

Research on Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization in China from the Perspective of Development

Xuemei Tang^{1, a, *}, Junlei Jin^{2, b}, Kexin Wang^{1, c}, Le Tang^{3, d}, Peng Tang^{4, e}

¹School of Economics and Management, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

²School of Petroleum and Natural Gas Engineering, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China

³School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Chengdu Vocational University of Art, Meishan 611433, China

⁴Department of Architecture and Art, Sichuan Electronic and Mechanic Vocational College, Mianyang 621032, China

^{a, *}1315457483@qq.com, ^b2311583065@qq.com, ^c2454272328@qq.com,

^d3329846180@qq.com, ^e3392761558@qq.com

Abstract

China has always been a big agricultural country, and the development of rural areas is also the focus of the state. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China has advocated precise and comprehensive poverty alleviation to promote rural revitalization. In the 100 years since the founding of the Communist Party of China, China has achieved the goal of rural poverty counties, and the problem of rural poverty in China is standing in a new historical stage. Accurate rural poverty alleviation is only a stage of rural revitalization, Rural Revitalization can fundamentally solve the problem of rural poverty. This paper analyzes the achievements of China's rural poverty alleviation, the opportunities brought by rural revitalization, and finally analyzes the path of China's rural development in the future.

Keywords

Accurate Poverty Alleviation; Rural Revitalization; Development Economics.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Topic

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, China has made a major breakthrough in rural poverty alleviation, and on November 23, 2020, all 832 poverty-stricken counties in the country identified by the State Council Poverty Alleviation Office have been lifted out of poverty, and the national poverty alleviation target task has been completed. Poverty is a stubborn disease of human society, and anti-poverty is a major event in the governance of the country. Poverty eradication is a major practical and theoretical issue in the development of the world, an important period for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, and an important period for China's poverty alleviation. China's poverty alleviation practice is not only wonderful and vivid, but also has historical significance. It is a highlight of human society. You must know that poverty alleviation is not the end, but the starting point of a new life and a new struggle. Standing at the new historical starting point of the "Fourteenth" period, we must to review the great history of China's poverty alleviation practice, to summarize China's experience in

poverty alleviation, and to consolidate the great miracle, which not only has important enlightenment for poverty alleviation and prosperity, but also contributes China's story and wisdom, which is of great significance to promoting global poverty alleviation.

Rural revitalization in the report of the Nineteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China first proposed that the realization of rural revitalization is the requirement for realizing the people's needs for a better life. Rural poverty alleviation is the premise of rural revitalization, and the development of rural revitalization can make rural areas fundamentally get rid of poverty. Therefore, it is very necessary to explore the issue of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in China's rural areas.

1.2. The Purpose and Significance of the Study

China has basically achieved accurate poverty alleviation in rural areas, but it does not mean that China has achieved absolute victory on the road of rural poverty alleviation, and it will take a long time for China to achieve fundamental poverty alleviation, and the long-term goal of poverty alleviation is consistent with the goal of rural revitalization in China, and rural revitalization is the key to achieving long-term fundamental poverty alleviation. Therefore, this paper combines rural poverty alleviation with rural revitalization to find the path of Rural Development in China.

Through qualitative and documentary methods, this paper summarizes the current situation of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in China's rural areas, points out the important significance of rural revitalization and rural poverty alleviation at the critical moment of realizing the comprehensive construction of a well-off society, analyzes the opportunities brought by rural revitalization to rural sustained poverty alleviation and puts forward suggestions for China's rural revitalization.

2. The Current Situation of Rural Development in China

Although China has lifted all poor counties out of poverty, rural problems have been basically solved, and people's food, clothing, housing, and transportation have been basically solved, in fact, the development problems left over from the history of China's rural areas still exist and are prominent. Most of the rural economy is still dominated by traditional agriculture, and a small number of them have realized the modern mechanization and scale of agriculture, but they have not been popularized, resulting in the economic growth path in the countryside is still arduous. China's rural areas have achieved great results in precise poverty alleviation, but compared with cities and towns, rural areas are far behind cities and towns in education, medical care, and infrastructure. And rural revitalization want to achieve great results, it is necessary to achieve comprehensive rural development, promote rural areas to move closer to cities and towns in education, medical care, and infrastructure to fundamentally solve rural poverty and to achieve rural revitalization. At the same time, China's rural areas have also made remarkable achievements in the diversified development of industries in recent years, and it is necessary to continuously optimize the industrial structure of rural areas and promote the development of local economy, education, infrastructure, etc. The industrial development can drive rural areas to get rid of poverty and become rich.

