Research on the Mechanism Construction of Stable Poverty Alleviation

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Keywords: Stable Poverty Alleviation, Mechanism Construct, Research.

Abstract. The 19th CPC clearly pointed out that the targeted poverty alleviation is one of the three major uphill battles we must win completely in order to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Stabilizing poverty alleviation is an important manifestation of improving the quality of poverty alleviation. This paper abstracts the factors affecting the stability of poverty alleviation through practical investigation, and constructs the mechanism of stable poverty alleviation from the aspects of assessment and evaluation, policy improvement, precision assistance, endogenous power, condition improvement and operation guarantee etc.

Introduction

It is necessary that shift from accurate recognition to precision helps and stability of poverty alleviation, from focusing on the speed of poverty alleviation to ensuring the quality of poverty alleviation, and from the development-oriented type of poverty alleviation to both development type of poverty alleviation and guarantee type of poverty alleviation at the national conference on poverty alleviation and development in 2017. Comrade Xi Jin-ping pointed out that improving the quality of poverty alleviation is the top priority at the 2018 central rural work conference. In fact, the core to quality poverty alleviation is stability poverty. However, with the development of anti-poverty work, it has become a challenging and urgent task to establish a mechanism to stabilize the poor families out of poverty.

The Connotation of Stable Poverty Alleviation

The concept of poverty was first proposed by the British economist Holman, who believed that poverty should be measured according to the amount of goods or expenses to meet the basic needs of families. Above all, to get rid of poverty is to exceed the poverty line on income, and then gradually acquire the ability not to return to poverty or rely on the guarantee mechanism not to return to poverty. Stability of poverty refers to the ability or guarantee of continuing poverty alleviation, the ability of continuing poverty alleviation refers to those who have the ability to poverty alleviation from working, and the guarantee of continuing poverty alleviation refers to those who have the ability to poverty alleviation from policy guarantee because of without working ability. So, stable poverty alleviation is an important manifestation of high quality poverty alleviation. In terms of stable poverty alleviation, the reliability and stability of income sources should be assessed in addition to the income level of the poor households.

The Significance of Stabilizing Poverty Alleviation

First of all, stable poverty alleviation is an inevitable requirement for China to achieve the goal of poverty alleviation. By 2020, all rural poor people will be lifted out of poverty under China's current standards and poverty alleviation is stable, not temporary. Secondly, stable poverty alleviation puts
forward higher requirements for the poverty-stricken population to get rid of poverty, which not only requires to reach the standard "two worries and three guarantees", but also requires the ability to obtain stable income and stable income sources. Poverty alleviation relying on temporary subsidies cannot be regarded as stable poverty alleviation. The third is the coping mechanism of returning to poverty should be built for stabilize poverty alleviation. It is necessary to establish corresponding relief mechanism for the impoverished population who return to poverty due to diseases, accidents and natural disasters. In short, stable poverty alleviation is the essential meaning of high-quality poverty alleviation, and provides the target orientation for the implementation of the basic strategy of targeted poverty alleviation and precision poverty alleviation.

