

Research on Risk Points and Countermeasures of Poverty Population Returning to Poverty in Deep Poverty Areas

Aoya Hao

College of Economics, Sichuan Agricultural University, Wenjiang district, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, 611130, China

Keywords: Deep poverty areas; Poverty alleviation; Risk points for returning to poverty; Countermeasures

Abstract: With the deepening of poverty eradication, the overall poverty situation in deep poverty-stricken areas has greatly improved. However, how to prevent some people out of poverty from “returning to poverty” due to illness and disaster is still a severe test facing deep poverty areas. This paper focuses on the poverty alleviation risk of poor people in deep poverty areas, focusing on the development capacity of the poor, the regional environment and the current poverty alleviation assessment system, and puts forward corresponding suggestions on the issues of returning to poverty in terms of talents, medical care, insurance, industrial development and employment. In the hope of “preventing in the first place”, we will consolidate the results of poverty alleviation.

1. Introduction

With the in-depth implementation of the poverty eradication work, the overall poverty situation in deep poverty-stricken areas has been greatly improved, but there are still some poor people who have “returned to poverty” after being lifted out of poverty. Whether the remaining poor people can get rid of poverty steadily depends on the quality of the goal and task of building a well-off society in an all-round way. Only by targeting at the weak links in deep poverty-stricken areas and carrying out targeted treatment can we effectively consolidate the achievements of poverty eradication and deliver a satisfactory answer to the people of the whole country as scheduled.

2. Risk Points for Poverty Population to Return to Poverty in Deep Poverty Areas

2.1 Lack of space for labour force development makes it difficult to ensure sustained and stable income growth

Generally speaking, the existing labor force in deep poverty-stricken areas is mainly divided into farming, working and semi-farming and semi-working. However, no matter what kind of state there are certain limitations, there are risks of income instability.

For the labor resources that are completely engaged in agricultural production, it is difficult to realize effective and sustained income increase through limited land resources due to the influence of the imperfect rural market. Moreover, arable land resources in deep poverty-stricken areas are mostly small, scattered and barren. Production farming generally exists in the form of small-scale family management, which lacks the basic conditions for the development of moderate scale land management. Coupled with the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in some deep poverty-stricken areas, it is undoubtedly more difficult for farmers to increase their income. Most people are afraid and unwilling to change their mode of production because they are restricted by the thoughts of small farmers. Relying only on traditional agricultural life, without a wide range of ideas and bold innovations, it is difficult to maximize the development of rural surplus labor force into production value.

As for the labor resources for migrant workers, due to the influence of the local inactive market environment, it is difficult to obtain stable employment opportunities and suitable employment positions locally and nearby. Informal “on-demand recruitment” is generally adopted, and has the

characteristics of ready-to-use, no fixed time and no stable remuneration. However, migrant workers are restricted by their professional skills and ideological quality. Most of them are engaged in heavy, dirty, tired and dangerous jobs. As for the labor resources of non-agricultural workers in deep poverty areas, there are hidden risks of difficult employment, weak employment competitiveness and unstable employment.

As for the labor resources of half-farming and half-working, they have the dual status of farming and working. They can choose their own mode of production, return to local farming during the busy farming season and look for opportunities to work abroad during the idle farming season. Although this type of labor force can flexibly control production activities, it is difficult to give full play to the advantages of land resources to cultivate high-quality agricultural products and obtain stable employment opportunities.

2.2 Local medical resources are limited and the burden of medical treatment in different places is heavy.

According to statistics, the phenomenon of “returning to poverty due to illness” is the most prominent among the poverty-stricken population in deep poverty-stricken areas. There are still a large number of people out of poverty who suffer from recurrent chronic diseases that are long-term and require persistent medical treatment. However, the limited medical conditions and drug reserves in local township hospitals and village clinics have forced patients to choose to go out for medical treatment. The resulting transportation and accommodation costs have further increased the burden on families.

In the process of visiting doctors in different places, poor patients do not understand the reimbursement policy for medical treatment, which leads to irregular treatment channel selection and also affects their reimbursement ratio and amount.

2.3 The livelihood environment is fragile and there are many restrictions on production and living in the region.

Most of the deep poverty-stricken areas are located in alpine mountain areas, rocky desertification areas and border areas, with harsh natural conditions and lagging economic and social development. Taking “three regions and three states” as an example, it is located in the alpine and high-altitude mountain area with complex terrain. The limited land resources and insufficient rainfall restrict agricultural production. Farmers generally produce drought-resistant, cold-resistant and barren corn, potatoes and other crops. However, due to the low added value of primary agricultural products and their remoteness from the trading market, their income is low.

At the same time, in order to facilitate production and reduce economic losses caused by natural disasters, farmers in deep poverty-stricken areas mostly adopt extensive farming mode with family as the unit. This low-input, low-output and low-income mode of production is difficult to ensure the unit land output rate, which not only makes the limited land resources not be brought into full play, but also makes it difficult for farmers to realize stable income increase.