2.1. The Education

The rural problem is a serious problem in the economic and social development of modern China, and the development of the rural problem determines the process of China's modernization development to a certain extent. China's education reform has focused on the countryside since ancient times. Entering a new period of socialist construction, the reform of the financial system has also been launched. With the changes in the rural economy, rural education is facing a severe situation and difficulties. The universalization of nine-year

compulsory education faces the problem of insufficient funding, and it is more difficult to continue to increase the number of education. The gap between urban and rural education and knowledge has widened significantly. If this situation is not changed in a timely manner, it will not only affect the popularization and improvement of education and the fairness and stability of society, but also affect the healthy development of modernization.

Rural education resources are scarce, for example the rural infrastructure is not perfect, Internet equipment is not complete, it is difficult to receive online education resources. The investment in rural education is limited, how to make the capital investment produce the greatest economic benefits, and to achieve the pareto optimization of education. From the perspective of long-term sharing of urban and rural education resources, resource carriers mainly include education funds, teacher resources, and teaching resources, which are the key to the development of rural education. Therefore, this paper focuses on these three major educational resources to analyze the current situation of resource allocation and existing problems in rural education, and to give substantive strategic suggestions.

In recent years, in the actual process of urban and rural education resource allocation, the trend of educational resources flowing from cities to villages is more obvious. Taking the education funding during the "13th Five-Year Plan" period as an example, the central government has arranged subsidies of 749.5 billion yuan, an average annual increase of 5.97%, of which the proportion of funds for rural areas has remained at about 90%. The gap between urban and rural education subsidies is so large, which shows the strong support of the state for the development of rural education. Therefore, the focus of rural education at present is to improve the efficiency of the use of funds, so that the use of education funds falls on the ground and moves closer to the efficiency of urban education.

2.2. The Healthcare

Rural medical services are the sum of the policies formulated by the state and society in the light of the actual conditions in rural areas to prevent and control diseases and protect the lives and rights of peasants. This involves medical facilities, medical personnel, medical insurance, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, maternal and child health care, health education, health supervision and other fields. At present, there are great problems in the development of rural medical and health care in China, such as the serious shortage of investment in China's medical services for a long time, and the incomplete facilities in the construction of medical facilities; the irrational institutional setup of rural medical and health hospitals, the shortage of funds, and the basic operation difficulties; the quality of technical personnel is also very low, the medical level is poor; the medical expenses are also high, the rural medical security system is not perfect, and so on. The construction of medical and health care in rural areas also requires the state to invest a lot of human and financial resources.

At the end of 2019, there were 16,175 county-level hospitals, 1,903 county-level maternal and child health care institutions, 2,053 county-level centers for disease control and prevention, and 1,724 county-level health supervision institutes in 1,881 counties (county-level cities) across the country, with a total of 3.229 million health personnel in four types of county-level health institutions.

In 2018, there were 31,600 townships in rural areas across the country, with a total of 36,000 township health centers; in 2019, there were 30,200 townships in rural areas across the country, a decrease of 0.14 million from the previous year, and a total of 36,000 township health centers were set up.

