

Analysis on the Policy of Poverty Alleviation in Deep Poverty Areas of Henan Province

Haoran Fu^{1, a, *}, Nana Wang^{1, b}

¹School of Economics, Anyang Normal University, Anyang, China.

^ahao3681@foxmail.com, ^b798818768@qq.com

Abstract

Henan Province has a tight deadline for poverty eradication and a heavy task. Poverty-stricken areas without poverty eradication are everywhere, and deep poverty-stricken areas still exist. We need to have a full understanding of the basic situation of the poor areas in Henan Province, and understand the urgency and difficulty of the poverty eradication work. This paper takes four deep poverty-stricken areas in Henan Province as the research object, starting from the problems in the process of poverty eradication, summarizes and analyzes the reasons, and puts forward active and effective measures, to help the deep poverty-stricken areas in Henan realise the task of poverty eradication.

Keywords

Deep poverty areas, Poverty eradication, Poverty alleviation.

1. The Current Situation of Poverty Alleviation in Deep Poverty Areas of Henan Province

1.1 Distribution area and basic situation of deep poverty areas in Henan

The poverty problem in Henan Province is very serious. Up to now, there are still 4 deep poverty areas namely Lushi County, Taiqian County, Xichuan County and Song County.

Lushi County is located in the west of Henan Province and is under the jurisdiction of Sanmenxia City. Lushi County has a registered population of over 380,000 and a County area of over 4,000 square kilometres. There are many mountains, over 4,000 peaks, large and small, and over 2,000 rivers and streams in the County. Affected by the terrain, the industry here is scarce and developing slowly, the agricultural development is difficult to take big steps, and the economy is very backward.

Taiqian County is located in the northeast of Henan and is under the jurisdiction of Puyang City. The Yellow River floodplain and flood detention areas in the whole County are densely populated, prone to floods, with poor infrastructure, poor natural conditions, relatively poor resources and lagging economic development. It is the first batch of poverty-stricken counties at the national level and the key counties in the national poverty alleviation and development work. Poverty is a very serious problem.

Xichuan County is located in the southwest of Henan Province and is under the jurisdiction of Nanyang City. Xichuan County has many mountainous areas, less arable land, backward agricultural development and very poor farmers. Rural infrastructure is not perfect, production is backward, farmers' income is low, and poverty is serious. Industrial development is insufficient, concentration is low, no cluster effect is formed, and overall competitiveness is weak.

Song County is located in the southwest of Luoyang City in Henan Province. It is a national poverty-stricken County with mountainous area, old liberated area and reservoir area as a whole. The mountainous area accounts for 95%, the shallow mountain and hilly area for 4.5%, and the plain area

for 0.5%. The mountainous area is very large and the flat area is very small. The land is barren, the natural conditions are harsh, the ability to resist natural disasters is insufficient, the population return to poverty due to disasters is large, and the people are in a state of poverty for a long time.

1.2 The current situation of poverty alleviation in deep poverty-stricken areas in Henan

Since the 19th National Congress, Henan Province has been actively carrying out various poverty alleviation work around the crucial issue of poverty alleviation—Increase investment in poverty alleviation funds, build various kinds of infrastructure, improve poverty alleviation methods, and ensure the practical and true completion of poverty alleviation work. Henan Province has carried out poverty population survey and filing cards in 4 deep poverty areas, basically knowing the distribution of the poor, the causes of poverty and the need for assistance, etc., and completing the poverty information to the individual. A unified poverty alleviation and development information system has been established throughout the country. With such a poverty alleviation information system, poverty alleviation work is like a duck to water, and the poverty alleviation process is progressing steadily.

By the end of 2016, the majority of poor people in Henan Province have embarked on the road of poverty alleviation driven by policies and industrial poverty alleviation. Most of the poor people have obtained employment opportunities, and more and more poor people have received social security assistance. Henan Province has gradually improved its poverty alleviation policy system. Significant progress has been made in the innovation of poverty alleviation system and mechanism. Significant achievements have been made in poverty alleviation work.

Lushi County, Song County, Xichuan County and Taiqian County are the four deep poverty-stricken counties that are the top priorities in the battle against poverty in Henan Province. Henan Province has seized the spearhead of poverty alleviation, increased financial investment, and made great efforts to build public infrastructure such as agriculture and transportation. Poverty-stricken counties have laid a solid foundation for getting rid of poverty. Poverty eradication efforts are being carried out in an orderly manner. Many poor villages in deep poverty-stricken areas have embarked on the road of poverty eradication and prosperity, but overall, the pace of poverty eradication is very slow and there are still many problems.

