



The Cracking Paths to Prevent Population out of Poverty from Returning to Poverty under the Strategy of Rural Revitalization — Take the Yunfu City of Guangdong Province as an Example

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Abstract: In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, China has achieved a comprehensive victory in the war against poverty in 2021, and the task has changed from "comprehensive poverty eradication" to "prevention of poverty return". Due to the influence of various factors, households who have escaped from poverty have the risk of returning to poverty, so China must find a cracking path to prevent returning to poverty. This paper takes Yunfu City, Guangdong Province as an example, and through literature review and field research to understand the effectiveness of poverty eradication, industrial development, basic education and policy implementation in Yunfu City, it proposes the paths to strengthen the construction of leadership organizations, coordinate the effect of Sanyuan Juche and enrich rural education resources to benefit the effective connection between consolidating and expanding the results of poverty eradication and rural revitalization.

Keywords: rural revitalization; prevention of poverty return; cracking path

1. Introduction

In 2020, China's rural poor population will all be out of poverty under the current standards, and the disappearance of absolute poverty marks a comprehensive victory in the battle against poverty in China; thus, China has entered a new development stage of consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty eradication and rural revitalization with effective linkage. However, the total elimination of poverty does not mean the end of rural poverty; relative poverty still exists in China for a long time (Lei Xunping and Zhang Jing, 2020), and the development foundation of areas and people who have escaped from poverty is relatively weak, and some people still have the risk of returning to poverty. According to the preliminary mapping of various regions, nearly 2 million people in the population who have been lifted out of poverty are at risk of returning to poverty, and nearly 3 million people in the marginal population are at risk of becoming poor, for which the state has placed the prevention of returning to poverty in an important position of consolidating the results of poverty eradication. At the end of 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping also pointed out that the prerequisite for rural revitalization is to consolidate the results of poverty eradication, and that it is necessary to continuously promote the organic connection with the rural revitalization strategy to ensure that no return to poverty on a large scale occurs, to effectively maintain and consolidate the great achievements in the battle against poverty. Following the instructions of the central government, Guangdong Province also proposed to coordinate the requirements of keeping the bottom line to prevent the return of poverty and promoting the "three rural areas" to be in the first position in the country.

With the change in the focus of the poverty problem and the anti-poverty focus, there is an urgent need for effective guidance on the consolidation of poverty eradication results in the post-poverty era at the theoretical level to ensure the achievement of high-quality poverty eradication (Li Bo, 2020). As one of the former major poor cities in Guangdong Province, Yunfu City, whose GDP ranking is always at the bottom of Guangdong Province, has greater uncertainty and vulnerability in the battle against poverty and deserves to take the lead in the governance of poverty return, which is an important reason for selecting Yunfu City in Guangdong Province as the case study in this paper. Therefore, this paper fully integrates the current situation of poverty eradication in Yunfu City, integrates and analyzes the real obstacles existing in three aspects: policy, industry and education, predicts the trend of poverty development and change, integrates and balances the interests and demands of all social parties, and provides an effective cracking path for poverty return governance.

2. The dilemma of poverty eradication in Yunfu City

After poverty eradication, Yunfu City has formed an industrial form integrating "ecological tourism, e-commerce platform and special breeding", and has played a leading role in the implementation of minimum living security and pension insurance policies. However, a series of practical difficulties have arisen in the process of poverty alleviation, which is

reflected in the policy design, industrial structure and livelihood protection. Firstly, village cadres or helpers are overly conscious of performance completion, and when calculating the precise exit of poor households, cost awareness is weak, and there are cases of crowning poor households with higher per capita income by removing low costs, directly exaggerating the economic income of poor households, and state-ordered poverty eradication goals in a certain period ignore the long-term nature of the precise poverty alleviation process.

In addition, there is a lack of long-term specific assistance plans for poor households after their precise exit, and a complete long-term development plan needs to be formed. Secondly, caught by the poor self-development ability of poverty-removing subjects, their low quality and lack of anti-poverty ability, some poor families have a wait-and-see attitude toward policy diversity and regard poverty alleviation and poverty removal as government tasks, lacking subjective initiative. Again, industrial structure disorder is another dilemma of industrial development in Yunfu City. For example, the city's industrial added value in 2020 accounted for only 0.4% of the province. Also, the manufacturing industry structure is more traditional, cement, stone, light textile and other traditional industries are still the main source of contribution to manufacturing value added (50%). Due to the vulnerability of the results of poverty eradication, it is difficult to guarantee the basic life of the subjects out of poverty in the long-term dimension.

In general, Yunfu City has shortcomings in policies, industries and education. In the short term, Yunfu City can eliminate the absolute poverty of the subjects who have escaped from poverty, however, from a long-term perspective, Yunfu City is still unable to achieve long-term governance of the subjects who have escaped from poverty to become rich, and relative poverty still exists in the long term. Therefore, it is necessary to propose corresponding cracking paths to prevent people from returning to poverty.