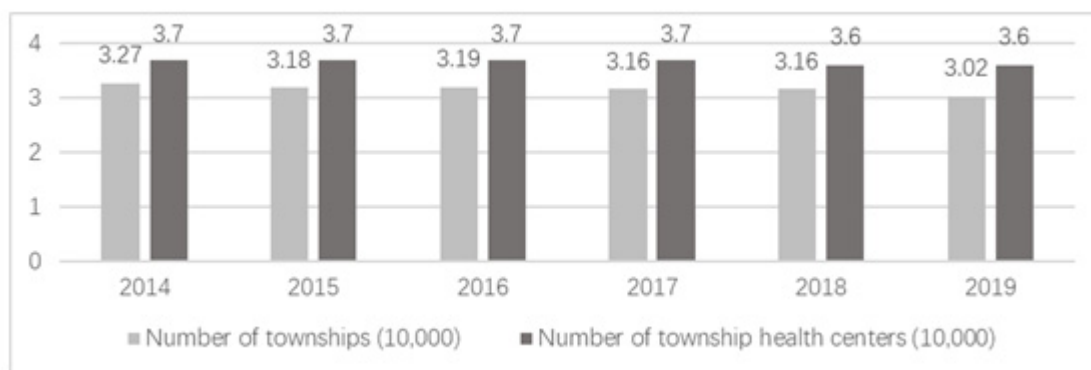


Figure 1. Number of rural townships and township health centers in China from 2014 to 2019

In 2019, there were 1.445 million rural and township health personnel nationwide, including 1.232 million health technicians and 503,000 practicing (assistant) physicians, accounting for 11.18% of the total number of health personnel in the country. It shows that the medical care in rural areas of our country is far more backward than that in the cities, and it is necessary to invest more money and pay more attention to medical treatment.

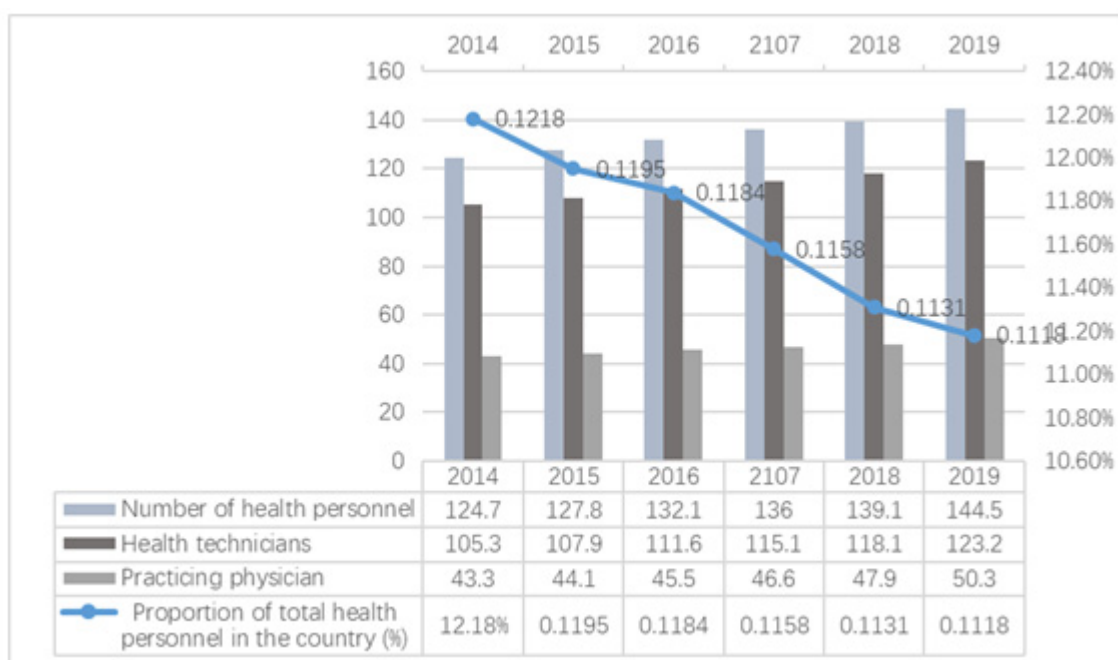


Figure 2. The number and proportion of rural health personnel in China from 2014 to 2019

2.3. The Social Security

The level of rural living security needs to be further improved, peasants' incomes are unstable, the rural old-age system needs to be improved, and there is a big gap between the level of medical insurance and cities. Generally speaking, farmers' agricultural planting income is low, agricultural operation risks are large, and the added value of agricultural products is not high, which restricts the growth of agricultural operating income to a certain extent, and farmers' ability to cultivate fields is uneven. Most people have no professional education, lack skills and skills, and can only work in labor-intensive industries. Especially at present, affected by infectious diseases, economic pressure is "difficult to seek", and most farmers choose a lower payment level when applying for pension insurance. In old age, you can only receive an annuity of more than 100 yuan per month. Compared with the actual cost of living in rural areas, the

level of security is too low. Annuity is just a basic living guarantee. "It's not enough to have this kind of thing."