2. Problems Existing in Poverty Alleviation Work in Deep Poverty Areas of Henan Province

2.1 Insufficient funds for poverty alleviation

Lushi County, Taiqian County, Xichuan County and Song County are four deep poverty-stricken counties with a large number of poor people, a large scale of poverty, imperfect agricultural and industrial infrastructure, and a heavy task of poverty eradication, which requires a large number of funds to guarantee. The state has increased financial investment for this purpose, but it is still difficult to meet the local hard demand for poverty alleviation. The four deep poverty-stricken counties have a heavy task of getting rid of poverty, and the cost of getting rid of poverty is high, especially the lack of funds to get rid of poverty.

2.2 Poverty alleviation is inflexible

Lu's County, Taiqian County, Xichuan County and Song County adopt traditional poverty alleviation methods, emphasising helping the poor. However, due to the lack of accurate identification of the poor and the establishment of a management data platform that can be queried and selected, the target of assistance is still at the abstract level and has not gone deep into the specific level. Also, poverty alleviation here lacks precision, and the implementation of policies usually takes the average effort regardless of the ability difference of the target. For example, Lushi County's current policy of helping the poor by industry is more inclusive and less preferential to the poor. To some extent, it has resulted in a bad situation of "the rich benefit first" and "the poor are squeezed out". The poverty alleviation policies of many industries and enterprises are aimed at many areas, and are accurate to the small number of poor households in poor villages. When summing up the problems, they were all put in

the basket of "precision poverty alleviation". Few people found and corrected them. The surface was good-looking, but in essence, they were "flood irrigation" and "anti-aircraft guns hitting mosquitoes". They did not solve the poverty problem. The traditional way of helping the poor here is to help the poor within the main business and outside the business, which is inefficient and not targeted. The specific poverty alleviation policies of the four deep poverty-stricken areas are not in conformity with their basic poverty situation. They do not prescribe the right medicine. Many poor people are difficult to benefit from them. The poverty alleviation effect is not ideal. The endogenous development capacity of the deep poverty-stricken areas is insufficient.

2.3 The pace of infrastructure construction is slow

Lu's County, Taiqian County, Xichuan County and Song County are four deep poverty-stricken counties. Most of them have inconvenient transportation, backward infrastructure and insufficient traffic capacity. Among them, the difficult areas in Shanda and Gulou are even more serious, with large investment and construction difficulties. The smooth task is still arduous, which seriously hinders economic exchanges and development with foreign countries. At the same time, the basic living security infrastructure in four deep poverty-stricken counties is also seriously lagging, drinking water facilities are insufficient, and the phenomenon of poor people without tap water is still present, and the most basic living water problem in some areas has not been properly solved. Also, the power infrastructure of the four deep poverty-stricken counties is also very backward, and the power transformers in many poverty-stricken villages are worn out and their performance is greatly reduced. The poles are also badly damaged and very dangerous. When the bad weather of wind and rain comes, power supply will be abnormal and safety accidents will easily occur. Moreover, the infrastructure of agriculture, water conservancy and other facilities here are also very backward. When there is drought, crops cannot be supplied with water in time. During the flood disaster, there were no perfect drainage facilities to discharge the flood water, which greatly reduced the survival rate of crops and seriously restricted the farmers from getting rich. Relevant education, medical care, health and other infrastructure are also very imperfect. Poor people are unable to receive good education, advanced medical treatment, and convenient health facilities. Over time, they have brought a series of social problems and seriously restricted economic development.

2.4 People's awareness of poverty alleviation is weak

The vast majority of the impoverished population in the four deep poverty-stricken counties of Lushi County, Taiqian County, Xichuan County and Song County have a very weak sense of poverty alleviation and do not know how to participate in the process of poverty alleviation. Some poor households have even formed the idea of relying on the policy of benefiting farmers. Instead of actively seeking employment, they are steadfast in their work and only want to rely on some donations and welfare to live. This has completely increased the process of overcoming poverty and made it even more difficult. Deep poverty-stricken counties are backward in economic development and lack of local industries to promote employment, so many young people have to go out to work. The vast majority of the remaining poor people are older adults. Their educational level is not high, their ability to understand poverty alleviation policies is not strong, their participation is lower, and the task of poverty alleviation is very arduous.

3. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Poverty Alleviation in Deep Poverty Areas of Henan Province

3.1 Increase investment in poverty alleviation funds and strictly manage funds

On the one hand, the state should increase capital investment in the deep poverty-stricken areas of Henan Province and allocate a little more financial funds each year. On the other hand, Henan Province and related poor cities and counties should increase the investment in poverty alleviation funds and strictly manage the poverty alleviation funds so that the poverty alleviation funds can play their due role. The four deep poverty-stricken counties in Henan Province should make good use of

poverty-relief funds, establish and perfect the mechanism of sustained growth of poverty-relief funds, so that poverty-relief funds will have two, two and three lives and will no longer be in short supply. Also, Henan Province and the relevant poor cities and counties should also guide the inflow of social funds. As people gather materials, the flame is high, and there are many people with great strength. When the public is also involved, poverty alleviation funds will increase significantly and the pressure on poverty alleviation funds will also decrease. If it is a pot of rice to increase investment in poverty alleviation, then strict fund management is to cook the pot of rice well. For the management of poverty alleviation funds, the four deep poverty-stricken counties in Henan Province should use and manage the special funds for poverty alleviation by the law. Adhere to the principle of "poverty alleviation projects follow poverty alleviation plans, and poverty alleviation funds follow poverty alleviation projects" to eliminate the phenomenon of surreptitiously transferring poverty alleviation funds and removing poverty alleviation funds. The County-level poverty alleviation departments should strengthen communication and cooperation with the financial departments, effectively solve the problems of multi-person distribution and unclear responsibilities, make overall plans, reasonably arrange funds, effectively play the role of poverty alleviation funds, and ensure that poverty-stricken areas are lifted out of poverty as scheduled.

3.2 Change the way of helping the poor and help the poor flexibly

The poverty alleviation in the deep poverty-stricken counties in Henan should change the traditional poverty alleviation method from abstract to concrete and implement a precise poverty alleviation system. The country needs to strengthen the design of the top-level system. Henan Province and related poor cities and counties can introduce a precision poverty alleviation system, actively explore precision poverty alleviation methods, let the concept of precision poverty alleviation penetrate into every corner of poverty alleviation work, and help poverty alleviation work in poor areas to be completed. Henan provincial government can use 4G technology and big data platform to carry out accurate poverty alleviation, strengthen the integration and optimal allocation of poverty alleviation resources, and improve the quality of poverty alleviation. The way of poverty alleviation needs to be changed to publicising poverty alleviation policies and increasing the participation of poor people. Strengthen the propaganda of poverty alleviation, and effectively enhance the participation ability of poor households in poor areas in precision poverty alleviation projects. Poor people are the main body. In-depth poverty-stricken County governments can enhance the poor people's awareness of poverty alleviation policies and continuously improve the poor people's ability to participate by organising poverty-stricken village villagers' propaganda groups, village committee meetings, and village leaders' publicity at home. The combination of quantitative identification and qualitative identification fully considers the historical, political, cultural and other factors of each poverty-stricken County and village, adjusts measures to local conditions, and implements different poverty alleviation measures in each poverty-stricken area. Lushi County can speed up the promotion of agricultural industry to help the poor, make use of the local characteristics of the resources and conditions, develop traditional Chinese medicine, wheat, apples and other advantageous industries, continuously improve the efficiency of land output, increase the income of farmers, to help the poor people to continuously and stably shake off poverty. Songxian County also needs to change the way of poverty alleviation. Some poor areas with inconvenient transportation can adopt the way of relocation for poverty alleviation. Songxian County government should speed up the construction of resettlement areas for low-income families, strengthen the management and public services of resettlement areas, strengthen the supervision of relocation to help the poor, and ensure high-quality completion of the task of relocation to help the poor.

3.3 Speed up infrastructure construction and improve infrastructure network

We will improve the highway network in deep poverty-stricken areas and accelerate the construction of highway projects in four deep poverty-stricken counties in Henan Province, including Lushi County, Song County, Xichuan County and Taiqian County. We will step up the upgrading of ordinary trunk roads in four deep poverty-stricken counties, promote projects such as provincial

highway 245 and provincial highway 246, and speed up the opening of exit roads in four deep poverty-stricken counties. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, rural highway construction funds are mainly concentrated in poor counties and regions, giving priority to hard highway construction in poor counties and villages. Give full play to the main responsibilities of the municipal and County governments, coordinate and integrate poverty alleviation funds, and ensure the fastest time to establish villages and towns with wide coverage, high access depth, good traffic network quality and smooth communication with the outside world in poor areas of the Province. We will speed up the construction of tap water facilities in four deep poverty-stricken counties to ensure the water demand of the people who lack water. In poor counties with backward agricultural infrastructure, we will speed up the construction of irrigation areas, water-saving renovation and small-scale irrigation and water conservancy projects to realise the coordination and matching of irrigation water sources, key irrigation projects and irrigation and water conservancy projects. Seriously strengthen the construction of flood control projects and equipment management in four deep poverty-stricken counties. Continue to promote water and soil conservation and natural ecological construction projects in deep poverty-stricken counties. We will accelerate the upgrading and renovation of rural power grids in four deep poverty-stricken counties, improve the energy and quality of electricity supply, and fully complete the task of poverty alleviation and renovation of power grids. Around the four deep poverty-stricken counties, deploy electric power personnel to investigate the weak links of the power network in the region and formulate corresponding improvement plans to ensure that the power supply and consumption problems in poverty-stricken villages are solved. We will greatly improve the power supply capacity of power grids at all levels in poor counties and consolidate the achievements of power poverty alleviation. To get rid of poverty completely in the four deep poverty-stricken areas, it is necessary to continuously improve all kinds of infrastructure and improve all kinds of infrastructure networks. We will continue to improve the natural and human environment in poor areas, accelerate the process of tackling poverty in poor areas, and strive to improve the well-being of the poor so that poor areas will continue to shake off poverty and will not return to poverty.

