

The Initiatives and Policies Concerning Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: With the comprehensive realization of a well-off society and the improvement of people's living standards, earth-shaking changes have taken place in many areas of China, and people's lives are getting better and better. The state is paying more and more attention to people's lives, constantly introducing policies to help special groups get rid of poverty, promoting the continuous development and improvement of the social security system, and promoting the modernization of the socialist national welfare system. People of all ethnic groups have also felt the care of the Party and the government, and have always adhered to the leadership of the Party and the state. In the 30 years from the founding of New China to the beginning of reform and opening up, due to China's extremely weak economic foundation and low production capacity, China was one of the developing countries with the largest poor population in the world in 1978. In the 40 years from 1978 to 2018, the number of poor people in China's rural areas decreased from 770 million to 16.6 million, and the incidence of rural poverty dropped from 97.5 percent to 1.7 percent. China has become the country with the largest number of people living out of poverty in the world, and is the first developing country to achieve the poverty reduction target set by the UN Millennium Development Goals, contributing more than 70 percent to global poverty reduction. It can be seen that the Party and the government always attach importance to "common prosperity" and actively promote the work of poverty alleviation. In the early stage of rural poverty alleviation, the Party and the government invest a lot of funds to accelerate the construction of infrastructure, such as: "To get rich, build roads first" and other slogans have been actively advocated, buildings in many rural areas have been gradually raised, wasteland has been gradually developed and utilized, and there are indeed some new changes in the vast new rural areas, but there are still some problems in the implementation and implementation of policies. On this basis, I will study "rural poverty alleviation" from the aspects of existing problems, causes of problems, and solutions. Better promote the development of "rural poverty alleviation". The research on "rural poverty alleviation" is like a network. There are many different subjects on the network, which are closely related. The main part is the state, which makes relevant policies after understanding the specific situation, and conveys and implements relevant policies and regulations through local governments at different levels. The effect of the execution of the orders of the superior often depends on the understanding and execution of the government at this level, and then the poor households will be organized to do ideological work on them, and the communication with the masses in this link is also extremely important, the government is the image of the party and the country, is the people's "father and mother official", therefore, how to use the state power reasonably and responsibly, it is particularly important. For the recipients, how to correctly understand and accept help is also extremely important, at the same time, they should timely respond to their own problems in order to get a better solution.

Keywords: Common Prosperity, Policy and System, People-Oriented, Adapting Measures to Local Conditions, Overall Planning and Coordination, Reasonable Planning.

1. Introduction

Entering the new era, the development of China has been accelerating at an increasing pace, its comprehensive national strength has been constantly enhanced, and the living standards of the people have witnessed a remarkable improvement, with their sense of happiness and gain continuously strengthened. Nevertheless, due to historical reasons, the disparity between the eastern and western regions remains conspicuous, and the gap between urban and rural areas persists. Therefore, China has put forward "common prosperity". Regarding "common prosperity", there are numerous aspects behind it that merit our in-depth study and learning. How to achieve common prosperity? The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has made numerous attempts throughout history, ranging from the "Western Development" in the last century, "Revitalization of the Old Industrial Base in Northeast China", "Rise of Central China", "Eastern Regions Supporting Western Regions" strategies to the current "Rural Poverty Alleviation". The

Communist Party of China has consistently prioritized the interests of the people, dedicated itself to serving the people wholeheartedly, and has never forgotten its original aspiration of "enabling all people to lead a good life". However, the concept of "the early rich leading the late rich" still encounters certain issues in practice. How to address these problems and eliminate the shortcomings and deficiencies in "common prosperity" has emerged as a crucial issue we are confronted with. Hence, in this research, we commence with "Rural Poverty Alleviation", investigate some of the internal deficiencies of this system, and conceive effective solutions to promote the substantial progress and efficient development of "Rural Poverty Alleviation".

