

Difficulties in Poverty Control in Deep Poverty-stricken Areas

Wang Shiyu

College of Law, Sichuan Agricultural University, Ya'an City, Sichuan Province 625014, China

Keywords: Deep poverty; Poverty management; Government; Targeted poverty alleviation

Abstract: Eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood and ultimately achieving common prosperity are the essential requirements of socialism and the original intention of our government's active participation in poverty control. However, in the process of poverty alleviation in deep poverty-stricken areas, the government-led poverty alleviation model is also facing many practical problems, such as great pressure on poverty alleviation, unequal power and responsibility of grass-roots governments, and insufficient joint efforts in poverty alleviation. In the long run, the government should take advantage of the opportunity to fight poverty. Create conditions for the development of deep poverty-stricken areas, stimulate the endogenous motivation of the poor and unite the social poverty alleviation. Thereby improving the overall poverty and deep poverty of the region.

1. Introduction

To eradicate poverty and improve people's livelihood is the solemn commitment of the Party and the state to the people. In order to win the battle against poverty and achieve the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way by 2020. The state has promulgated the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Winning the Strong Fight against Poverty" and other outline documents. A series of poverty alleviation policies including "five batches" have been formulated, and the development of poverty-stricken areas has been tilted from the funding projects. Local governments at all levels will also take poverty alleviation as a top priority and key livelihood projects, and determine specific action plans. We will select and cooperate with the poverty alleviation team to promote the implementation of poverty alleviation work.

Judging from the achievements made since the implementation of precision poverty alleviation, the main reason for the success of multi-agent and multi-center governance in poverty alleviation practice and the successful implementation of the poverty alleviation strategy is to uphold and strengthen the government's work in poverty alleviation. leading position. From the perspective of governance, compared with traditional relief-oriented poverty alleviation, participatory poverty alleviation pays more attention to encouraging and guiding the poor people, enterprises and society to actively participate in anti-poverty. In anti-poverty measures, more attention should be paid to the accuracy and pertinence of policies, projects, funds and effectiveness evaluation, and extensive poverty alleviation measures such as "flood irrigation" and "pepper noodles" should be avoided.

2. Embodiment of the Government's Subject Status in Poverty Control

2.1 Eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood, and achieving common prosperity are the basic duties of the government.

As a socialist country, the purpose and legitimacy of the establishment of the government of China is based on the fundamental interests of maintaining, realizing and developing the overwhelming majority of the people. "Socialism can not be built on the basis of poverty", "To build socialism with superiority to capitalism, we must first get rid of poverty" is a solemn commitment made by Chinese leaders in the last century [1]. Since the implementation of the Poverty Alleviation Strategy, the party and the government have once again eliminated poverty, achieved common prosperity and linked with the country's nature and goals, and took poverty

alleviation as a key link to simultaneously build a well-off society and promote the implementation of the “No. 1 Livelihood Project”. It can be said that precision poverty alleviation is not only aimed at improving people's livelihood for the current China, but its far-reaching significance is an important measure for the ruling party and the Chinese government to fulfill their ruling commitments. It is also an important carrier and way to implement the concept of “governing for the people”.

2.2 The non-market realizability of public service supply requires the government to play an important role.

From the point of view of the causes of poverty, the unbalanced development of urban and rural economy, the constant loss of rural labor force, the declining attraction of agriculture and rural areas to farmers, and the widening gap between urban and rural development are the common problems faced by rural poverty-stricken areas. In addition, the objective reasons such as illness, disaster and so on are the internal constraints that make it difficult for the rural poor to get rid of poverty. A mature and sufficient market can play a decisive role in resource allocation and is the most important means of optimizing the use of resources. However, as a common social interest, poverty eradication “makes it impossible and unwilling for market participants to invest in accordance with rational behavior and economic benefits” [2]. The occurrence and elimination of poverty is not the result of market action. Therefore, in the process of poverty governance, it is impossible to completely rely on market self-regulation to solve it. Under this circumstance, governance and poverty eradication can only be achieved through the public power mandated by legitimacy, and the government is the only subject with legal and compulsory power. Therefore, the government must play an important role in the process of poverty governance.

2.3 The government is the key subject to coordinate the interests of all parties and to cohere the joint efforts of poverty alleviation.