3.4 To carry out poverty alleviation education activities to attract the return of labour force

In the process of poverty alleviation work, the improvement of the cultural quality and ideology of the poor should be taken as the key work, "to cure poverty first, to cure laziness, to cure laziness, to cure stupidity, to root in laziness and stupidity, and to eradicate poverty through science and technology", and to arm the mind with advanced cultural and scientific thoughts. To mobilise the initiative and enthusiasm of the poor people to get rid of poverty and become rich, and to give external assistance. Increase the content of external assistance, improve the way of external assistance, and strive to drive poor people to participate in the market, abandon the idea of relying on water and mountains for support. To carry out poverty alleviation education activities, the poor people have been baptised with ideas in education activities, gradually eliminating deep-rooted ideas and eliminating spiritual poverty. Efforts should be made to break the shackles of poverty and find more active and effective ways to promote the poor people's self-esteem, self-reliance and self-love and to get rid of poverty first. Actively guide the poor people to strengthen their subjective consciousness, give full play to their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity, at the same time, we should strengthen industrial cooperation and labour cooperation, and strive for the support of policies, funds, talents, etc. To promote the implementation of various poverty alleviation measures, improve the investment environment, create a development atmosphere, give preferential policies, attract more expatriates to return home to start businesses, improve living conditions, and promote economic development in poor areas. Actively explore ways and measures to attract the return of labour force, and strive to create a healthy social environment for poor people to return home. According to local conditions, factories should be set up to provide abundant jobs and to absorb return workers to work in the factories. Strengthen the initiative and enthusiasm of return personnel in service, and strengthen the policy support and financial support for return personnel. To provide skill guarantee for return personnel to obtain employment and start their own businesses, and to teach applicable rural

technologies to return personnel who have no experience in starting their own businesses, to enhance their ability to start their own businesses. To sum up, poverty alleviation education activities should be carried out to lay a good foundation for spiritual poverty alleviation, and then material poverty alleviation should be promoted to lift the poor out of poverty.

4. Summary

There are a large number of poor people and a large scale of poverty in deep poverty counties in Henan Province, which need a large number of financial support, but the investment in poverty alleviation funds is far from meeting the actual needs. Secondly, the degree of integration of poverty alleviation funds is not high, which makes it difficult to bring the overall benefits into full play. The situation that poverty alleviation is heavy and costly is especially prominent.

Most poverty-stricken villages in the deep poverty-stricken counties of Henan Province are not concentrated in distribution, with inconvenient transportation, poor infrastructure and agro-industrial resources, and poor infrastructure construction and public services in the poverty-stricken villages, which seriously restrict the progress of poverty eradication.

Many local poor people lack awareness of poverty alleviation, low education level, backward thinking concept, lack of development motivation and other current situations, which also seriously affect the pace of poverty alleviation in poor villages and counties. The poverty population base is large, the proportion of poor households is on the high side, and poverty alleviation is very difficult.

Acknowledgements

Henan province social science investigate project:

Research on the development of rural complex in Henan province under the background of rural revitalization (SKL-2019-3183)

References

- [1] Ma Baocheng. What historic achievements have been made in our country's anti-poverty campaign [J]. People's Forum, (2005) No. 5, p. 11-13.
- [2] Tan Junfeng, Chen Weidong. Research on the Path to Tackling Poverty in Deep Poverty Areas——From the Perspective of Embeddedness Theory [J]. Journal of Tianjin Administration Institute, (2018) No. 1, p. 22-24.
- [3] Zhu Linlin. Research on the Difficulties and Paths of Poverty Alleviation in Deeply Impoverished Areas [J]. Journal of Chongqing Vocational College of Urban Management, (2018) No. 3, p. 13-14.
- [4] Liu Yongfu. Earnestly Study and Implement Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation Thoughts, Resolutely Win the Fight Against Poverty [J].