The construction of old-age facilities cannot meet the demand. At present, the problem of rural aging is becoming more and more serious. On the other hand, most young people are outside the county, and when they go out to work, it is increasingly difficult to take care of the elderly at home, and the demand for rural social pensions is also increasing. Most of the social endowment insurance is established in urban centers, and the number of people who can be taken care of is limited, which cannot meet the needs of rural old-age care.

2.4. The Agricultural Development

The quality of agricultural development has directly laid the economic foundation of a country, because the people regard food as the sky, and if a country cannot even solve the problem of eating, the economic growth seems to be on paper. And my country has done a relatively good job in this regard.

In recent years, China's agricultural economic system has undergone great changes and improvements, although there are still some social and ecological reasons for the development of agriculture to cause certain interference, but the overall effect is still very significant, such as our agricultural system has largely achieved agricultural modernization, some of the main agricultural products domestic supply problems have been solved, and even surplus grain can be used for export. With the popularization of agricultural modernization technology and the strong material support of the state government for the three rural areas, our comprehensive agricultural production capacity has developed by leaps and bounds, and the peasants' lives have gradually moved from solving the problem of food and clothing to gradually moving towards a well-off level.

Although the agricultural economy has achieved good results, but also highlighted a lot of urgent agricultural problems, such as the aging of the rural labor population, that is a very serious social problem, the current agricultural labor force is mostly some of the post-60s and post-70s age groups, post-80s and post-90s figures can hardly be seen, so the future of agriculture to rely on who to cultivate or need to attract the attention of society. In addition to the shortage of talents, the quality of cultivated land is also a very headache problem, as we all know, the sudden loss of nutrients from cultivated land is also a factor that directly causes yield reduction, according to relevant scientific research data, more than 50% of China's sudden phosphorus situation, more than 20% of the soil is missing organic matter, in addition to trace elements, such as potassium, manganese and other missing area is more than 60%, in addition to these, We also have to deal with air pollution and water pollution from farming due to the rapid development of industrialization, which are some of the main factors that have caused serious damage to food production.

3. An Overview of Poverty Alleviation in Rural China

3.1. The Rural Precision Poverty Alleviation Results

In 2020, the state officially announced that all poverty-stricken counties in China have taken off their hats, which means that China has achieved milestone achievements on the road to poverty alleviation, taken a step forward for the comprehensive construction of a well-off society, and made important contributions to the comprehensive construction of a well-off society. Since the Eighteenth National Congress, the state has attached great importance to poverty alleviation, and under the guidance of national policies and economic support, the average annual scale of poverty alleviation in China can reach the population of a small and medium-sized country to get rid of poverty, and more than 10 million people can get out of poverty a year. The poor people can not only solve the problem of food and clothing, but also have a very

obvious increase in their income, truly achieve poverty alleviation, so that they can eat and wear without worry, and there is also the state's guarantee for their compulsory education, medical security, and housing security. The state has also given sufficient assistance to specific poor groups, such as groups with extreme difficulties and severe disabilities, and the state will have a little financial subsidy every year to protect these vulnerable groups who cannot take care of themselves, so that they can meet their basic living needs. For other poor groups who have the ability to work, the state mainly helps to lift poverty out of poverty by allowing them to find employment and develop skills.

3.2. Rural Industries are Booming

Since the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the environment for rural innovation and entrepreneurship has been continuously improved, and rural industries have developed rapidly, which has promoted the increase of farmers' employment and income and the prosperity and development of rural areas. Various industries in China's rural areas have been effectively developed and supported by the government, and in the context of mass innovation, the industrial institutions on the countryside have been continuously optimized, and the integration of the Internet and various rural industries has directly promoted rural poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Since the Eighteenth National Congress, China's rural areas have developed a variety of industries around agricultural products.