2.4 Under the pressure assessment system, the short-term tendency of poverty alleviation project selection is obvious

Performance appraisal is an effective management method of current government quantitative appraisal. In order to promote the effective implementation of accurate poverty alleviation policies, local governments have established a strict appraisal system. On the one hand, it urges the grassroots poverty relief workers to take positive actions. But on the other hand, under the top-down pressure assessment system, local governments have to choose “short, flat and fast” projects with short cycle, simple operation and quick results in the face of the assessment requirements of layer upon layer. Such projects are difficult to fully consider the market demand and long-term layout, and poverty alleviation industries tend to be low-end and homogeneous. This is not only not conducive to the income increase of poor households, but may even lead to potential risks such as losses.

2.5 Lack of emphasis on spiritual poverty alleviation and slow improvement of the quality of the poor

In the early stage of precision poverty alleviation, the focus was mainly on solving the material life problems of the “absolutely poor” population, focusing on improving and changing the situation of relatively backward production and life. A large amount of resources and manpower are concentrated in industrial development, infrastructure construction and other fields. However, it is undeniable that under the premise that the material conditions have been improved correspondingly, the “spiritual poverty” of some poor people has become more and more serious. They rely on all kinds of direct material and cash assistance. They are not interested in industrial projects and job opportunities provided by the government. They are not willing to be self-reliant and take the initiative to shake off poverty.

Poverty eradication has entered the final stage. On the basis of solving the external constraints in deep poverty-stricken areas, how to change the local poverty-stricken population's idea of “relying on others” and transform poverty alleviation from external assistance to internal and external linkage and from “passive” to “active” is also one of the difficult problems that the region must face and solve in its current poverty alleviation work.

3. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Poverty Return in Deep Poverty Areas

3.1 Combining “going out” with “bringing in” to promote the exchange and learning of labor force

Today, the urban-rural dual structure is constantly being eliminated, and the road of urban-rural integration and development is constantly being explored, actively seeking new development paths. Let the rural surplus labor force “go out”, “introduce the high-quality human resources of the town”, provide the source of power for poverty alleviation in deep poverty areas through talent cooperation, and further realize the faster, better and more efficient development of deep poverty areas.

Labor demand is still an indispensable part of urban development at this stage. In particular, labor-intensive jobs with low technical requirements still require a large amount of labor support. Under the background of the urban-rural linkage pattern, the job vacancies in the construction process are effectively linked with the labor training in the deep poverty areas, and skills training is carried out as needed to make up for the urban labor gap. It can not only increase the income of migrant workers, but also enable more poor households to gain experience from work and provide experience support for the future development and construction of deep poverty areas. At the same time, it can strengthen the opportunities for young and middle-aged students to study and train, and actively learn advanced development ideas and measures through study and exchanges, and provide opportunities for learning and reference for the construction of deep poverty areas.

Since the reform and opening up, the city's “siphon” effect on rural talents has been obvious. The labor force of a large number of rural farmers is lost, and the overall labor quality of the remaining farmers is not high, and their comprehensive ability is limited. After the young and middle-aged laborers go out to work, there is a shortage of high-quality labor in rural areas. The introduction of excellent talents into rural areas with the help of “precise poverty alleviation” and “rural revitalization” can strengthen the foundation for poverty alleviation in deep poverty areas. On the one hand, through the support of policies to attract agricultural science and technology talents, emerging professional farmers, and wealthy leaders to use their own advantages and experience to lead the local people to develop production. On the other hand, through the participation of social pluralists, we will stimulate the vitality of social development, encourage high-quality labor in all fields to sink to deep poverty-stricken areas to provide exchange training services, and through on-the-spot teaching and field guidance, let development benefit more poor groups.

3.2 Improving the level of medical services and alleviating the burden of poor patients

In the vast deep poverty-stricken areas, there are many problems, such as unsound medical institutions, small scope of medical treatment, poor accessibility of health services, etc. The

imbalance in the allocation of medical resources between urban and rural areas not only affects the development process of deep poverty-stricken areas to a great extent, but also leaves hidden risks in the battle against poverty.

First, in view of the deficiencies in the construction of existing medical facilities in deep poverty-stricken areas, poverty alleviation funds should be further integrated, facilities construction in medical institutions should be improved, the number of hospital beds and medical staff should be ensured, and medical staff should enjoy basic medical and health services.

Second, through the Internet and big data information combined with medical records, the scope and frequency of common diseases, frequently-occurring diseases and infectious diseases in deep poverty-stricken areas will be counted, and the reserve of conventional drugs will be increased to meet the basic needs of local patients for drugs.

