Research on the Achievement of Stable Poverty Alleviation and Promotion of Comprehensive Rural Revitalization

-- Taking the Old Revolutionary Base Area of Jinzhai County in Anhui Province as an Example

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Abstract

The old revolutionary base is the root of the party and the people, and it is the historical testimony of the Chinese people's choice of the Communist Party of China. Although my country's poverty alleviation task has been successfully completed by the end of 2020, most of the old revolutionary base areas are in underdeveloped areas, and there are problems such as the weak foundation of rural revitalization. In view of this, this project will take the old revolutionary base area of Jinzhai, Anhui Province as the research object, conduct research on the current situation and existing problems of rural revitalization in the old revolutionary base area, and use the DEMATE method and the inheritance law to analyze the influencing factors, so as to do a good job in poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. It provides feasible policy suggestions and decision-making references for consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation in old revolutionary base areas and promoting the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas.

Keywords

Rural Revitalization; Poverty Alleviation; Deep Poverty Areas; Influence Factor.

1. Introduction

The old revolutionary base is the root of the party and the people, and it is the historical testimony of the Chinese people's choice of the Communist Party of China. Although my country's poverty alleviation task has been successfully completed by the end of 2020 and absolute poverty has been eliminated, most of the old revolutionary base areas are underdeveloped areas, the level of social and economic development is still relatively backward, and the foundation of rural revitalization is weak. To further consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and let the people in the old areas live a richer and happier life is an inevitable requirement for the modernization of agriculture and rural areas and the comprehensive promotion of rural revitalization. At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee proposed a strategic plan to effectively link the achievements of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Rural revitalization in old areas points the way.

At present, the research on rural revitalization in old revolutionary base areas is still in its infancy, and there is a lack of systematic research on institutional guarantees and policy support. strategic issues.

2. Literature Review

Winning the battle of poverty alleviation does not mean that sustainable poverty alleviation is successful. The plight of sustainable poverty alleviation includes high environmental vulnerability, poor "hard and soft environment", insufficient endogenous motivation for poverty alleviation, relatively backward medical and health systems, and weak follow-up measures for ex-situ poverty alleviation and relocation. , its own resource endowments and location advantages are not fully utilized (Yuan Hu,2019), the state should improve macro policies and systems(Yingsheng Li,2020),build The "government-market-society" pattern consolidates the achievements of poverty alleviation(Jun Hu, 2020),and at the same time uses educational means to stimulate the endogenous motivation of the poor and improve their self-development ability (Weijun Liang, 2019; Yue Li, 2020). After poverty alleviation, the problem of relative poverty will still exist for a long time. The current rural revitalization and rural agricultural modernization have shortcomings in industrial construction, infrastructure implementation, organizational construction, and institutional mechanisms (Xingqing Ye, 2020). Improve the rural governance system (Jianwei Zhang, 2020), Clarifying the policy orientation (Tingxin Huang, 2020) and improving the property rights system (Songzuo Xiang, 2020) and other institutional mechanisms are the top priorities in promoting rural revitalization and relative poverty governance. At present, we should focus on how to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation and effectively connect with the revitalization of rural areas (Hongzhi Cui,2018;Qiming Zhu,2019;Sangui Wang,2019;Wenmei Liao, 2020; Jiuwen Sun, 2021), from industrial revitalization, green development, employment training and infrastructure four Starting from a different angle (Jiuwen Sun, 2021), and advancing simultaneously from seven aspects including ideology, industry, talents, culture, and society (Xingqing Ye, 2018), it provides "five related spatial synergies in planning, organization, subject, carrier and supervision, etc." (Ruiqiang Zheng, 2018), forming a positive interaction pattern of mutual support and cooperation (Sangui Wang, 2019). Specifically, from the perspective of the old revolutionary bases, to consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation, we should focus on the utilization of comparative advantages (Changyu Xu, 2017; Jun He, 2018; Wenmei Liao, 2020).and the model of "Internet + Targeted Poverty Alleviation"(Chen Zhang, 2017), improve the poverty alleviation mechanism, build a poverty alleviation team, and evaluate the effectiveness of poverty alleviation (Yufeng Wang, 2019), and focus on building a green revitalization system (Yuduo Zhang, 2018).

