "Two No Worries and Three Guarantees"

In order to provide support for effectively cracking the bottleneck of precision poverty alleviation, the following research ideas are put forward by after in-depth combing of the problems and short boards faced by the "two worries and three guarantees" in the new situation.

Firstly, in view of the "two don't worry" problem, the key is to let farmers increase income, increase industrial poverty alleviation, and realize the transformation from blood transfusion to hematopoiesis. However, how to guide social enterprises to enter the countryside for industrial investment needs to establish a standardized incentive mechanism. At the same time, we should strengthen the construction of government's industrial and agricultural service mechanism, the construction of science and technology service mechanism and the construction of professional farmers' Entrepreneurship service mechanism. Accelerate the development according to local conditions to increase the income of the poor households, cultivate and promote the market, brand and effective characteristic products.

Secondly, we should strive to solve the problem of poverty alleviation and ensure compulsory education. In order to prevent the phenomenon of being poor due to school and being out of school due to poverty, At the same time, to strengthen the talent construction of county-level hospitals and township hospitals, and to build a rural medical talent incentive system. At the same time, we will build a mechanism for the coexistence of teachers' poverty alleviation and student poverty alleviation, and improve the rural teachers' ranks by vigorously promoting the rural teacher support scheme, the rural teachers' free orientation training plan, and the excellent teacher’s training program. Break the traditional funding model, develop the diversity of student education to help the poor, and build a professional and skills training program for poor students according to the actual needs of local industry development.

Thirdly, we should focus on the implementation of health poverty alleviation projects, realize the basic medical needs of the poor, and ensure that serious and chronic diseases are effectively treated and guaranteed. We will deepen the construction of a medical security system, prevent poverty alleviation and return to poverty due to illness, strengthen the construction of three-level hospitals and
county-level hospitals in poor counties, and supplement medical resources. At the same time, to strengthen the talent construction of county-level hospitals and township hospitals, and to build a rural medical talent incentive system.

Finally, with the gradual penetration of "Internet +", big data and other technologies into the economic and social fields, the new technology paradigm has changed from supporting tools to an important driving force for industry change. The field of poverty alleviation is no exception, to build a "quality" of big data-driven precision poverty alleviation model, the establishment of big data-driven precision poverty alleviation sustainable development mechanism.

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