Analysis of the Factors Influencing the Stability of Poverty Alleviation

The factors that affect the stability of poverty-stricken families can be divided into internal factors and external factors. Internal factors mainly refer to the poor households' efforts to achieve poverty alleviation through their own efforts, which usually includes three factors, such as the income from working, planting and farming. Mainly refers to the poor to rely on external factors such as policy, the improvement of the environment, family, helping external measures implementation out of poverty, usually including industry award for filling, microfinance, education allowance, medical insurance, change of relocation, family factors for poverty alleviation (offspring), cadres support and collective income, nine factors such as infrastructure. In January 2018, a survey on the factors affecting poverty alleviation was carried out in Hubei province. A total of 1,651 questionnaires were issued and 1,629 were recovered, the rate of recovery is 98.66%. According to the survey results, the weight of the 12 factors influencing poverty alleviation stability is shown in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>factor</th>
<th>very large(0.4)</th>
<th>larger(0.3)</th>
<th>general(0.2)</th>
<th>hardly(0.1)</th>
<th>nothing(0)</th>
<th>others(0)</th>
<th>Whethe</th>
<th>core factor</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Internal cause</td>
<td>work income</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<td></td>
<td>growing income</td>
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<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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<td>0.07</td>
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<td>farming income</td>
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<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>industrial awards and subsidies</td>
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<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.26</td>
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<td></td>
<td>microfinance</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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<td></td>
<td>educational subsidy</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>health insurance</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.55</td>
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<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.003</td>
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<td>urban relocation</td>
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<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.354</td>
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<td>Offspring support</td>
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<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.29</td>
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<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.28</td>
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<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.31</td>
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Measure whether the core poverty alleviation factors or not is the weighted result greater than or equal to 0.25. According to this standard, there are 7 core factors that affect poverty alleviation of poor households, namely, working income, industrial award and subsidy, education subsidy, medical
insurance, relocation, cadre assistance and infrastructure. There are five non-core factors, namely planting income, breeding income, micro-credit, child support and collective economy. The main reasons for poor households' failure to include these five factors in the core factors of poverty alleviation are as follows. First, the cultivation and breeding industry has high risks and low benefits. It is difficult for a single poor household to simply rely on cultivation and breeding to get rid of poverty, let alone stable poverty alleviation. Second, according to the preliminary survey, the proportion of the poverty is less than 20% due to the need to develop industries. Therefore, the influence of microfinance on poverty alleviation is not large enough. Third, supporting the elderly is a moral and legal issue. In fact, in rural areas, it is often difficult to take care of and support the elderly as most of the children work outside the home and have to support their own family living expenses. Therefore, relying on children to support stable poverty alleviation is not much, does not constitute the core factor. Fourth, the current village collective economic income and the number of poor households out of poverty are not directly linked. Only when the village collective economic income reaches a certain scale and can feed back the villagers, can the role of the village collective economic income in stabilizing the poverty-stricken households out of poverty be incarnated. Therefore, in the current situation, the village collective economic income is not the core factor.

Structure of Stable Poverty Alleviation Mechanism

Based on the investigation results of factors affecting stable poverty alleviation and the actual situation of poverty alleviation work in the province, the stable poverty alleviation mechanism is constructed as follows, as shown in figure 2: framework diagram of the stable poverty alleviation mechanism.

Construction of Endogenous Dynamic Mechanism

The inner driving force of poverty alleviation can be inspired through assist by village cadres, village cadres and help cadres. Therefore, the key to the construction of endogenous driving force mechanism is to establish a comprehensive poverty alleviation mechanism for the spirit, so as to achieve the combination of strengthening the intellect and strengthening the will. Changing the spirit is the first essential to getting rid of poverty, and reforming ideology and ideology is the first essential to poverty alleviation. Spiritual poverty alleviation should be carried out in two aspects: "break" and "establish". "Breaking" refers to "governing folly", changing ideas, emancipating the mind, sweeping away dirt and disorder, combating feudalism and ugliness, combating unhealthy social mores, getting rid of "poverty" in ideology and advocating socialist moral standards. "Establish " refers to "Fuzhi", raise awareness, strengthen publicity and education work, set up the correct world outlook, the outlook on life and values, vigorously carry forward the self-reliance and hard struggle spirit, arouse the enthusiasm of up a poor people out of poverty, initiative, creativity, inspire the confidence of the poor people out of poverty to get rich and desire to build better homes, guide the glory out of poverty.

Construction of Policy Improvement Mechanism

The policy review mechanism focuses on the legitimacy, compliance and feasibility of policies. In order to avoid overemphasizing the importance of targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation and ignoring the legitimacy and relative fairness of policies, and to avoid the infeasibility of policies with good intentions, the formulation of policies should give local governments certain autonomous authority. The policy implementation mechanism focuses on the publicity, implementation and implementation of policies. After the introduction of policies, poverty-relief cadres at all levels should deeply understand the connotation and significance of relevant policies, learn the ways and means of policy publicity, improve the effect of policy publicity, resolutely implement policies, and timely feed back or study and solve problems arising from the implementation. The policy evaluation mechanism focuses on evaluating the effect of policy implementation after a period of time, finding out the reasons affecting the effect of policy and making continuous improvement.

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Construction of Precise Support Mechanism

First of all, establish and improve the relevant systems of accurate assistance, such as the resident village team and the selection and assignment system of protection and assistance cadres, assessment system, performance evaluation system, etc. Through these systems, it further clarifies the duties of the first secretary in the village, the team member in the village and the cadre in charge. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the village team learning and business training efforts. The survey found that some of the village resident staff members change frequently, the resident village to help the relevant business is not familiar with the level of knowledge of the work is not high enough. Third, focus on improving the effect of helping poor households. To help cadres, we should take measures according to the needs and needs of the poor households. We should help them with our hearts according to the different situations and needs of the poor households. So that poor households from the heart feel the country's policies and good party cadres, and then improve the satisfaction of all aspects.