Rural characteristic industries are booming. China's vast territory, the characteristics between regions are obvious, the rural charm between various regions is different, China's current countryside in different regions have also built a number of characteristic townships with local characteristics, the production of characteristic products and characteristic crafts, pregnant with a number of local characteristic products.

Rural leisure tourism is developing rapidly. China's economic construction has reached a new height, at present, China's demand for the service industry to enjoy life has increased rapidly, bringing opportunities to the development of tourism, China's rural industry has seized this opportunity, various provinces and cities have built a number of leisure tourism boutique attractions with local characteristics, and recommended a number of leisure tourism boutique routes.

The scale of rural innovation and entrepreneurship has expanded. In 2020, all kinds of innovation and entrepreneurship activities in China have emerged in the countryside, and they have become high-quality projects in entrepreneurship and have received investment from the government or enterprises, so the industry has driven the development of some rural industries and driven employment. The cumulative number of entrepreneurs returning to their hometowns has exceeded 9 million, and more than 40% of them have used the "Internet +" project to innovate and start a business. Entrepreneurs in the township have also reached a new high.

4. The Path of China's Rural Areas Continuing to Poverty Alleviation and Revitalization

4.1. To Vigorously Develop Rural Science and Technology Culture, and to Use the Internet to Popularize Agricultural Development

At present, the market is a new era market with digital information technology as the core, agriculture should also conform to the trend of the market in the development, the in-depth application of high and new technologies such as the Internet of Things, big data, artificial intelligence in agricultural production, cloning and analysis of the experience and technology of first-class agricultural technology experts, and the implementation of intelligent agricultural technical guidance. In the case of limited expert resources, it is necessary to maximize the area

and efficiency of expert services and help farmers grow high-quality agricultural products. This application has also been extended to education, medical care and other fields, alleviating the current shortage of rural resources.

Through the Internet of Things, big data, correctly cultivate agricultural production, and finally use big data and the Internet to break down information barriers, achieve efficient connection between production and marketing, realize infrastructure construction and integrate online sales channel networks, solve the problem of farmers' planting product sales, use the all-round network to obtain product sales information, according to the market sales situation, rationally arrange planting plans, avoid the phenomenon of poor product sales caused by blindly following the trend, and effectively protect farmers' income.

4.2. To Strengthen the Construction of Talents in Rural Areas, and to Promote Rural Revitalization with Educational Revitalization

Talent is the key to rural development. At present, there is a shortage of rural cadres, the level of education is generally low, and knowledge and skills are lacking. Therefore, it is recommended to further broaden the channels for the selection and promotion of cadres, encourage and guide all kinds of talents to go to the countryside, and provide talent support for rural development. Therefore, the implementation of rural revitalization must put the development of human capital in the first place, do a good job in rural talent policies, and improve the construction of talent service mechanisms. It is necessary to attach importance to the cultivation of local talents, and to cultivate a large number of new professional farmers, so that they can become the main force in promoting rural revitalization.

4.3. To Strengthen Rural Infrastructure Construction

Although the countryside has now achieved accurate poverty alleviation, the level of poverty alleviation is low, and it is only the most basic life to get rid of poverty, which cannot meet the people's needs and aspirations for a better life. First of all, the basic conditions in most rural areas are still harsh, the natural conditions in rural areas are poor, the transportation is inconvenient, there are few network facilities, and the villages are generally located in the mountains, often threatened by natural disasters such as mudslides and landslides. These areas have poor weather, poor agricultural production conditions, lack of conditions for agricultural development and weak resilience to disasters.

Therefore, poverty alleviation in rural areas requires the state to invest a lot of money and manpower to strengthen the construction of infrastructure in poor areas, and in terms of agricultural production, the government should increase the construction of farmland water conservancy facilities according to the needs of agricultural production, ensure the supply capacity of agricultural production water, and strengthen the support for local construction of modern agricultural production. In terms of life, the government should increase the convenience of local residents, transform and optimize transportation, electricity, sewage, and rural environment, and improve the quality of life of rural residents. It is necessary to allocate the allocation of infrastructure basic resources required for industrial development according to local characteristic industries to promote economic development.