Third, through the “online+offline” model, medical personnel with profound qualifications and rich experience are invited to carry out training in the form of centralized teaching, clinical teaching, case discussion, continuing education and other forms for medical personnel in deep poverty areas, so as to improve the clinical technical level and diagnosis and treatment service ability of local medical personnel.

3.3 Introducing commercial insurance to bear risks and enhancing the ability of poverty-free groups to withstand risks

The existing new rural cooperative medical care and agricultural insurance have enhanced the farmers' ability to resist risks to a certain extent. However, after the actual illness and disaster, even if the farmers received the compensation, they could not effectively alleviate the loss problem due to the limited amount of money. In response to such phenomena, we will improve the commercial insurance system, encourage insurance institutions to develop insurance products suitable for deep poverty areas, and reduce the risk of returning to poverty caused by diseases, accidents and natural disasters. In addition to enjoying the normal NCMS and agricultural insurance reimbursement relief, the impoverished group will also receive a certain proportion of insurance compensation from commercial insurance institutions after suffering from illness or disaster. This not only lightens the government's financial burden, but also makes up for the losses of poor households.

At the same time, in view of the different situations in poverty-stricken areas with different depths, multiple subjects including social organizations, local governments, caring enterprises and caring people should be further attracted and encouraged to jointly raise funds to jointly fulfill the historical task of helping the poor and reducing poverty.

3.4 Develop local advantageous industries according to local conditions, and create local employment opportunities nearby

Due to the special natural and geographical location of the deep poverty-stricken areas, the development of their agricultural industry is restricted, and the loss of rural youth labor force is making the local industrial development in trouble. Only by combining the different advantages of different regions, organically combining the natural characteristics, cultural characteristics and national characteristics, developing advantageous industries suitable for the local areas, developing industries and creating more local employment opportunities can we make better use of talents, attract talents and retain talents.

In terms of industrial development, we should combine the pollution-free characteristics of deep poverty-stricken areas, take advantages, green, original ecology and high quality as the guidance, cultivate green, healthy and organic agricultural production, and strive to create marketable agricultural products. And further tap the deep processing potential of agricultural products, increase the added value of commodities, build local brands and realize differentiated, regional and characteristic industrial development. And then effectively use the e-commerce platform to open up the “last kilometer” for high-quality and characteristic agricultural products to enter the market.

In creating local employment opportunities, poverty alleviation projects suitable for long-term development should be selected based on local actual needs and characteristics. At the same time of attracting investment, we should do a good job in the skills and quality training of local human

resources, and increase the publicity of local advantageous factors, so as to reverse the difficulty of attracting investment in deep poverty-stricken areas.

3.5 Combining material poverty alleviation with spiritual poverty alleviation to effectively exert the subjective initiative of the poor

In the crucial period of poverty eradication, in order to further consolidate the achievements of poverty eradication, “material poverty alleviation” and “spiritual poverty alleviation” are indispensable. The development of anything is the result of the joint action of internal and external factors. Only on the basis of material security, and constantly giving full play to the subjective initiative of the poor in deep poverty-stricken areas, can the task of poverty alleviation be completed as scheduled in 2020. On the one hand, it is necessary to give full play to the role of mass media, publicize the model of poverty eradication, carry out the selection and recognition activities of “poverty eradication pacesetter” and “poverty eradication capable person”, and create a good learning atmosphere. On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen policy propaganda and skill training to stimulate the endogenous motivation of poor households in deep poverty areas, to achieve stable income increase after acquiring “skills”, and to enhance the sense of self-realization and happiness.

References

- [1] Li Yaqing. Research on the Growth and Sustainability of Financial Subsidy for Social Medical Insurance--Based on the Integration of Medical Insurance System[J].Journal of Public Administration,2015,12(01):70-83+156.
- [2] Li Xiaoyun. Breaking through the “poverty trap”: poverty alleviation in deep poverty areas [J]. People's Forum · Academic Frontiers, 2018 (14): 6-13.
- [3] Huang Guowu, Qiu Yulin, Xiao Yuxin. Research on Health Poverty Alleviation in Deep Poverty Areas: A Case Study of Graded Diagnosis and Treatment in Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province[J].Journal of The Central University for Nationalities(Philosophy and Social Sciences), 2018,45(05):121 -129.
- [4] Left stop. How to better stimulate the development momentum of deep poverty areas [J]. People's Forum · Academic Frontiers, 2019 (12): 70-76.
- [5] Zuo Su, Zhao Mengyuan, Jin Jing. Path, Mechanism and Innovation: Policy Analysis of Social Security Promoting Accurate Poverty Alleviation[J]. Journal of Huazhong Agricultural University (Social Science Edition), 2018(01): 1-12+156.
- [6] Xing Chengju, Li Xiaoyun, Zhang Shiyong. Research on Deep Poverty from the Perspective of Transitional Poverty--Taking Depth Poverty Villages of Minority Nationalities as an Example[J]. Ethnic Studies, 2019(02): 52-63+140-141.