

## **Research on Rural Minimal Social Security Policy Suitable for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation under Multiple Poverty Conditions**

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**Keywords:** Rural Minimal Social Security, Sustainable Poverty Alleviation, Social Assistance, Policy Implementation

**Abstract:** To maintain the income level of the minimum guarantee population in rural areas is not only to maintain the basic social right of survival of the groups below the poverty line in rural areas, but also to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and the driving force of social contradictions in the links. To eliminate the poverty population and narrow the economic income gap is a worldwide problem. The essential effect of rural minimum living insurance policy is directly related to the success or failure of achieving sustainable poverty alleviation. This paper combs the current system of rural minimum living insurance, analyzes the feasibility of minimum living insurance policy in promoting the living security of rural population, ensuring the minimum living insurance and sustainable poverty relief, and explores the new path of sustainable poverty relief in rural areas from five aspects: the operation mode of the system, the improvement of the process, the standards and relevant requirements of relief, the cost input of minimum living insurance policy and the operation and management of minimum living insurance

### **1. Introduction**

As the core component of social assistance, the rural minimum living security is based on the actual situation of a large population base in China, and it guarantees the basic survival needs of the rural poor. Since 2007, China began to implement the low-income insurance policy in most of the rural areas, over the past ten years, the rural low-income insurance policy and targeted poverty alleviation work as two important magic weapons in the front of poverty alleviation have become the theme of the new era.

#### **1.1 Continuous Improvement of Poverty Alleviation System of Rural Minimal Social Security Policy**

As a main starting point of the government's targeted poverty alleviation policy, the rural minimum living standard insurance needs to be guaranteed by comprehensive use of funds, laws, politics and other means, while the investment of funds is an important strategic support for the poverty alleviation work of low-income security groups, and the reasonable and optimized allocation of poverty alleviation funds ensures that the real poor get real guarantee. Since 2015, China has begun to strengthen the operation and management of rural poverty alleviation funds, implement targeted and sustainable poverty alleviation, so that every fund can be used by the poor. In particular, the county-level government led way to decentralize the examination and approval authority of the minimum living security personnel, so that the local government can integrate all kinds of poverty alleviation funds according to the actual needs of the grassroots people, to meet the needs of poverty alleviation.

#### **1.2 Dynamic Reduction of Rural Minimal Social Security Audience**

Due to the unbalanced development of regional economy, the basic facilities in rural areas in China have brought about serious regional differences among the poor, which restricts the comprehensive development of the rural economic and the audience groups of the rural minimum security. According to incomplete statistics, China's rural minimum living security population shows a steady growth pattern between 2010 and 2012, reaching a stable value in 2013-2014, and

since 2014, the number of rural minimum living security population has begun to show a dynamic downward trend. The remarkable effect of this kind of sustainable poverty alleviation policy benefits from the accurate poverty alleviation and the correct implementation of the help plan of the government, which can formulate special measures according to the difficulty degree of each household.

### **1.3 The Coverage Rate of Rural Minimal Social Security Remains Stable**

Since the implementation of the minimum living standard policy in most regions in 2007, local governments have implemented various measures to reduce the number of poor people, such as developing local industries, special products, tourism and other businesses, adjusting measures to local conditions and poverty alleviation by categories, so as to promote the economic development and income level of the minimum living standard population, and achieve sustainable poverty alleviation. According to the statistical data, the coverage rate of rural minimum living insurance fluctuated greatly from 2007 to 2010, but in 2013, the coverage rate of rural minimum living insurance showed a significant downward trend, and the coverage rate of rural minimum living insurance has remained within a certain range since 2014.

## **2. Differences of Rural Minimal Social Security Policy under Multiple Poverty Conditions**

Since the implementation of the national poverty alleviation and the minimum living insurance policy, based on the differences of economic development and different interpretations of the policy of “should be fully supported” and “should be fully protected”, there are great differences in the scope of the minimum living insurance personnel, the standard line of the minimum living insurance, the poverty alleviation standard, the standards of assistance and the recognition standards.

### **2.1 Differences between Rural Minimal Social Security Policy and Poverty Alleviation System**

The low-income group security and targeted poverty alleviation work is a comprehensive consideration of different groups, regions and economic development differences. The formulation of the minimum living insurance policy is to maintain the proportion of some recipients, so as to achieve the key indicators that the government pays attention to people's livelihood security. The minimum guarantee reflects the economic differences of the local governments, reflects the role of the local government's management power, and is designed according to the local government's financial situation, the subjective will of poverty alleviation and the current situation of poverty.