4.4. To Strengthen the Construction of Rural Culture and Promote Rural Revitalization with Cultural Revitalization

Rural cultural construction is the source of rural revitalization. As an important part of China's social and cultural system, rural culture brings together the beauty of local humanities. If there is no inheritance and innovation of rural culture, or if there is no synchronous revitalization of rural culture, then rural revitalization will lose its true soul. Therefore, the implementation of rural revitalization must grasp the soul of rural culture. It is necessary to comply with the requirements of the new era, promote the integration of urban and rural culture, protect and

inherit rural culture, improve cultural products, promote cultural supply, and vigorously develop characteristic rural culture and industries. It is also necessary to open up the "last kilometer" of rural cultural services, solve the problem of cultural services, make the core socialist values deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, and continuously improve the sense of cultural achievement and spiritual and cultural life of the rural people.

4.5. Ecological Revitalization is Fundamental

The countryside is the most important foundation and support of China's ecology. The quality of the ecological environment is the foundation of the healthy survival of human beings, and to achieve the goal of rural revitalization, we must ensure the realization of rural ecological revitalization. China attaches more and more importance to the ecological environment, and in 2020, China has proposed a double carbon target to control carbon emissions at the production end and promote sustainable ecological development. In the process of ecological environmental protection, China should introduce relevant ecological laws and regulations, adhere to the green ecological orientation, implement rural pollution prevention and control and continuously improve agricultural production methods, promote green and clean energy development, improve the quality of rural environment, and promote the revitalization of rural economy with rural ecological revitalization for a long time, and take the rural revitalization strategy as the guide to contribute to the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

In the process of poverty alleviation and revitalization, rural industries have developed rapidly, but in the process of development, ecological problems will become victims in the process of industrial development, and the development of the industry is accompanied by the deterioration of the ecological environment, so while developing the industry, we should also establish and improve the rural ecological environmental protection mechanism, strengthen the supervision of rural environmental protection, and achieve the same development of the ecological environment and the industry.

References

- [1] WU Qin. From "Getting Rid of Poverty" to "Rural Revitalization": Practical Experience and Practical Enlightenment of the Ideological Leadership of the Communist Party of China[J]. Journal of the Party School of the LESHAN Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (New Theory), 2021, 23 (03): 11-18.
- [2] Zhou Wen. China's Experience in the Great Miracle of Poverty Alleviation[J]. Theoretical Review, 2021 (04):32-34.
- [3] Sun Jin. Farmers' poverty alleviation helps the construction of new urban and rural forms[J]. Science and Technology Think Tank, 2020(07):3-7.
- [4] Yu Hongji. A Study on the Path Selection of Rural Revitalization Strategy in Central China: Based on an Empirical Survey in Xuchang City, Henan Province[J]. China Collective Economy, 2021(20):3-4.
- [5] MA Xiao. A Preliminary Study on the Brand Building Path of Cultural Tourism in Laoniawan Scenic Area, Biaoguan County, Shanxi Under the Background of Rural Revitalization[J]. Nanfang Agricultural Machinery, 2021, 52(12):84-86.
- [6] Zhao Zhen, Zhao Kun. The Path of Poverty Alleviation in College Education: Innovation and Practice Based on the University of International Business and Economics[J]. Online Learning, 2021(06):60-62.
- [7] Li Quankun. The goal of rural industry prosperity and the innovation path of institutional mechanism [J]. Journal of Neijiang Normal University, 2021, 36(06):59-66.
- [8] Ren Min. Research on the development status and path of digital countryside based on "Internet +"[J]. Light Industry Science and Technology, 2021, 37(07):124-125+134.

- [9] Huang Zuhui, Qian Zesen. Do a good job in consolidating and expanding the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization[J/OL]. Journal of Nanjing Agricultural University (Social Science Edition): 1-8.