Construction of Condition Improvement Mechanism

Improving infrastructure conditions at the township and village level is one of the necessary conditions for poverty alleviation. In order to build a mechanism for improving conditions, the first priority is to standardize the management and use of poverty alleviation project funds, concentrate funds, and give priority to the construction of roads, drinking water, communications, networks and service centers for party members and the masses in towns and villages. Next should plan as a whole, implement step by step. The improvement of infrastructure at the township and village levels is complicated, and multiple factors need to be considered as a whole, involving power, water conservancy, highway, agriculture and other departments. As to which infrastructure should be completed first and which infrastructure should be completed later, it needs to be planned and implemented step by step. Third, it is necessary to link up the construction of infrastructure at the township and village level with the implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization with a unified plan. In a sense, the increased investment in village-level infrastructure construction and the obvious improvement of infrastructure provide a guarantee for the poverty-stricken households to get rid of poverty and the rural revitalization.

Construction of Assessment and Evaluation Mechanism

This mechanism mainly includes assessment mechanism, evaluation mechanism, supervision mechanism and accountability mechanism.

Construction of Operation Guarantee Mechanism

The connotation of this mechanism is rich, including ideological guarantee mechanism, organizational guarantee mechanism, institutional guarantee mechanism, fund guarantee mechanism and overall planning and coordination mechanism.

Ideological Guarantee Mechanism

We will scientifically plan and steadily promote the work of Stability of poverty among poor households under the guidance of Xi Jinping thought on poverty alleviation.

Organizational Guarantee Mechanism

Focus on the construction of village-level grass-roots organizations and the construction of cadres' work style. We will select and assign leading groups of the village committees, strengthen the education and assessment of leading groups of the village committees and the heads of village groups, and give full play to the role of the first secretary of the village in the building of grass-roots organizations. We should intensify education in and assessment of the work style of officials at all levels, proceed from reality, work hard to improve their work style, work style, leadership style and work style, deepen their work style, keep in close touch with the masses, and firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. We should listen attentively to the voice of the masses, actively
solve their practical difficulties, resolve conflicts at the grass-roots level, and set up a number of advanced models of cadres at the grass-roots level.

**Institutional Guarantee Mechanism**

Scientific and reasonable system is the fundamental guarantee to achieve stable poverty alleviation, and the formulation of a scientific and reasonable system for stable poverty alleviation is the top priority in poverty alleviation. We should fully recognize the complexity and relevance of the system for stabilizing poverty alleviation, and implement the "systematic principle" in formulating and implementing the system. We can make full use of the internet and big data to promote the formulation and implementation of a system to stabilize poverty alleviation.

**Funding Guarantee Mechanism**

Further standardize the use of poverty alleviation project funds and improve the performance of poverty alleviation funds. We should attach great importance to the management and use of poverty alleviation project funds, conduct internal audit of poverty alleviation project funds in recent years, rectify the problems found in a timely manner, and deal with the party discipline and state law of those responsible for obtaining poverty alleviation funds. Poverty alleviation projects and funds shall be managed, used and supervised in accordance with the relevant provisions of the measures for performance evaluation of special poverty alleviation funds.

**Overall Planning and Coordination Mechanism**

Various poverty alleviation modes, including financial poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, health poverty alleviation, social poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation and "Internet +" poverty alleviation, need to be coordinated. Agriculture, forestry, finance, highway and other sectors should be coordinated in the work of poverty alleviation. Projects, technology, information, capital, labor and other resources should be coordinated in the work of poverty alleviation. The consolidation and improvement of the poverty-stricken households and the poverty-stricken households should be coordinated as a whole. Therefore, the funding coordination mechanism runs through the whole process of targeted poverty alleviation and stable poverty alleviation.

**Summary**

The so-called stable poverty alleviation, in short, is in the poor households out of poverty acceptance, the source of their income minus the necessary expenditure has reliability and stability, and its successive family life has stability, not easy return to poverty. Stable poverty alleviation is a kind of poverty alleviation at a higher level and of high quality. It is necessary to establish corresponding mechanisms in order to achieve stable poverty alleviation. Of course, this paper only carried out a preliminary discussion on the establishment of a stable poverty alleviation mechanism, which will be further studied in the future.

**Acknowledgement**

This research was financially supported by the Hubei Think Tank Project, Project number: HBSXK2018069.

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