In summary, the current research on rural revitalization in old revolutionary base areas is still in its infancy, and there is a lack of systematic research on institutional guarantees and policy support. is a major strategic issue. Based on this, this paper tries to make efforts from the following aspects: First, rationally design the questionnaire, and obtain the microscopic survey data of Jinzhai County, Anhui Province by means of symposium, questionnaire survey , and consulting statistical yearbook , and use this as the sample data to conduct in-depth research. The validity evaluation and influencing factors of rural revitalization in poverty-stricken areas ensure the authenticity and reliability of the sample data; secondly, based on the sample data of Jinzhai County, Anhui Province, supplement the lack of empirical evidence on poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in the existing literature. Research and construct the evaluation system of rural revitalization; thirdly, by sorting out, summarizing and summarizing the data, comprehensively evaluate the highlights and weak links in the process of poverty alleviation, and put forward targeted countermeasures and suggestions, so as to provide suggestions for promoting the rural revitalization of old revolutionary areas. Useful reference and reference.

3. Models, Variables and Analysis Results

Factor research requires the team to scientifically identify the main driving factors of Jinzhai in the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and analyze the mutual influence between the factors. In order to effectively analyze and draw conclusions, the following data types are all structured data. The data on the achievements of poverty alleviation in the old revolutionary base areas and the status quo of rural revitalization come from the database of China's old revolutionary base areas in the EPS data platform.

In the analysis of this report, the DEMATE method and the direct right method are mainly used to conduct qualitative and quantitative research on the driving factors of poverty alleviation in Jinzhai. Combining the two methods to comprehensively analyze the driving factors from a subjective and objective perspective can make full use of the experience and knowledge of experts. Deal with complex social issues. As for the possible deviation of the driving factors identified from a quantitative point of view, we will first determine the influencing factors, and then evaluate the existence and strength of the relationship between the factors, and then identify the best solution.

3.1. Selection of Driving Factors

Table 1. Factor construction

System Layer A	Criterion Layer B	Index layer C
A Research on the driving factors of rural revitalization in Jinzhai County	B1 Ecological Construction	C11 Forest Coverage (%)
		C12 Wetland Area Proportion (%)
		C13 Ecological construction capital investment (10,000 yuan)
	B2 Agricultural Environment	C21 Agricultural investment (10,000 yuan)
		C22 output value of leisure agriculture (10,000 yuan)
		C33 Agricultural Mechanization Production Power (10,000 kW)
	B3 Social factors	C31 Employment Rate (%)
		C32 Urbanization rate (%)
		C33 Urban and rural per capita annual income (10,000/person)
	B4 Economic Factors	C41 Per capita disposable income (ten thousand yuan)
		C42 Agricultural output value per unit area (ten thousand yuan)
		C43 Amount of investment in infrastructure construction (10,000 yuan)

Under the current national conditions, eliminating poverty and jointly embarking on the road to prosperity is an important task. As a potential poor county, Jinzhai is an urgent need for development and reform. For a long time, the issue of agriculture, rural areas and farmers has always been the top priority of the work of the party and the country. In addition, policy formulation has gradually shifted to rural areas, and successively put forward a series of planning guidelines such as the construction of a new socialist countryside and the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. The rural revitalization strategy is to make plans for the development of rural areas from an overall perspective. According to the development status and planning requirements of Jinzhai, its core points are extracted, and the driving factors for

poverty alleviation in Jinzhai are constructed from four aspects: ecological construction, agricultural environment, social factors, and economic factors, as shown in the following table.

3.2. Constructing a Matrix of Mutual Influence of Driving Factors for Poverty Alleviation in Jinzhai

Through the selection of the above -mentioned driving factors for poverty alleviation in Jinzhai , the level interval setting of the mutual influence degree of each driving factor of rural revitalization is shown in Table 2, and the relationship matrix A of the mutual influence between the 12 driving factors of Jinzhai rural revitalization is established through the expert scoring method. , so that the interaction between each factor and other factors can be analyzed. The n-order matrix $A = (A_{aiaj})_{n*n}$ represents the direct influence relationship between two factors, among which, A_{aiaj} represents the degree of influence of the factor a_i on the factor a_j.