1.1. Analysis of "Rural Poverty Alleviation" Starting from the Relationship between Poverty Alleviation Subjects and Recipients.

When it comes to "rural poverty alleviation", we must start

from the subject of poverty alleviation and the object of assistance, analyze the multiple social relations and advantages and disadvantages between the two, of course, we must study the main problems in combination with the current situation, and think about where the main problems of the current problem are troubled. China has been a unified multi-ethnic country since ancient times. For example, in the western regions of Xinjiang, Tibet, Sichuan, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Yunnan, some ethnic minorities have been living for a long time. Compared with Han populated areas, the development speed of these areas is slower and the development time is later. Therefore, after the same period of time, the development gap between these areas and the southeast coastal areas also appears. However, in order to achieve national unity and common development, and improve the happiness and sense of gain of all the people, it is necessary to increase the preferential policies for these areas, including financial support and policy making. It is also biased towards these areas, and after a period of time, these areas have indeed achieved great development, high-rise buildings have been erected in the cities, and the total GDP has also increased rapidly, but some rural areas still adopt relatively backward agricultural production methods and even have to live in poverty because of the poor natural environment. This phenomenon is also widespread in the richer southeast coastal areas, how to solve these problems, become the key breakthrough of "rural poverty alleviation". "Rural poverty alleviation", as the name suggests, is to solve the problems in rural areas through some measures and means to achieve "common prosperity" and improve the satisfaction and sense of gain of all people. Poverty alleviation in rural areas is actually a kind of mutual help among members of social groups, with the purpose of satisfying the interests and collective interests of most members of the group, so as to improve members' satisfaction, enhance members' enthusiasm, and promote the better development of social groups. This kind of help concept has appeared in essence long ago. Therefore, in order to survive and develop, people must rely on the power of the group. For example, in primitive society, people usually have a clear division of labor, such as hunting prey, going out to hunt, bringing back prey, sharing prey, food processing, etc., and sometimes there are some problems behind the clear division of labor. For example, in terms of the amount of tasks and the execution efficiency of the division of labor, the tasks may be uneven due to human subjective factors, and then the total amount of tasks completed will change, and there will be some unfair phenomena in the later distribution, which may also lead to contradictions and conflicts between different social individuals. In order to solve this problem, Social groups have gradually formulated some rules to restrict the behavior of social individuals, such as later laws, etc. At the same time, there are also some reward and punishment systems to operate in support of the rules. These measures do improve the enthusiasm of collective members to a certain extent, but there may also be some problems in the implementation efficiency and standardization: From the perspective of ancient Chinese history, although there were some decrees promulgated one after another, they always represented the will of the feudal monarch to a certain extent, which was essentially a "human" basis of "rule by man" based on the first-born succession system of the first wife and the blood system. From another perspective, the reason why these problems arose. In essence, it is because it does not take into

account the operation law of the internal mechanism and the uniqueness of people. From the perspective of sociology and psychology, human is a complex social group animal. In order to make people operate according to a given policy and strategy, it is necessary to understand the uniqueness of human beings. Only by "people-oriented" can we promote the development of the situation in a good direction and improve individual enthusiasm, which can also be considered in "rural poverty alleviation". From the perspective of poverty alleviation policy formulation, it is necessary to rely on the actual situation of the local, adapt to local conditions, and formulate a poverty alleviation policy that is unique to each region. For example, poverty alleviation in some ethnic minority areas should not only consider the local environment and economy, but also consider local folk customs. In the formulation of policies, it is often necessary to study the previous background and actual situation of the region, objectively analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the local area, retain the good ones on the basis of the past policies, improve the problematic ones, and constantly optimize them to maximize the benefits. In the case of poor results, it is necessary to comprehensively consider from various aspects, such as the natural environment such as climate disaster and human factors with low enthusiasm, and strive for continuous improvement in order to eliminate problems in the development process of institutional mechanisms. At the same time, it is necessary to grasp the essence of the problem, start from the system and policy itself, study its own shortcomings and problems, and constantly improve and optimize. Strive to formulate a relatively perfect policy system after comprehensive planning and reasonable planning, and take this as the fundamental guarantee for rural poverty alleviation. When necessary, national laws and regulations can be combined to ensure the fairness and authority of the system and policy. This is an important and key issue that needs to be solved urgently in "rural poverty alleviation". Later problems can be found and solved, which is the objective level of the problem. This problem seems simple, but in essence it is easy to ignore some details: such as the subject of poverty alleviation and the object of assistance. At this time, we have to look at this problem from the perspective of economics.

