

Big Data Technology Boosts the Research on "Targeted Poverty Alleviation"

Ruifeng Zhang

Shandong Binzhou Audit Bureau Internal Audit Guidance Center, Binzhou 256602, China

bzssjj@126.com

Abstract

The "targeted poverty alleviation" thought of General Secretary Xi Jinping is the guiding thought of the Chinese government on poverty control at present and for a period to come. Poverty alleviation and eradication is the "last kilometer" of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. In combination with the ongoing audit of government-subsidized housing projects, the author takes the renovation of dilapidated rural houses and government-subsidized housing as examples, and analyzes the problems existing in the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation policies, so as to study how to use big data technology to boost "targeted poverty alleviation" in the next step.

Keywords

Big Data Technology; Targeted Poverty Alleviation; Informatization Audit.

1. Introduction

Preface: Poverty alleviation work is a long-term work at present and in the future. In recent years, the National Audit Office has always taken the indemnificatory housing project as the focus of its audit. In the face of the current situation of multiple aspects, how to manage the poverty alleviation target dynamically, and how to "guarantee all the benefits that should be guaranteed and return all the benefits that should be returned" has become a problem that must be studied and solved at present. Recently, the audit system has explored the use of big data technology and the mode of "centralized analysis of data and decentralized verification of suspicious points", and adopted the four-level linkage digital audit mode of "National Audit Office, province, city and county" to accurately determine the audit suspicious points. The problems existing in policy implementation have been found and good audit results have been achieved.

2. Several Problems in the Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Policies

At present due to poverty alleviation object to master basic information is not comprehensive, the housing conditions, economic conditions, such as comprehensive on the nature of work, family status, in order to reform and public rental housing policy lack of complete and reliable data to support, in the process of policy execution in identifying objects, choosing ways for poverty alleviation, and management of poverty alleviation funds and poverty alleviation object doesn't fit the actual life, there are even some of the poverty alleviation policy is implemented.

(1) Poverty standards are difficult to accurately define. According to the dangerous house rural transformation application conditions, apply for the dangerous house personnel must be scattered rural support and infirm, low-income residents and other poor, poor disabled family, "low" and "infirm" and "family" for the disabled has a certificate for evidence issued by the relevant departments, and other "poor" is not clearly defined standards, the construction department in difficult to grasp the standard of examination and approval, can only in

accordance with the "personal application", "collective appraisal", "township review" of the three stages of information to assess, for poverty alleviation object is really poor, how poor is unable to accurately and objectively increases the risk of audit, It is easy to cause the poverty alleviation objects with no urgent need for reform to be the first to receive subsidies, and even appear to fail to meet the poverty standard, resort to fraud, false report, fraudulently claim and fraudulently obtain subsidy funds and other illegal cases.

(2) "poverty caused by reform", "reform should not be able to reform" still exists. According to the survey, according to the current market price, to build a 60 m² bungalow market price is about 50000 yuan, according to the dangerous house "reconstruction" renovation subsidies 12000 standards, people still need to raise the cost of around 40000, such as "low", "infirm" difficult family burden, part of the needy is unable to raise enough money can only give up chance to reform, and there is rigid demand for housing the needy have to try their best to raise money, finally formed the new debt, housing conditions improved at the same time, the production and living standards were affected by the larger. It should be said that the level of subsidy standards and the poverty of the poverty alleviation target directly affect the development of poverty alleviation work.

(3) Lack of flexibility in the use of poverty alleviation funds. Poverty alleviation funds are special funds, which are allocated to financial departments according to the number of poverty alleviation targets specified in local annual plans. Because most objects have no fixed source of income for poverty alleviation, part of the preliminary report to the project, but later after the concrete implementation plan is issued for a variety of reasons to give up, cause money allocated with early plan on the personnel quantity and have bigger difference, make money can not be corresponding allocated according to the report plan to reform the household, stranded in the financial sector is not allocated funds, form the idle waste of money.

(4) There are some cases of illegal enjoyment of subsidy policies. According to the audit system is currently part of the unit information system of data information, to enjoy affordable housing personnel, information and finance, social security, land tax, such as industrial and commercial system for the associated query, the fiscal support staff enjoy affordable housing, affordable housing personnel such as vehicles, do a business personnel with affordable housing data analyses, formed the suspects. Examined to verify the real is not in conformity with the personnel with subsidy policy, the main reason is because more object itself for poverty alleviation management conditions improve, gradually increase income level, have been implemented poverty alleviation, and unable to update relevant information to the department of civil affairs, construction and other information in the system, caused by the audit also in enjoy subsidies policy.

3. Big Data Technology Escorts the "Targeted Poverty Alleviation"

It should be said that the lack of timely and comprehensive information sharing by the departments of finance, local taxation, industry and commerce is affecting the accuracy of the identification of poverty alleviation targets, the accuracy of the formulation of reasonable poverty alleviation policies, and the accuracy of the feedback of poverty alleviation effects. The emergence of big data technology provides conditions for "targeted poverty alleviation". Through continuous integration of the banking system, business system, social security system, traffic police system, property management system, the household registration management system, the marriage registration system "information island", such as data, improve the efficiency of data processing ability and, for the poverty alleviation work provides reliable, timely and comprehensive decision data, comprehensive identification and evaluation truly against poverty, improve the accuracy of the identification of poverty population in poverty, to

distinguish the "poverty" and "false poverty", to ensure that funds paid into real objects for poverty alleviation, help as the object of poverty alleviation of poverty.