3.3. Calculate the Comprehensive Influence Matrix T among Influencing Factors

① Sum the rows of A, set the maximum value of the row sum as A_{max}, and divide the matrix of direct influence factors Aby the maximum value, that is $G = A \div A_{max}$, to normalize the matrix of direct influence of the driving factors of poverty alleviation in Jinzhai .

②Comprehensive influence matrix $T = G(I - G)^{-1} = t_{aiaj}$, in which I is the unit matrix, t_{aiaj} indicating a_i the direct influence degree of the factor on the factor a_j

3.4. Calculate the Influence and Influence of Each Driving Factor in Jinzhai Poverty Alleviation

Add the elements in the matrix T row by row to get the influence degree Dj of the corresponding factor, which represents the comprehensive influence degree of the jth influencing factor on other influencing factors; add the elements in the matrix T column by column to get the influence degree of the corresponding factor Ri, which represents the comprehensive influence degree of the i-th influencing factor by other influencing factors. The calculation formula of the influence degree and the influenced degree is:

$$D_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij}(j = 1,2,\cdots,n)$$

$$R_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} T_{ij}(j = 1,2,\cdots,n)$$

3.5. Calculate the Centrality and Causality of Each Factor

centrality (P_i) represents the position of a certain driving factor in all factors and the magnitude of its role in Jinzhai poverty alleviation . The stronger the target benefit of the driving factor for rural revitalization. The degree of cause is (E_i) obtained by subtracting the degree of influence of the system factor and the degree of being influenced. If the degree of cause $E_i > 0$, it means that the driving factor has an influence on other driving factors, which is called a causal factor. If the cause degree is less than $E_i 0$, it means that the driving factor is greatly influenced by other driving factors, which is called the result factor. The calculation formula is:

$$P_i = R_i + D_i(i = 1,2,\cdots,n)$$

$$E_i = R_i - D_i(i = 1,2,\cdots,n)$$

3.6. Establish Cartesian Coordinate System

Taking the centrality of each factor in (P_i)Jinzhai poverty alleviation as the abscissa and the causal degree (E_i)as the ordinate, a Cartesian coordinate system was established, the position of each driving factor on the coordinate system was marked, the distribution map of the influencing factors was formed, and the importance of each factor was analyzed.

Table 2. Model results

driver	Influence D	Influenced R	Centrality P	Cause degree E
C11 Forest Coverage	5.243	6.154	10.746	-0.138
C12 Wetland Area Proportion	5.276	5.936	9.982	0.155
C13 Ecological Construction Fund Investment	5.498	6.263	11.193	-0.0184
C21 Amount of investment in agriculture	6.121	6.732	12.521	-0.117
C22 Recreational Agriculture Output Value	5.748	6.284	11.436	0.214
C33 Agricultural Mechanization Production Power	4.875	5.793	10.583	-0.158
C31 Employment Rate	6.122	6.912	12.164	-0.233
C32 Urbanization rate	4.983	5.861	10.164	0.179
C33 Urban and rural per capita annual income	5.376	6.385	10.383	0.752
C41 per capita disposable income	5.365	6.298	11.694	-0.272
C42 Agricultural output value per unit area	4.638	5.628	10.684	0.596
C43 Amount of investment in infrastructure construction	5.329	6.183	9.461	-0.846

To sum up, combined with the analysis of centrality and causality, the driving factors of poverty alleviation in Jinzhai were identified. Among them, the five factors of ecological construction capital investment, agricultural investment, output value of leisure agriculture, employment rate, and per capita disposable income are: An important driving factor for poverty alleviation in Jinzhai . From the perspective of outcome factors, employment rate , agricultural investment , and per capita annual income in urban and rural areas are easily affected by other factors. Therefore, fully grasping the relationship between important driving factors is the key to consolidating the benefits of the outcome factors of Jinzhai poverty alleviation .

