Exploration on Constructing Long-term Mechanism of Precision Poverty Alleviation in Xi'an Rural Areas

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Abstract. With the formal proposal of the "Precise Poverty Alleviation" strategy and the implementation of the document establishment card work, the orientation and development mode of poverty alleviation projects will also have new changes, and the original evaluation ideas of poverty alleviation projects are no longer suitable. It must be innovated and improved. Based on the analysis of the causes of poverty in rural poor areas of Xi'an, this paper grasps the law of improving the precise effect of poverty alleviation, summarizes the long-term mechanism of poverty alleviation, and provides decision-making basis for government departments to carry out the management and effect evaluation of precise poverty alleviation. On this basis, it puts forward corresponding suggestions for the reform of long-term mechanism of poverty alleviation, which is of great significance to the practice of poverty alleviation in poor areas of Xi'an.

Introduction

In his report to the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, general secretary Jin-ping Xi deployed a plan to win the battle against poverty. He decided to fight against poverty and win the battle against poverty and a well-off society at the same time. He insisted on precise poverty alleviation and getting rid of poverty. He focused on tackling the task of poverty alleviation in deep poverty-stricken areas. He ensured that by 2020, the rural poor population would be lifted out of poverty, all the poor counties would take off their hats, solve the overall poverty in the region, and really shake off poverty. To win the battle of poverty alleviation, we should recognize deep poverty in the overall pattern of poverty alleviation, find out the focus and mobilize all forces to work together to tackle it. Precise poverty alleviation requires not only precise measures, but also accurate household access. The goal of precise poverty alleviation should be gradually shifted from face to face to the point of poor households, aiming at the poorest part of the population and their most difficult aspects, helping them move towards a well-off society and enabling the poor and poor areas to enter a well-off society in an all-round way with the whole country, which is the solemn commitment made by the Party to the people of the whole country. Therefore, precise poverty alleviation has become an important part of poverty alleviation and rural work in China.

"The Implementation Plan and Policy Interpretation of Accurate Poverty Alleviation of Xi'an in 2018" points out that precise poverty alleviation is different from extensive poverty alleviation. It refers to the way of accurately identifying, accurately assisting and accurately managing poverty alleviation targets by using scientific and effective procedures in accordance with different poverty-stricken regional environments and different conditions of poor peasant households. We should carry out precise poverty alleviation from the aspects of government guarantee, industrial poverty alleviation and migration. Aiming at the real poor families and population, we can eliminate all kinds of factors and obstacles leading to poverty fundamentally. Ultimately, the goal of sustainable poverty eradication will be achieved.

The Main Poverty Causes of Rural Farmers in Xi'an

Through in-depth investigation, we find that rural households around Xi'an are mainly divided into the following six types of poverty. Most of them are due to lack of labor force, long-term illness or
major disease patients, poor natural conditions, lack of resources, poor cultural quality or natural disasters and other factors that lead to poverty or return to poverty.

**Lack of Labor Force Leads to Poverty**

Poverty-stricken people lacking labor force are the difficulties in poverty alleviation. At present, the social security mechanism in rural areas is not perfect, and there is no form of medical and social insurance. For farmers, if there are disabled, infirm or elderly disabled members in the family, they will not only contribute to the family's income, but also increase expenditure, which will lead to the family falling into poverty for a long time, and it is difficult to get rid of poverty. Among the existing poor households, the proportion of the disabled population is 34%. It is very difficult for such poor households to extricate themselves from poverty through their own efforts, that is, to extricate themselves from poverty is also easy to return to poverty, and they need the assistance of the government and society.

**Poverty Due to Illness**

If poor households have long-term illness or major illness patients, not only can not get income through labor, but also medical costs remain high, and some even debt-ridden. For poor peasant households, after illness, they often suffer from minor illnesses and major illnesses. For those who can no longer carry or delay illnesses, the cost of treatment becomes a heavy burden for these peasant households. Because of the long-term accumulation of medical costs and long-term illness, these poor households are unable to breathe and have no energy and confidence to get rid of poverty.

**Lack of Resources Leads to Poverty**

Some poor people live in mountainous or cheap areas around Xi’an. Farmers live scattered and far away from towns and towns. The inconvenience of transportation restricts the economic development of poor households to a certain extent. Conventional poverty alleviation measures for poor households living in poor natural environment are often ineffective because they can not fundamentally change the natural environment.

**Poverty Due to Lack of Funds**

The economic situation of poor peasant households lacking funds and projects is generally on the critical line of poverty alleviation. Aiming at these poor households, it is easy to achieve results by taking assistance measures. Aiming at these poor households, we should help them in providing income-increasing projects, funds and information so as to get rid of poverty as soon as possible.