3. Cracking paths to prevent the poor from returning to poverty

3.1 Strengthen the construction of leading organizations and resolve the disproportionate information on the subjects

Good organization construction and matching information symmetry are the core elements to stabilize the effect of precise poverty alleviation in Yunfu City. Firstly, the relevant poverty alleviation cadres should establish an excellent style of keeping up with the times, carry out self-monitoring effectiveness feedback of internal work, and actively explore new models to help poor groups realize self-blooding. Secondly, poverty alleviation cadres need to follow the leadership of the Party Central Committee, actively accept supervision and assessment, pay attention to the organization construction within the Party, actively implement a series of work such as organization, coordination and guidance, adapt to local conditions and reasonable planning, and orderly promote precise poverty alleviation work in the region at this level, need to fully understand the harm of cross-poverty alleviation and duplication of poverty alleviation for poverty alleviation work, and resolutely eliminate the phenomenon of cross and duplication of poverty alleviation (Luo Liangqing et al., 2022).

What's more, Yunfu City needs to rely on the new technology of the new era to release relevant information promptly, synchronize the information symmetry of each subject, and realize the exchange and sharing of resources and information. Finally, the poverty alleviation subjects at all levels need to go deep into the grassroots, contact relevant help agencies, build organic links with the help targets, form a good leadership environment, and actively explore the path of self-reliance of the poor groups to get out of poverty and get rich.

3.2 Synergize the effect of three main bodies to help revitalize rural industries

Promoting industrial development is the first key to solidifying the effect of precise poverty alleviation in Yunfu City. For the national government, in the process of vigorously encouraging the development of special industries, it is necessary to pay attention to the expansion of multifunctional industries and explore the diversified value of the countryside. Yunfu City is rich in crops and retains a primitive and unique fishing civilization, so it is a major industrial feature of Yunfu, and it is necessary to coordinate to ensure the good development of both industries.

On the one hand, the government needs to take industrial revitalization as the goal, build the interest linkage mechanism for poor households, and expand the channels to get rid of poverty, specifically by implementing the subsidy policy of financial underwriting, reducing the risk of crop damage, and alleviating the low elasticity mechanism of the market of rural specialty industries. On the other hand, enterprises should insist on reaching out to the rural population in all aspects with the support and guidance of the government, to determine reasonable and feasible solutions to prevent the population from returning to poverty, and jointly realize the co-integration and coexistence of rural industrial development. For farmers, the main body of poverty alleviation, they should strengthen their scientific and cultural knowledge and make good use of science and technology to help industrial development, especially the application of traditional industries such as agricultural

farming and family farming, to enhance the ability to prevent agricultural disaster weather and realize the farmers' increase in production and income.

3.3 Enrich rural education resources to improve the ability of self-blood generation

Enriching education resources and improving the self-development ability of the subjects returning to poverty is a fundamental requirement for stabilizing the effect of precise poverty alleviation in Yunfu City. From the previous analysis, it is clear that the most important factor that causes the risk of returning to poverty in Yunfu City is precisely the lack of the ability of poverty-removing subjects to get rid of poverty. Therefore, to fundamentally improve the ability of poverty-removing subjects in Yunfu City to get rid of poverty, it is still necessary to rely on education in the end.

Specifically, firstly, the government needs to increase the investment in education. It should give subsidies to poor families for education, to solve the dilemma of "difficult to go to school and late to enter school" caused by the economic conditions of the vulnerable poor households. Secondly, the government should consider the problem of talent rooting. They should make good use of the system of incentive mechanisms, salary rewards and high welfare benefits to retain high-level talents. Third, the government should make efforts to cultivate a high-level teacher team in rural areas, select a group of outstanding students who are interested in the education industry in a targeted manner, provide higher-level teacher education, and stipulate the minimum length of service and choice of place of service for them to engage in the education industry. Solve the double dilemma of the two dimensions of educated and educators, and stimulate the ability of the main body of farmers in Yunfu City to get out of poverty from the source, so that the work of preventing the population from returning to poverty can be promoted continuously in a hierarchical and clear sequence.

4. Conclusion

Poverty work in Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, has a long way to go, and on the basis of achieving full poverty eradication, poverty return prevention has become a new task under the new period. As mentioned above, although Yunfu City has achieved full poverty eradication, all the foundations to maintain the stability of poverty return and interruption are insufficient, and it is in a state of poverty vulnerability, and the risk of poverty return is directly proportional to poverty vulnerability. Therefore, in order to reduce the risk of poverty return, it is imperative to realize the transformation from "blood transfusion" poverty alleviation to "blood creation" assistance. In the subsequent coordination process, Yunfu City still needs to optimize and improve the organization construction, industrial development and education environment, so as to come out of the development path with Yunfu City's characteristics and promote the effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization.

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