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Research Conclusions

Using the DEMATE method and the entropy weight method to identify the driving factors of Jinzhai rural revitalization, the following conclusions are drawn:

4.1.1. Insufficient Scale and Mechanization of Rural Agriculture

The improvement of mechanization can save human resources, improve the efficiency and output of regional agriculture, allow the labor force to go to places where talents are needed, actively develop their own advantages, and adapt to local conditions, according to the characteristics of Jinzhai itself, produce specialty crops, such as tea, etc. Improve the utilization rate of rural land resources, improve the efficiency of yield per unit and the composite application of land, increase its incentive measures, and introduce funds.

4.1.2. The Talent Rate is Low

According to the empirical analysis results, it can be seen that the employment rate, agricultural investment, and urban and rural per capita annual income in Jinzhai County are more easily

affected by other factors, which hinder the absorption of talents. Talent is the hope of a region and even a country. Therefore, we should establish an incentive mechanism for college students to help farmers return to their hometowns and go to places where the motherland needs them, improve the service system for returning home entrepreneurs, and continue to vigorously develop the service industry as the guide. Industry is not only an important part of the optimization and upgrading of the industrial structure, but also an effective way to expand employment and improve the employment structure.

4.1.3. Lack of Rural Green Development Economic System

Jinzhai County government lacks green development economy. Guided by the rural revitalization strategy, the development of modern service industry, agricultural product processing industry, high-tech industry, ecological agriculture, etc. should promote the expansion of agricultural multi-functionality and the extension of the agricultural industry chain.

4.2. Countermeasures and Suggestions

4.2.1. Government Guidelines

As a worldwide difficulty recognized by the United Nations, poverty is an important problem that many developing countries need to face, and it is difficult for the poor to escape poverty alone. Therefore, on the basis of the active poverty alleviation of the poor groups themselves, the government should also provide relevant policy support. In particular, it is necessary to clarify the leading role of the party committee and the government, so as to better guide the poor people out of poverty. As the largest socialist country in the world, China has a strong mobilization capacity and a solid mass foundation. As the representative of the "two vanguards", the Communist Party of China is the strong leadership core of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Governments at all levels have more power in the allocation of resources due to their status as decision makers, which can reduce market risks and defects. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "Achieving poverty alleviation is a solemn commitment made by our party to the people of the whole country. In the great practice of poverty alleviation and development, we must give full play to the political advantages of party committees and governments to focus on major affairs, and clarify and continuously strengthen party committees at all levels. The main responsibility of the government in poverty alleviation work is to give full play to the leading role of the party committee and the government in poverty alleviation work, and to build an effective platform for "subject linkage and collaborative singing". From the perspective of the operation of the poverty alleviation system and mechanism, the implementation of "government-led, the poverty alleviation model of "social participation and mass linkage" is an effective and major measure.

Therefore, only by giving full play to the leading role of the party committee and the government in poverty alleviation and development can we ensure that the fruits of reform and development are shared by the whole people, make better use of the resources and strength of the whole society, and constantly overcome the obstacles encountered in the poverty alleviation journey. Achieving the goal of getting rid of poverty and becoming rich and well-off in an all-round way.

4.2.2. Social Assistance

As the main body of my country's economy, enterprises need to undertake their own social responsibilities. In order to better gather social forces and promote targeted poverty alleviation. Poverty alleviation is not only the task of the government, but also requires the participation of the whole society. Therefore, it is necessary to vigorously promote enterprises to practice social responsibility and provide resources and technical support for poverty alleviation in poor areas. Compared with government organizations, enterprises have stronger market utilization

capabilities and resource development capabilities. At the same time, by using their own resource advantages and high-quality management, combined with the regional characteristics of poverty-stricken areas, they can better tap the development potential of poverty-stricken areas and meet the urgent needs of the poor population for economic development and market expansion, improve the endogenous driving force of the poor population to get rid of poverty, and promote the sustainable development of poverty-stricken areas.