**Poor Cultural Quality**

For various reasons, many poor people are out of school because of poverty, and become a new generation of poor people because of lack of school. The low cultural quality of labor force is the result of poverty as well as the cause of poverty. The survey results show that the poor peasant households' labor and cultural quality is poor. Due to the low cultural quality of the labor force, the lack of planning for the development of family economy, lack of technology and management ability, the income of migrant workers is far from that of non-poor households, and lack of confidence and determination to get rid of poverty and become rich.

**Poverty Caused by Natural Disasters**

Some peasant households are in poor economic conditions and are not far beyond the poverty line. If natural and man-made disasters occur, such as crop production reduction, income reduction, pestilence in aquaculture, or sudden disability, death or other natural disasters of family members, poverty or poverty may be caused.
Main Problems of Poverty Alleviation in Xi’an Rural Areas

It is very Difficult for the Poor to Get Rid of Poverty

Firstly, the poverty-stricken peasant households in Xi’an, who are unable to get rid of poverty through poverty alleviation measures, are mainly the impoverished people who lack labor force, such as the disabled, sick and the five-insurance households, and their proportion is quite large, exceeding 50%. Secondly, the poor people living in remote mountainous areas with inconvenient transportation, poor information, lack of natural resources and poor living conditions want to get rid of poverty because of the restriction of natural conditions.

Lack of Financial Resources and Large Gap of Poverty Alleviation Funds

At present, the total amount of financial investment in poverty alleviation in Xi’an is very large and shows an upward trend year by year, but it cannot meet the development needs of poor rural areas and poor people, and there is a certain gap with the actual demand for poverty alleviation. Finance at county and township levels is relatively difficult. Most of the towns are poor finance. Due to lack of financial resources, little or no investment has been made in poverty alleviation funds, which makes it more difficult for the poor to get rid of poverty.

Poverty-stricken Households have Poor Subjective Awareness of Poverty Alleviation and No Sense of Crisis

Many of the poor people in Xi’an have low cultural quality, passive and conservative ideas, and their ideas are still in the period of self-sufficient natural economy. They have no motive force for development and are content with the status quo. Party and government cadres are eager to donate money to poor households. Some poor households are heavily dependent on the idea. Even a few people think that it is proper for government cadres to donate money to poor households. Anyway, they can't finish eating and can't use it.

The Poverty Alleviation Plan is Time-intensive and Task-intensive

Poverty, as a social and economic phenomenon, exists in any country with social system. The old poor households have been eliminated and the new poor households will come into being. It is a dynamic reflection of social and economic phenomena. Therefore, helping the poor out of poverty is one of the basic long-term tasks of governments at all levels. Poverty alleviation is also a social system project with long-term and arduous nature. Poverty alleviation cannot be eliminated in two or three years. We must be prepared to fight a protracted war. In the survey, the villages and towns generally reflect the poverty alleviation task completed within two years in the county. The time is tight and the task is arduous. Most of the poor households have suddenly lifted themselves out of poverty. Because the anti-poverty mechanism has not been fully established, it is easy to return to poverty because of disasters and diseases.

Suggestions on Constructing Long-term Mechanism of Precision Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas of Xi’an

Establishing a Long-term Rural Social Security System

Firstly, we need to establish a minimum living security system for the rural poor. Quite a part of the absolute poor are the people who are unable to work. It is very difficult to get rid of poverty through poverty alleviation and development, and only to be included in the scope of social assistance. To achieve the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way, it is imperative to establish and improve the rural minimum living security system. Secondly, we should improve and expand the rural cooperative medical security system and coverage, increase rural public health expenditure, and establish a rural medical assistance system to prevent farmers from returning to poverty due to illness and losing medical treatment due to poverty. The rural five-insurance households, the extremely poor households and the disabled poor households will be included in the scope of rural medical assistance, and medical assistance will be given. Thirdly, we should establish a mechanism
to help poor students drop out of school in compulsory education, effectively solve the problem of dropping out of school for poor children of school age, guarantee the right of children of poor families to receive education, and put an end to the emergence of new illiteracy among young people. Fourthly, we should establish the old-age insurance system for peasants as soon as possible, so that peasants who go out to work can create wealth for the local and family at the same time, relieve their worries about the future, and to a certain extent, curb the increase of the poor population.

Reform Rural Credit System and Establish Poverty Alleviation Credit System
According to the current situation, the fund shortage of poor rural households is very serious. Farmers' loan difficulties coexist with credit cooperatives' loan difficulties. For poor households with labor shortage, it is just as easy for them to get a small amount of loans when they find the right projects, and they may get rid of poverty as soon as possible.