1.2. Analysis of "Rural poverty Alleviation" from the Context of Eastern and Western Historical Development.

From the perspective of economics, the economic base determines the superstructure, that is to say, the essence of any problem is inseparable from "economy". Looking at the history of the development of western developed countries, since the ancient Greece and Rome, the West has already had the embryonic form of developing commerce, and the West gradually began to develop Marine economy. Because Europe has a small land area but has a zigzag coastline and many natural good ports, it provides a good opportunity for the development of commerce. During this period, Europe's wealth rose at a high rate, which also laid the concept of "attaching importance to commerce". The West also benefited a lot from this. Venice, Istanbul and so on. It was also a city driven by commerce, which also gave rise to a group of money lovers (early capitalists) and adventurers and navigators whose main purpose was to engage in economic activities, such as Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan and so on. After the Ottoman Turkish Empire controlled the

lifeline of trade and commerce in the Mediterranean Sea, they wanted to gain more economic benefits, so they began a risky journey, creating a new era of navigation, and the economic center of Europe was transferred from Portugal and Spain to the Netherlands and Britain, which was essentially a power of capital. When commercial trade reached its peak, The British Empire is also gradually becoming an "empire on which the sun never sets", the reason why it is called "Empire on which the sun never sets" is because its colonies and semi-colonies are spread all over the world. Wherever there is sun, there are colonies of the British Empire. This kind of "colonial economy" provides an important driving force for the rapid development of Britain. At that time, Britain was in the process of industrial revolution, and science and technology were improving day by day. Overseas colonies could provide a large amount of raw materials and then transport them to the UK for processing. Raw materials were processed into finished products and then sold to other colonies at high prices to earn the difference. With a solid economic foundation, it can also attract a large number of labor from the countryside to the city and enter the factory. When more and more people flood into the city, the development of the city will be accelerated. The environmental capacity of the city is limited, and when the area of the city is not enough to accommodate the rural population, we can only try to expand the area of the city. Such as the development and construction of rural areas, during the same period, Liverpool in Britain developed rapidly, and the urbanization rate of London was even faster. This process also allowed many capitalists to expand their strength rapidly. When they had money in hand, they might also invest in the development of rural cities in order to obtain more economic benefits from it. Some capitalists will exploit labor, seek political status, and even use violent means to oppress the masses, so Marx said: "The pores of capitalism are full of dirty blood." In other words, there is a lack of an overall mechanism between the two, so they cannot be well coordinated. This is also a major weakness of capitalism, which leads to the emergence of "economic crisis". Capitalists always consider their own interests instead of the interests of the country. They would rather the poor die of poverty than harm their own interests, the total value produced by capitalists is very high, and some big capitalists can even be called "rich countries", but why in this period, there are still a lot of poor people in the West? This is because there are problems in handling the relationship between production and distribution. Even if some capitalists have strong economic strength, society is composed of many strata. In order to achieve the overall sound development, the interests of all parties must be taken into account as a whole. However, it is still not enough to control capitalists, so some big capitalists will conduct commercial monopoly and produce some family enterprises. For the fair development of society, the only measure the state can take is to improve the social welfare system. Fortunately, Western countries have a small population, and the basic life of the people at the bottom can be guaranteed through the welfare system. But there are still some problems in the implementation of this system, such as some people gradually lazy. These western experiences still have a strong inspiration for our "rural poverty alleviation". China's economic system is dominated by public ownership, with multiple forms of ownership developing together. The advantage of this economic system is that the country can flexibly regulate economic activities, implement supply-side structural reform, constantly optimize industrial structure,