(1) The use of big data technology is conducive to the accurate identification of poverty alleviation targets. Identifying poverty alleviation objects is the source of poverty alleviation work. Accurate determination of poverty alleviation objects is related to whether poverty alleviation funds can be effectively used. The current mode of "individual application, collective evaluation, township review, county approval and agreement signing" for the renovation of dilapidated buildings is difficult to reflect the priority of the poverty alleviation target's needs for funds and policies, and "real poverty" and "fake poverty" are mixed. Through continuous increasing data "aggregation", speed up the banking system, business system, the social security system, vehicle management system, property management system, the household registration management system, the marriage registration system such as integration, information sharing data, in-depth analysis of the data mining can be realized for staff housing situation, income and expenditure situation, family situation, etc information classify management, accurately identify the object for poverty alleviation, achieve the "true poverty alleviation, helped ZhenPin". Priority is determined according to the poverty level of the poverty alleviation objects and the demand for poverty alleviation funds and policies. With limited poverty alleviation funds, priority is given to the poor people most in need of assistance, so as to follow a orderly and targeted course.

(2) The use of big data technology is conducive to real-time monitoring and evaluation of the effect of poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation is not an end, but a goal. Whether the poverty alleviation fund can achieve the expected effect and whether the poverty alleviation policy is in line with the objective reality need to be repeatedly demonstrated through the effect feedback. Big data technology can be in the existing document tent card, such as project financing, visited the internal data, on the basis of fully integrated industry data, the network video data and Internet data, comprehensively and dynamically control the use of funds and poverty alleviation project progress, guarantee precision of poverty alleviation project, reasonable development, to ensure the safety of special financial funds, effective operation, maximizing the poverty alleviation fund effectiveness, to achieve the project schedule precision and funds use precision. Through big data analysis, real-time data monitoring is conducted on the income and living conditions of the poverty alleviation objects that have been helped, so as to understand the income fluctuation trend and analyze the path of poverty alleviation, so as to achieve accurate results of poverty alleviation. For the poor effect of poverty alleviation, we can further analyze the reasons and take measures to improve poverty alleviation standards or change poverty alleviation methods.

(3) The use of big data technology is conducive to the formulation of rational poverty alleviation policies. There are many factors that cause poverty, including labor shortage, production conditions, school attendance, disease and other objective factors. To help the poor people out of poverty, we need to "feel their pulse" and take practical measures to help solve the poverty problem. Using big data technology, to dig deeper into poverty data analysis, through the analysis of poverty causes (including due to illness, because of the residual, learned from, and as a result of lack of technology, the lack of labor, lack of funds, backward traffic conditions, development power shortage, etc.), the actual demand for poor people with skills, industry, medical treatment for poverty alleviation poverty alleviation, education, poverty alleviation and multimode multi-channel support, promote poverty alleviation policy measures put in place. The analysis results of the poverty degree of the poor population will be used to determine the amount of poverty alleviation funds and measures, and explore the establishment and continuous improvement of the poverty monitoring index system. Big data is used to collect internal and external data related to poor people and poverty alleviation projects, so as to truly, accurately, scientifically and reasonably assess the situation of poor

areas and poor population and the benefits of poverty alleviation projects, and to provide decision-making basis for the formulation of scientific and reasonable poverty alleviation policies.

(4) The use of big data technology is conducive to the timely detection and cracking down on all kinds of illegal use of subsidy funds. In traditional audit mode, unable to fully grasp the assets of the object for poverty alleviation, caused part does not comply with the staff enjoy the poverty alleviation policy subsidy policy, or early eligible for help but later because of the economic conditions of realization of poverty population has continued to enjoy a poverty alleviation policy, the situation if there is no big data technology cannot be found in a timely manner. The integrated electronic data of various industries can be used to dig deeply into the data, analyze the housing situation, income situation and expenditure situation of the poverty alleviation objects, and achieve dynamic management. Those who do not meet the policy requirements can be cleared out in time, so as to ensure that all the insurance should be guaranteed and all the insurance should be returned, and gradually form a perfect access and exit mechanism.

4. Several Urgent Problems to be Solved

(1) Basic personnel information needs to be continuously improved. At present, the personnel information collected in the system can not reflect the complete information of production and living conditions. It needs to be constantly enriched and improved, and timely collected and updated.

(2) data integration needs to go through a long-term and complex process. Different departments have different information systems, different data formats, different storage contents and different interfaces. It is a long-term and complex process to integrate and share all the data.

(3) Work habits need to change. The staff has developed the habit of reviewing paper data step by step, and it will be difficult for them to adapt to the invisible electronic data in a short time. The change in working habits also requires a long-term process of adaptation.

References

- [1] Xi Jinping's "Concept of Poverty Allowance" : "Real Poverty Allowance, Helping the Real Poor", People's Daily Online, October 17, 2014.
- [2] National Audit Office. Application of Information Technology in the Field of National Audit and Its Outlook [J]. Bulletin of Audit Research Institute.2012.
- [3] The State Council. Opinions of the State Council on Strengthening Audit (Guo Fa [2014] No.48).2014.