What we have seen is that JD.com uses the Internet platform to help poor and backward counties bring their various and countless special products that are not well known to the outside world and sell them in various regions of the country; Evergrande the Group directly reached a cooperation strategy with Dafang County, Bijie City, Guizhou Province. Through a large amount of financial and technical support, the Group established a relevant poverty alleviation team to accurately determine the status of poor household registration and population, formulate a reasonable and feasible poverty alleviation plan, and drive poor households with characteristic industries. Employment, coupled with poverty alleviation measures such as migration and education poverty alleviation, are multi-pronged, and the right medicine is used to help the poor population in the county. At the same time, through the creation of targeted financial services, financial enterprises have vigorously expanded their financing in addition to helping the basic financing needs of poor farmers, agricultural cooperatives and large-scale agricultural enterprises. These enterprises have closely combined their own corporate strategy and enterprise construction with the poverty alleviation work in poor areas, not only establishing a good corporate image, but also using their existing resources to realize the rational allocation of resources, so that the enterprises can create greater glories. A win-win situation was achieved.

4.2.3. Promotion of Village Committees

To deepen and improve the villager self-governance system and further improve and develop the villager self-governance mechanism led by the village party organization, we must first strengthen the appointment, dismissal and construction of the village committee team, in order to lay a better talent foundation for overcoming poverty. The new era closely follows the main theme of the party's era, carries out the re-election and election of village committees, strictly controls the political literacy and work ability of candidates, and guides residents in poverty-stricken areas to actively select responsible and capable candidates. Responsible candidates are included in the village committee.

Secondly, extensive discussions and consultations should be carried out, and the development consensus on poverty alleviation should be consolidated through democratic consultation. Resolutely promote the institutionalization, standardization and procedure of urban and rural community consultation. Extensive deliberation and negotiation should be carried out on the implementation of policies related to poverty alleviation and benefiting the people, the appropriation and use of funds for benefiting the people, and the construction of livelihood projects, so as to build consensus, so as to maximize the satisfaction and well-being of the people.

Finally, it is necessary to build an effective political supervision system, deepen and strengthen the supervision of village affairs, and ensure the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy. Accelerate the construction of village affairs supervision committees, and establish and improve a systematic, three-dimensional and all-round village affairs supervision system. To normalize, standardize and institutionalize the supervision of village affairs, provide a strong guarantee for curbing the unhealthy tendencies and corruption around farmers from the source and promoting the harmony and stability of the countryside. Deepen the village affairs disclosure system, promote the effective connection between the grass-roots government's government affairs disclosure and village affairs disclosure, and include the use of benefits for

the people, the allocation of land rights, compensation for land acquisition and demolition, etc. public interest.

4.2.4. Villagers' Response

"Poverty Alleviation First Help Wisdom". The current poverty situation in my country is that many poor people do not have a real concept of poverty alleviation in their hearts. On the contrary, the excessive subsidy policies given by the government and the state will cultivate their laziness. At the same time, the economic pressure of poor families is also closely related to the contempt for culture and education.

The long-term lack of cultural education has made people in many impoverished areas neither have the practical ability to get rid of poverty, nor the ideological understanding of getting rid of poverty. Therefore, education is an important measure to achieve self-help poverty alleviation for the poor, and it can even root out the root causes of poverty. Emphasis on education, including both basic education and vocational education, not only allows the poor people of school age to receive compulsory education, but also allows unemployed young people of school age to receive vocational and technical education, so as to grow into literate and skilled workers in the new era.

"It is better to teach a man how to fish than to give him a fish." Education can greatly improve the cultural quality of the population and interrupt the current idea that the idea of poverty continues to be passed on. In the Internet age, rural areas cannot become "isolated islands" in the information age. Using the widespread popularization of the Internet to implement distance education and realize the sharing of information resources can bring better and better educational resources to poverty-stricken areas, and reduce the educational level gap caused by the uneven distribution of educational resources. Strengthen the popularization and training of agricultural science and technology and practical skills, and improve the level and efficiency of agricultural production in poverty-stricken areas. The application of agricultural science and technology often plays a considerable role in coping with natural disasters and improving production levels, thereby reducing the number of people impoverished by disasters and consolidating the effects of poverty alleviation and reduction. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the role of poverty-stricken areas to get rich first, and encourage those who get rich first to provide local jobs through entrepreneurship, so that more and more poor people can be lifted out of poverty through their own efforts. Guide the masses to actively respond to national policies and stimulate the endogenous power of poverty alleviation.

Acknowledgments

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