and develop economic foundation in combination with the domestic and international pattern and economic development situation. At the same time, corresponding economic policies can be introduced to encourage relevant enterprises to attract investment to promote economic development, so as to enliven the economy and realize efficient production. Some enterprises can even be joint ventures between the state and enterprises, which can solve a series of economic problems such as financing difficulties and stimulate the production enthusiasm of internal members of enterprises. With high productivity, there will inevitably be a high total production, and how to carry out effective and fair distribution is also crucial. China implements the distribution policy of "distribution according to work as the main body and multiple distribution modes co-existing". It is easy to find that both the economic system and distribution mode in China are extremely flexible, but this flexibility has a certain scope. It is not the kind of individual free economic development of western capitalism, which can ensure that the state has a certain control and coordination of the economy, which brings many feasible places for "rural poverty alleviation". First of all, from the perspective of economic policy formulation, the state can first send some professionals to investigate, go deep into the local area, and record the actual situation of the local area in a real and effective way. Then it can formulate some policies that are consistent with the local reality based on the actual situation, and when necessary, laws and regulations should be used to provide guarantee for the supervision and implementation. It can be promulgated and implemented only after it is confirmed that it is correct; Secondly, the state can also call on some enterprises to actively exert their social benefits. For example, in some industries, raw materials from backward areas can be prioritized as production materials, and factories can be built in backward areas after making profits. The establishment and operation of a factory will inevitably require a lot of labor, which will provide some jobs for idle rural labor. While solving the problem of labor force, it will also increase the income of the masses and promote the local economic development, which has injected a strong economic impetus for "poverty alleviation work". If some enterprises cannot provide financial support for "poverty alleviation" work due to their lack of strength, they can also make good use of modern multimedia media technology through endorsement, bringing goods and other means to contribute to the sales of commodities. This can also produce a greater economic role, and all these work need the guidance and support of the state, which is unimaginable or useless in capitalist countries, but the advantages of China's economy are here; Finally, the government can fund the establishment of some training institutions in rural areas, such as education and skills training, so as to improve the comprehensive quality of rural population. In some remote areas, there are often many social problems due to the lack of educational resources, which will also restrict economic development to a certain extent. For example, the emergence of some criminal acts may undermine the stability and development of the region. In order to solve these problems, we must attach importance to education and improve the quality of the population. In this way, not only can the crime rate be reduced, but also many talents with strong professional skills can be trained to directly enter some local factories for production after training, which can also improve productivity. It is very necessary to increase the total amount of production and indirectly contribute to the distribution of the region in the

later period, and enterprises also hope to get professional labor talents, so as to form a virtuous circle and promote the stable and healthy operation and development of the economy.