In the process of implementing and implementing the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, the interests of different subjects will inevitably be involved. Such as the central and local governments, the market and society, the poor and non-poor villages, the poor and the “marginal poor” population, the poor and local cadres, etc. In the process of poverty alleviation, how to identify the poor, how to effectively help, how to measure the effectiveness of poverty alleviation, how to clarify the relationship between various poverty alleviation subjects, how to form a consensus among different departments. From the point of view of the appearance is a technical problem, but in the end it is a matter of interest. Governance theory emphasizes the formulation and implementation of multi-subject and multi-center participation in public policies. In this process, the independent negotiation of the full expression of the opinions of all parties is made, so that the final public policy can satisfy the interests of most people in the greatest possible way. However, from the point of view of the current problem of poverty control in China, it is necessary to eliminate absolute poverty within a limited period of time. Apart from giving full play to the joint efforts of the society, how to coordinate the interests of all parties, cohesiveness of the joint efforts of poverty alleviation and improve the efficiency and efficiency of poverty alleviation are the more priority considerations. And the government is the most suitable subject with the ability and authority to accomplish this task.

3. Major Difficulties and Causes of Governmental Poverty Control in Deep Poverty-stricken Areas

3.1 Overcoming poverty is time-consuming and task-intensive, and the short-term benefits of poverty alleviation are difficult to fully manifest.

The report of the 19th National Congress clearly stated that “ensure that the rural poor population will be lifted out of poverty under the current standards of China in the year of 2020, and all the poverty-stricken counties will be removed to solve the regional overall poverty” [3].

Nowadays, the time point of 2020 is getting closer and closer. However, due to historical debt, “weak development foundation, lagging social development as a whole, and the impact of various objective factors such as poverty alleviation industries and poverty alleviation projects that need a certain period of effectiveness, it is difficult for the poverty situation in deep poverty-stricken areas to change fundamentally in the short term. From the external environment analysis, the development gap between eastern and western regions and between urban and rural areas will not be completely reversed in the short term. Therefore, it is undoubtedly a severe test to require the deep poverty-stricken areas to build a well-off society in an all-round way at the same time as the whole country. From the perspective of the deep poverty-stricken areas, after the beginning of poverty alleviation, these areas have received a large number of policies and financial support, and infrastructure and rural public services have improved significantly. However, the improvement of the industrial development base in poverty-stricken areas, the improvement of the self-development ability of the poor, and the change of life concepts and customs are hard to achieve immediate results. Based on internal and external factors, it is not difficult to find that deep poverty-stricken areas need to take a long time and policy support if they want to get rid of poverty and take a new step in development. In addition, in the process of development in these areas, compared with the improvement of material conditions, the more arduous and long-term consideration is to change the social environment and social customs, and to break through the negative impact of various inappropriate religious customs and stereotypes on people.

3.2 The overall poverty and deep poverty in the region are prominent, and the difficulty of government poverty alleviation is objectively increased.

Because deep poverty-stricken areas are often integrated into revolutionary old areas, ethnic areas and frontier areas, the development base and social development are relatively lagging, and the ecological environment is fragile and natural disasters occur frequently. Therefore, it is much more difficult to get rid of poverty than the general poor areas. At present, the main difficulties faced by local governments in the process of poverty control in deep poverty-stricken areas come from the following aspects: firstly, deep poverty-stricken areas have deeper poverty level and greater difficulty in poverty reduction, and the beneficial effect of conventional poverty alleviation measures has been difficult to meet the requirements of time-limited poverty alleviation; secondly, poverty in deep poverty-stricken areas is due to poor development foundation and fragile ecological environment. Population returning to poverty is at a higher risk. “Population and areas out of poverty are still extremely vulnerable, and their ability to resist various shocks is very low.” Population returning to poverty due to illness and disaster is more likely to occur [4]; Third, the current poverty alleviation indicators are set more on quantity, emphasizing that the income of the poor exceeds the poverty line, and the quality aspect is “not enough for the stability of income sources, the driving force of income sources, and the continuous attention to income” [5]. From the central to the local, the poverty alleviation pressure is transmitted at a level, and is directly linked to the goals of local officials' performance evaluation. In order to successfully complete the task of getting rid of poverty, some places in the process of poverty management, the choice of poverty alleviation projects, more in the “emergency” considerations, the long-term planning is relatively inadequate.

For governments at all levels in deep poverty-stricken areas, under the premise of relatively limited policy tools and financial support available, the problem of overall poverty and deep poverty in the region should be solved in a short time. To ensure that the poor people in the region get out of poverty smoothly on schedule. From the operational level, it is undoubtedly a great challenge.

3.3 The power and responsibility of grass-roots governments are not equal, and the local poverty alleviation work lacks autonomy and flexibility.

