

On the Practice of Financial Poverty Alleviation in the Post Poverty Alleviation Era

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Abstract

In the post poverty alleviation era, promoting the effective connection between consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation and Rural Revitalization has become a new task of financial poverty alleviation, which requires us to develop while continuing the original policies. This requires us to reasonably analyze the merits of the past financial poverty alleviation policies, and then carry out the work of finance to promote rural revitalization and give full play to the positive role of finance.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Financial Poverty Alleviation; Continuation and Stability.

1. Social Environment in the Post Poverty Alleviation Era

In 2021, the No. 1 central document pointed out that a five-year transition period should be set up to realize the transformation from targeted poverty alleviation to comprehensive rural revitalization. "Transition" is not to overturn all the previous policies, but to cooperate with the guiding direction of the new policies under the new environment on the basis of reasonable reservation and appropriate improvement of the previous policies. To realize this transformation, the first thing to do is to continue the policy, and do a good job in the effective connection between the consolidation of poverty alleviation achievements in poverty alleviation areas and the revitalization of rural areas.

In the process of poverty alleviation, in addition to the redistributive role led by the government, the financial market, as an important channel of financing, also plays a role that cannot be ignored.

Our poverty alleviation experience in the past shows that the two main measures of financial poverty alleviation have played an important role. However, under the background of comprehensively eliminating absolute poverty, financial policies need to continue and ensure development at the same time. On the one hand, the poverty alleviation refinancing system has played a positive role in reducing the loan cost in poor areas, and poor areas are also leveraged by preferential interest rates. But correspondingly, the poor areas with loans will face greater credit pressure. How to alleviate this pressure is a problem we can't get around. On the other hand, point-to-point microfinance has also played an important role in promoting the development of poor areas. While all the achievements in the past need to be consolidated, we should also pay attention to the existing problems. Therefore, in order to realize the effective connection between financial poverty alleviation policy and rural revitalization, we must achieve multi pronged and balanced development.

2. Problems Existing in the Current Rural Poverty Alleviation Work

2.1. Insufficient Resources to Promote Reform

On the one hand, due to the outstanding problem of brain drain in poor areas, there is a lack of professionals in the rural financial market to participate in relevant work, and financial talents

are extremely scarce. On the other hand, due to the small market share of rural financial market and the lack of relevant talents, there are many problems in the formulation of rural financial system. In different rural financial markets, it is inevitable to be affected by regional factors. However, in reality, there is a phenomenon of copying financial policies, which hinders the construction and development of rural financial market.

Moreover, the infrastructure construction in rural areas lags behind the urban construction, and the hardware conditions such as convenient transportation and power grid coverage have been slowly improved in recent years. When they are not perfect, they will inevitably be hindered on our way to promote the development of enterprises, support the development of rural enterprises and promote rural revitalization.

2.2. Insufficient Organizational and Supervisory Capacity to Promote Financial Poverty Alleviation

In fact, the leading role of the government is mainly relied on in the work of financial poverty alleviation, but the government does not necessarily achieve professional and full-time team construction for relevant work, the specific implementation is insufficient, and the substantive implementation ability, such as field assessment and overall work deployment, is not good enough, which hinders the promotion of financial poverty alleviation in poverty alleviation. Even due to insufficient audit and poor supervision, some funds have been misappropriated for other purposes, and even corrupt officials exist; At the same time, there are still rigid changes. When some local projects need fund mobilization, they apply to the superior, but because they do not belong to the scope of appropriation, the places that really need the use of funds are not well constructed. Such problems need to strengthen the organizational supervision ability

3. The Main Practical Direction of Financial Poverty Alleviation Policy in the Post Poverty Alleviation Era

(1) At the micro level, the effective credit support policies in the past should continue to play a role on the premise of combining the facts of the new environment. Farmers with loan demand but lack of guarantee will still be the mainstream. Therefore, there can be no tendency to "dislike the poor and love the rich", leading to the virtual existence of microfinance. We can speed up the reform of rural financial institutions, establish and improve the big data platform for farmers' credit investigation, so as to improve the financial service system and refine and implement the task of poverty alleviation. At the same time, dynamic monitoring can be implemented to monitor the credit of microfinance farmers and improve the credit system. Ensure that the financing problems in rural areas are solved in time, so as to promote the development of local industries and increase the employment of rural population.

(2) From the meso perspective, we should promote the innovation of combined policies, promote the organic combination of good resources and achieve risk diversification. On the one hand, tax incentives should be appropriately increased, and certain concessions should be given to the credit loans issued by financial institutions to poor farmers, so as to tilt the financial resources to the rural market as much as possible. In addition, the product design of agricultural insurance can also increase innovation, and the credit and insurance support for characteristic industries in poverty-stricken areas should be increased. Exploring the linkage product design of agricultural products and financial insurance is conducive to reducing the risk of such loans and promoting the construction of rural grass-roots insurance institutions. On the other hand, the government should pay attention to the implementation of financial compensation support policies. When financial institutions engage in "two rights" mortgage loans, due to the lack of previous experience and lack of practical experience in rural financial market, the risks caused by inclusive finance such as microfinance are inevitable. The government should give

appropriate compensation funds to encourage and support financial institutions to innovate and practice. Of course, when the government provides funds, we should also consider the performance problem, which requires the establishment, improvement and innovation of relevant performance evaluation system. We should not only evaluate the implementation of the financial system, but also evaluate and solve the problems in the financial system.

(3) Macroscopically, in order to realize the transformation from poverty alleviation to comprehensive rural revitalization, we should also grasp the weak links of financial poverty alleviation. On the one hand, in the process of poverty alleviation, although farmers have received corresponding talent training, most of them are trained to meet the development needs of local enterprises. However, for the construction of rural financial market, there is a lack of relevant personnel. It is necessary to transfer relevant talents from financial management departments or relevant financial colleges and universities, establish professional talent teams and carry out practical learning of rural financial market, At the same time, experts can be invited to go deep into the grass-roots level to impart knowledge from the expert forum, so as to strengthen the talent quality of the rural financial poverty alleviation team and promote the development of rural economy. On the other hand, in order to tilt financial resources to rural areas, the government needs to introduce relevant favorable policies to guide social forces and ensure the establishment and improvement of relevant systems to ensure the financial support of rural development. In addition, we should strengthen organizational leadership and overall leadership over the work of rural financial reform, implement the provincial, municipal and county financial offices to assume the main responsibilities of rural financial reform, and divide and implement their respective tasks and objectives. In the past, the phenomenon of local governments misappropriating poverty alleviation support funds to other projects or even filling their own pockets should be resolutely put an end to. In addition, many projects in the past were forced to terminate because they did not meet the terms of the list of government appropriations, which requires us to deal with them flexibly and not abide by the regulations. Finally, where the funds should play a role, there is a shortage of funds. This is a wrong approach.

In the post poverty alleviation era, the main task of financial poverty alleviation has changed from poverty alleviation to keeping the bottom line of not returning to poverty and Rural Revitalization. It is necessary to continue to promote the realization of Comprehensive Rural Revitalization on the basis of continuing the original policies, full innovation and research and development, combined with the characteristics of the new social environment. The effective financial poverty alleviation policy in the past has taken the first step in rural development, and how to take a big and steady step is the problem we need to solve in the next stage, which requires us to continue our efforts.

4. Summary and Prospect

With the normalization of the COVID-19, the fluctuating epidemic has also brought many adverse factors to our economic construction. If we want to remain committed to the concept of "common prosperity" against the backdrop of economic setbacks in the general environment, we need the cooperation of all walks of life. As the most important financial market for financing, we should continue to make efforts to contribute to the early realization of this goal.

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