1.3. Multi-directional and System-wide Guarantee of "Rural Poverty Alleviation".

For "rural poverty alleviation", the support of the state is also increasing, and the total amount of funds invested is also large. Of course, some achievements have been made, but there are still some problems. For example: The country's "blood transfusion poverty alleviation" has made many people have serious lazy thoughts, low production enthusiasm, most people gradually "wait, rely, want", thinking that by the government's subsidies anyway, their hands do not matter, they can sit on their old money, so gradually some people are more and more lazy, and finally just lie at home and do not go out, waiting for government relief, for a long time. In the long run, it is not conducive to the economic development of the country. Therefore, under the idea of "hematogenous poverty alleviation", we must try to change this situation, let everyone understand that "happiness is a struggle", and let everyone be willing to go out and be self-reliant, so that a virtuous circle can be formed. Young and middle-aged labor resources can be fully and effectively used, so that the financial burden of the country can be reduced, but also to improve the comprehensive quality of our people, how to solve this problem, the key lies in the way of thinking of poverty alleviation cadres to solve the problem, first of all, we should stand in the perspective of the masses to think about the problem, combined with different personal experiences, consider each other's difficulties where, What are the possible ways out in the future? You can even find a way to understand some basic information, and then find a way to persuade the other side on this basis, so that they are willing to work, rather than forcing them to work or using bad means such as bribery to make them work. In this process, we should focus on preaching and at the same time use other methods to achieve good results; Secondly, in the implementation of poverty alleviation work, there may be some bureaucratic thinking in some areas and some rural areas, do not do practical things, mostly stay in a relatively shallow direction, like to do some face-saving work, if the leadership inspection, temporarily do the work, such as temporarily change the fiscal expenditure table, rural planning and construction table, and so on. Perhaps some public funds have already been used to eat and drink or enter private pockets, at this time, only by creating some "demonstration areas" to welcome the "inspection"... Such behavior in the final analysis is "love to do surface work", and does not understand the true meaning of "initial heart", the so-called "initial heart" is a dedication to "serving the people wholeheartedly". As an image representative of the Communist Party of China, we must be worthy of the training of the Party and the government and the trust of the people, and must not be corrupted or influenced by some backward and decadent ideas, and must be worthy of the entrust of the Party and the people! For this kind of phenomenon, we should strengthen the training and training of party members and cadres, teach some knowledge of party history and party and government construction, and use this way to educate party members and cadres, so that they "remember the mission, do not forget the original heart", so as to promote the sustainable and healthy development of Party building of the Communist Party of China, and improve the village-level supervision system. It is possible to set up "village discipline inspection

commission" and "village development and reform Commission" in villages, which can coordinate with the village government, supervise and cooperate with each other, and form a powerful and effective mechanism. The combined efforts of the three can also promote local economic development, such as formulating village development plans and construction plans more reasonably, and even calculating the development cycle. The village discipline inspection committee should conduct real-time supervision and evaluation of village cadres to help them better carry out rural construction and other policy implementation. The "National Development and Reform Commission" should combine the local real-time economic development situation, compare financial expenditure with various types of income, and stabilize revenue and expenditure from the professional perspective of economics. We will ensure that financial crises such as fiscal deficits do not occur. In addition, it is necessary to clarify the specific amount and proportion of various types of expenditure, and balance the expenditure on various aspects of career construction such as culture, sports, health, education, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to make full use of local characteristics and advantages, such as some places with beautiful mountains and rivers, tourism should be developed, but at the same time, the local ecological environment should not be damaged. This is because "green water and green mountains are gold and silver mountains", in order to achieve sustainable economic development, we must carry out moderate development and development on the basis of protecting the ecological environment, develop an ecological tourism industry, and take a "road of ecological development and tourism prosperity with Chinese characteristics", the so-called Chinese characteristics is to take "tourism" as the leading industry. At the same time, it also radiates "manufacturing", "handmade manufacturing" and so on. For example, roads can be built first, and after the roads are repaired, people will rush to travel with natural beauty, and then some residential buildings and hotels with local characteristics can be built for consumption by people of different levels, and local farmers and handicraft makers can come up with some characteristic products to sell. Tourists may also make some consumption, which can increase the income of local people, improve people's satisfaction and sense of gain, and promote the construction of infrastructure. In this way, more people can be attracted to travel, more local labor will be directly or indirectly invested in the local tertiary industry and service industry, and the income of idle labor families can also be increased. If the income of each household increases, then the local financial support expenditure will be reduced, the burden of the village government will be reduced, and at the same time, the income of the people will increase the investment of the local village government, such as taxes, so that the formation of a virtuous economic cycle, rural poverty alleviation will be much less effort. The natural environment of some areas may not be suitable for human habitation and development, so it should be implemented after full investigation, such as "easy relocation" and other relocation policies, choose the adjacent areas suitable for everyone to live and development, if a certain area is damaged by overdevelopment or development, it should also be implemented easy relocation, so that it can change the location for sustainable development. In addition, timely restoration and management should be carried out to ensure that the previous location will not deteriorate and affect the surrounding ecological environment, and will not