Since the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, the state has constantly stressed that local governments, especially the county and township governments, should be fully activated as the main body of direct poverty alleviation. In 2013, the central government

promulgated the Opinions on Innovating Mechanisms to Steadfastly Promote the Work of Poverty Alleviation and Development in Rural Areas. The “four-to-county” system for poverty alleviation, power, funds, and tasks is clearly proposed, aiming at establishing a poverty alleviation task and a mechanism for linking funds, responsibilities, and power. A poverty management mechanism that achieves decentralization, equal rights and responsibilities.

With the implementation of poverty alleviation work, various problems have also emerged. First of all, the pressure layer is pressed down, and the final execution pressure is almost all accumulated to the grassroots staff of township cadres and village cadres. Repeated data collection, filing, verification, and rework are a waste of time and effort. Secondly, in terms of the use of poverty alleviation funds, although the restrictions of the past “fragmentation management” have been broken, the ability of local governments, especially the township-level governments, to integrate funds themselves is relatively limited. How to ensure the effectiveness of poverty alleviation funds has become a de facto problem. Finally, due to the tight time, heavy tasks and high requirements of poverty alleviation, governments at all levels will promote and implement this as the “No. 1 livelihood project”. In order to ensure the smooth completion of the task on schedule, there is relatively limited room for error tolerance and correction mechanism in the design of various poverty alleviation policies, the selection of poverty alleviation projects and the use of poverty alleviation funds. Local governments rely more on the executive orders of their superior governments and lack the courage to innovate independently.

Because of the above reasons, local governments, which should have played a greater role in poverty control, tend to look ahead and backward in practical work and often fall into a “tangle” state. On the one hand, I hope to combine the local realities and explore the road to poverty alleviation that is suitable for local development. On the other hand, due to the obedience to the higher-level government's assessment pressure and poverty alleviation tasks, there is not enough innovation courage and motivation.

The pattern of “Great Poverty Alleviation” is not yet mature and finalized. The government bears heavy pressure on poverty alleviation. According to the main body, poverty alleviation activities can be divided into government poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation. “At present, poverty alleviation in China is mainly a government-led model, and the government is the largest provider and practitioner of poverty alleviation” [6]. At present, China has initially built a “trinity” of professional poverty alleviation, industry poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation. However, due to the limitation of the conditions in the deep poverty-stricken areas and the poverty alleviation system under pressure transmission, local governments give priority to fulfilling local poverty alleviation tasks in the process of poverty alleviation. There is very little time and energy to seriously think about and plan for the involvement of social capital and social forces. Some scholars believe that “the social poverty alleviation forces actually show the unilateral poverty alleviation resource output under the leadership of administrative forces and the level of obedience to political will” [7].

The government-led poverty governance mechanism has its rationality and unique advantages, especially “in the current environment, the effectiveness of poverty alleviation work is related to the legitimacy of the ruling party and the level of government trust” [8]. However, from the government's own standpoint, this model of poverty alleviation also has a shortcoming that can not be ignored, that is, the limited ability of self-governance. This limitation is mainly manifested in two aspects: “one is the single channel of resources, the other is the lack of professional ability of the government to alleviate poverty” [9]. However, the predicament of limited government governance ability is particularly prominent in the deep poverty-stricken areas. On the one hand, due to the pressure of poverty alleviation, local governments at all levels must assume the most important responsibility of the main body of poverty alleviation. On the other hand, due to the underdeveloped market economy and social organization in deep poverty areas, and the weak foundation of local development, the attraction to other social subjects is relatively limited. This also determines that the government must play a leading role in the local poverty governance process and assume the primary responsibility for improving the status of poverty in the region.

4. Conclusion

Proceeding from the reality of our country, the government plays an extremely important role in the governance of the deep poverty-stricken areas. But we must also realize that under the premise of limited time, limited resources and funds, this role will inevitably be limited. In the long run, in order to get rid of poverty thoroughly in deep poverty-stricken areas, besides giving full play to the role of the government, we must also absorb a wide range of social subjects. On the basis of improving the poverty profile of the region, the public service means such as education and medical care can be used to stimulate and enhance the self-development ability of the poor, so as to achieve stable poverty alleviation and sustainable development in these areas.

Acknowledgement

This paper is funded by Southwest Poverty Reduction and Development Research Center, a key research base of philosophy and Social Sciences in Sichuan Province. It is a phased research achievement of “Research on Modernization of Grass-roots Governance from the Perspective of Accurate Poverty Alleviation” (Project No. SC1703). At the same time, this paper is supported by the special social science of Sichuan Agricultural University. It is a stage achievement of the project “Research on the adjustment of poverty control strategy in the middle and late stages of poverty eradication and fortification - Taking Qinba Mountains as an example”.

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