Establishment of Poverty Alleviation Policy Mechanisms and Solution of Special Funds for Poverty Alleviation
Firstly, it is suggested that when approving the financial allocation plan, the government should allocate an appropriate share of the total financial tray to the county-wide poverty alleviation fund and set up a special account of the poverty alleviation and development fund to help the key poverty-stricken people get rid of poverty. The second is to allocate a certain proportion of funds from extra-budgetary income each year and deposit them in the special account of the Poverty Alleviation and Development Fund for the use of poverty alleviation funds. Thirdly, the non-agricultural economy should be used to feed back the agricultural economy. A certain proportion of funds can be drawn from the business income of Non-agricultural enterprises as special funds for poverty alleviation.

Develop Poverty Alleviation by Science and Technology to Improve the Quality of the Poor
The government should increase investment in agricultural science and technology training and develop rural practical technology training so that most poor people can master one or two practical technologies and operational skills, such as high-quality, low-consumption and high-efficiency agricultural new technologies and the promotion of new varieties. Establish training bases for poverty alleviation, pay close attention to labor export training, increase the intensity of intellectual poverty alleviation, create conditions for poor peasants to go out to work and seek employment, and continuously recommend them to enterprises at home and abroad through training bases to increase the income of poor peasants. Through vigorous efforts to alleviate poverty through technology and labor services, the quality of the poor people has been generally improved, their management ability has been generally strengthened, and their economic benefits have been generally increased, so as to further cultivate the "hematopoietic" function of the poor people.

Promoting Poverty Alleviation in Project Industries and Broadening Channels for Farmers to Increase their Income
To develop agricultural industrialization as the main way, market-oriented, science and technology as the support, agricultural products as raw materials, processing or marketing enterprises as the leading pillar industries with local characteristics, through the first products to drive the construction of bases, through the construction of bases to contact millions of households. According to the local characteristics and advantages, we should develop special agriculture with seed, culture, forestry and fruit as the main factors. Through the form of company + peasant household, company + base, professional association + base, relying on science and technology to develop high-quality, high-yield and high-efficiency agriculture. In addition to carrying out the planned poverty alleviation projects, such as new villages, village roads, health centers reform and the "Five-Year Reform and Three-Construction", new projects should also be introduced to promote local economic development and build an economic platform for poor households to get rid of
poverty and become rich through attracting investment in accordance with the actual needs of rural areas in Xi'an.

**Strengthen Propaganda and Education for the Poor**

To give full play to the role of correct guidance of public opinion, we should publicize planting and aquaculture techniques in depth and in quality, publicize practical technology and economic information in urban and rural areas, publicize typical examples of ideals, ambition and endeavor to lift off poverty for economic development, and play an active role in demonstrating poverty alleviation. While strengthening vocational and technical skills training for the poor, the grass-roots governments of towns and villages should also strengthen the propaganda and education for the poor through training courses, publicize the laws and regulations of the state, publicize the policies and policies of the Party and the government in the countryside, help them analyze the causes of poverty, and guide them to firmly establish self-reliance, courage to overcome difficulties and hard work. Confidence in fighting poverty, getting rich through hard work and abiding by the law. We should seize the good opportunity for our country to vigorously develop agriculture and rural economy, and make use of the preferential policies to seek ways to develop family economy and escape poverty. We should strengthen legal and moral education to correct the poverty of the elderly caused by children's lack of support obligations, and not shift the responsibility to the government and society. Poverty alleviation should first help the poor, vigorously advocate the spirit that people are not short-minded and can only save themselves. They should not wait for poverty or rely on foreign aid. They should fully mobilize the subjective initiative of the poor and develop their internal motivation so that they can consciously devote themselves to poverty alleviation activities, actively cooperate with the local Party Committee and government to develop production and economy.

**Resolving Precision Poverty alleviation by Classification**

Current poverty alleviation targets can be divided into three types according to their economic development status: development type, maintenance type and atrophy type. Focus on supporting the development type, actively supporting the maintenance type, and rescuing the atrophic type. The development-oriented poor households have basic economic development conditions, and only a little incentive or external factors. They have great prospects for development, and their income can catch up with the local average level. Maintaining poverty-stricken households have many internal and external constraints on economic development. By improving basic conditions, the economy can basically start and the economic income can basically reach or close to the local average level. The shrinking poverty-stricken households are generally old and weak (terminal illness), disabled, crazy, silly and so on. They are old and weak, and have lost their labor force. They are congenitally deficient in economic development and cannot be remedied the day after tomorrow. It is suggested that they should be stripped of the poverty alleviation scope and included in the social subsistence allowance system to help them survive and carry out natural elimination through social relief.

**Summary**

In the precise poverty alleviation work, we should make it clear that their main responsibilities are to help poor households come up with ideas, find ways, provide information, technology, coordinate various relationships, and provide appropriate financial and material support when conditions permit. We can't establish a legal relationship of supply and contract to the end. Internal causes play a decisive role in lifting poor households out of poverty. It is important to achieve this goal through subjective efforts and external forces.

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