pose a threat to the survival of other species. This is the basic requirement of "Beautiful China", and it is also an ecological economic concept with "sustainable development concept" that "meets the requirements of the present and future generations". Only in this way can we fundamentally revitalize the long-term economic development of the countryside, form a long-term good economic cycle, walk out of a "new way of rural development with Chinese characteristics", and let the world see "Chinese wisdom" and "Chinese plan".

1.4. To Develop Rural Economy from the "International and Domestic Double Cycle".

The development of rural economy should not only focus on the countryside, but should have an overall vision and mind the world pattern, take into account both international and domestic markets, pay attention to two cycles, in order to enhance the internal impetus of the economy, achieve a virtuous cycle of the economy, promote the in-depth development of the "Belt and Road" development strategy, deepen the supply-side structural reform, and make good use of foreign investment and other enterprises. Some coastal villages will be turned into "golden waterways" and "natural good ports". Strengthen the resilience of rural economy, cultivate some unique advantageous industries, so as to be in an advantageous position in the industrial competition, China is a big agricultural country, therefore, food security is an issue that must be paid attention to, "the rice bowl of the Chinese people should be in the hands of the Chinese people", we must carry out industrial upgrading in the rural areas, develop a high level of mechanization of agriculture and aquaculture, Comprehensive three-dimensional agriculture can be developed, such as growing rice, raising shrimp and raising fish in water, making full use of arable land and improving the efficiency of resource utilization. Some energy sources with serious pollution should be transformed and upgraded, such as coal-consuming industries, which should use new energy or clean energy as a new power source, or use new and old energy hybrid equipment for manufacturing and production. At the same time, actively introduce high-end talents and advanced technology, which can accelerate the upgrading of industries, but also drive the employment of labor, some villages near the city should be linked with the city, forming a "half hour economic circle", the advantages of urban and rural complementary, promote the integration of urban and rural construction, the upgrading of rural areas should also pay attention to some problems: For example, the protection of excellent traditional culture and the protection and repair of traditional buildings seem to be a kind of cultural inheritance, but in fact, they are closely related to economic activities. The protection of excellent traditional culture can produce economic benefits in the later tourism development, and it will also be one of the ways to generate income.

Therefore, culture, politics and economy are inseparable, and economic development is bound to be inseparable from the former two, but the economy is the foundation and fundamental, without the economy, the former two are even more impossible to talk about. From a macro point of view, if we want to develop the rural economy well, we must improve the production efficiency, so that in the same time, the total production will increase, which determines the quantity and single share value in the distribution; Secondly, the economic system is also an important guarantee for economic development, such as China's economic system with "public ownership as the main body and multiple forms of ownership developing together" can stimulate the economic vitality of the whole society. At the same time, as long as a variety of monetary and economic policies are adopted to stabilize the socialist market economy system, China's economy will continue to develop well. Coupled with the "supply-side structural reform", the strong resilience of the Chinese economy is bound to make steady progress in the Chinese economy. Despite the huge impact of the epidemic on the global economy, the prospects of the Chinese economy are still bright! The country's fiscal policy and social security system are also important guarantees for "common prosperity", but also an important guarantee for "stable people's livelihood and guarantee the bottom", and an important foundation for rural people to "two worries and three guarantees".

2. Summary

"The road of poverty alleviation with Chinese characteristics" has embarked on a smooth road, I believe that as long as we do a good job of the "nose of the ox" economy, at the same time do a good job of political and cultural construction, we will certainly usher in a better tomorrow of "rural poverty alleviation".

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