Compared with the minimum living standard policy, the poverty alleviation work pays more attention to timeliness. By setting clear access conditions for poverty alleviation and poverty reduction, the unified poverty alleviation and poverty reduction standards are determined to achieve the expected poverty reduction goals and quantity. In contrast, in terms of the form of implementation, the minimum living insurance policy is usually adjusted on a quarterly basis, while the poverty alleviation population is updated on an annual basis. Because of the differences in poverty alleviation goals and working methods, there are differences between poverty alleviation work and people's livelihood work.

### **2.2 Differences between the Interpretation of Rural Minimal Social Security Policy and Poverty Alleviation System**

From the perspective of policy interpretation, many rural poverty-stricken areas and poverty alleviation certification personnel one-sided think that the policy is to realize the role of poverty-stricken population, and interpret the policy as for the groups who lose the ability to work, while the registration and filing of the people who have the ability to work independently.

From the aspect of national policy, the basic starting point is all the rural poor groups, but because of the different ways of poverty, there are also great differences in the ways of poverty alleviation for the audience groups. But in many areas of poverty alleviation and minimum living insurance audience groups, the evaluation criteria are based on the annual comprehensive income of

the family. Under this kind of evaluation mode, many family members are not all the groups without working ability. However, it is easy to damage the rights and interests of some people who are near the standard line or are about to reach the standard.

### **3. The Improvement of Rural Minimal Social Security Policy for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation under Multiple Poverty Conditions**

There are some problems in the process of comprehensive evaluation of the audience groups, such as the lack of fair and impartial supervision mechanism, the definition of evaluation personnel and personnel competition and other issues, resulting in new neighborhood contradiction of rural groups, etc., which requires the sustainability of poverty alleviation policies to improve the poverty-stricken minimum living insurance policy under multiple conditions.

#### **3.1 The System Connection and Optimization of Rural Minimal Social Security Policy and Poverty Alleviation System**

The current minimum living insurance policy and poverty alleviation policy should abandon the poverty alleviation goal and group difference, make comprehensive and overall consideration, and optimize the system. In the process of optimization, we should carry out various investigations, consider the differences of economic development, ethnic differences and labor capacity of different regions, and clarify the essence of the two policies.

According to the actual situation of the region, on the basis of full demonstration, which part of improvement measures and simplified procedures should be taken to include the poor into the minimum living insurance and targeted poverty alleviation groups, so that they can enjoy the preferential policies of the state. The optimization of the two systems more reflects the degree of integration of government departments, such as civil affairs, poverty alleviation and minimum living insurance departments involved in poverty alleviation and minimum living insurance policies, and coordinate to carry out targeted poverty alleviation work for multiple poor people. In terms of the criteria and procedures for judging the minimum living standard and poverty alleviation groups, we should follow the principles of “should be fully supported” and “should be fully protected” to ensure the precise positioning of the poor.

#### **3.2 Improve the Information Docking and Sharing between Rural Minimal Social Security Policy and Poverty Alleviation Projects**

Local governments should make full use of the advantages of information platform to realize information sharing of the benefits of the minimum living insurance and poverty alleviation projects, avoid data errors and disadvantages caused by the traditional statistical model, and make ensure that the real poverty-stricken population can achieve poverty alleviation and policy support.

First, the government departments related to the minimum living insurance and poverty alleviation projects should share the resources of the beneficiary groups and effectively link up the two policies. In the process of data collection and information collection for the beneficiary groups, a unified information input and storage mode should be established, and a unified data index and accounting standard should be established according to the intersection of the two projects, so as to improve the information procedure, process and standardization. In terms of the registration of beneficiary groups, departments should share information, upload and register information in time so that they can get information from each other.

Second, the key to ensure the effective connection of the project is the coordination and cooperation between the two groups. For the two project subjects, their respective responsibilities, authorities and division of labor should be clarified. The staff in the village should do a good job of information identification, acquisition and standard evaluation of the poor groups according to the actual situation of each village. According to the information of the poverty-stricken people presented by the staff in the village, the civil administration department at the next higher level will check, visit twice, send personnel for review, input and upload the information sharing platform according to their own evaluation criteria, so as to realize the entry and exit of the assisted people,

and provide targeted help policies according to the difficulty degree of different groups.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The diversification of poverty-stricken areas makes the current poverty alleviation policy and the minimum living guarantee policy have important practical significance to meet the basic living security of the poor groups. The government's policy orientation, regional economic development differences, the convergence of the minimum living security policy and poverty alleviation policy, as well as their information docking, directly affect the satisfaction of the audience groups and the standardization and timeliness of the poverty alleviation policy of the grass-roots government. Through the study of the current minimum living insurance policy, this paper analyzes the connection between the minimum living insurance policy and the poverty alleviation policy, explore the role of the poverty alleviation policy in promoting sustainable poverty alleviation, which has an important reference for the practical protection of the basic life of the poor groups, the promotion of the government management efficiency objectives, and the maintenance of rural social harmony.

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