

Exploring and Thinking on the Successful Experience and Poverty Alleviation Model in the Implementation of Accurate Poverty Alleviation Based on ZhengJia Village, a Provincial Poverty-Stricken Village in Hubei Province

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Abstract. Based on the actual situation of ZhengJia Village, this paper analyzes the causes of poverty in ZhengJia Village, the successful experience of poverty alleviation under the “four in one” poverty alleviation program, and the seven poverty alleviation models that explore the “one altitude one model”. Further thinking on promoting local precision poverty alleviation towards sustainable development and providing reference for poverty alleviation in other poverty-stricken areas.

Keywords: *precision poverty alleviation, causes of poverty, successful experience, poverty alleviation*

1. The Research Background

At present, many scholars are constantly studying the model of precise poverty alleviation and interpreting relevant poverty alleviation policies. Wang Guoyong believe that the traditional "blood transfusion" poverty alleviation should be developed in the direction of "hematopoietic" poverty alleviation. Li Yurui believe that China needs to further improve the industrial policy system, regional policy system and land policy system of the precise poverty alleviation region to focus on establishing and improving the transmission mechanism of regional poverty alleviation. Yang Yuanyuan believe that the construction of grassroots poverty alleviation teams will be accelerated and full-time poverty alleviation personnel will be introduced. Ge Zhijun believes that the work of precision poverty alleviation should deal with the relationship between power and responsibility, policy flexibility and rigor. Zhuang Tianhui proposed the five-in-one poverty management model of society, government, market and community, and improved the precision of poverty alleviation from the aspects of assessment and management.

2. The Case Analysis

Zhengjia Village is located in the provincial poverty-stricken village of Yichang City, Hubei Province, with a land area of 15.56 square kilometers, an altitude of 800 to 1400 meters, 23487.1 acres of land resources, 17900.4 acres of forestry land, 1740.1 acres of returning farmland to forests, and 3204 acres of commonly used cultivated land. Mu, 3101 acres of dry land. There are 384 households with 1,279 people in 5 villager groups in the village. As of 2016, 181 households with 573 households have been established.

Compared with other provincial-level poverty-stricken villages, the poverty-stricken population in Zhengjia Village accounts for 51.43% of the total population. The poverty-stricken population base is large and poverty alleviation is difficult to advance. Since October 2015, the Precision Poverty Alleviation Team of the Yangtze University and the Kingshan County Finance Bureau issued a red card and a yellow card to the villagers of Zhengjia Village according to the Hubei Provincial Poverty Alleviation Leading Group issued the “Opinions on Strengthening Poverty Alleviation and Development File Establishment Data Management”. The general households have three poverty levels to classify the poor and provide financial subsidies for livestock farming, vegetable cultivation, medical care, and education. Before 2016, the annual average net income of poor households in the village was 2,700 yuan, and the average annual net income of ordinary households was 3,000 yuan. In 2016, the average annual net income of poor households after

poverty alleviation was 4,200 yuan, and the average annual net income of ordinary households was 4,500 yuan.

3. The Cause of Poverty

Through the investigation in Zhengjia Village, the causes of poverty can be analyzed from the following four aspects. First, the production technology is lacking, and the production materials are mainly planting and aquaculture. However, due to the lack of supporting production technology, the annual output of vegetables, medicinal materials and livestock is very low, and the sales channels of the products are single, and the vendors sell prices. Second, the lack of young labor and talents to settle in, the village 75% for left-behind elderly 10% for 0-6 years old left-behind children, young laborers choose to go out to work. In the village committee, there are 4 members of the village committee, 1 university student village official, 1 poverty alleviation special village official, and 5 villager leaders. Among them, there are 1 undergraduate graduate, 1 college graduate, 1 secondary school graduate, 1 high school graduate, and 3 junior high school graduates. There are 470 illiterate people in the poverty line, 283 elementary school culture, 139 junior high school culture, 37 high school students, and 5 college graduates. The education of the poor population is concentrated in the middle school, the cultural level is low, and the endogenous motivation is insufficient. Third, the traffic is inconvenient. It is located at an altitude of 800 to 1400 meters. The construction cost of mountain roads is higher than that of plain roads. The construction of transportation infrastructure is lagging behind, resulting in higher transportation costs. Fourth, pyrite and limonite are rich in mineral resources and rich in walnuts, stalks, and huqu, but the above natural resources have not been converted into natural capital, and regional advantages have not been fully realized.

4. Successful Experience in Precision Poverty Alleviation Practice

4.1 Villages, Households out of Poverty

In the process of accurate poverty alleviation in Zhengjia Village, the Precision Poverty Alleviation Team of the Yangtze University and the Xingshan County Finance Bureau, together with the local town government and the village committee, have always promoted development, poverty alleviation and peasant well-off as the focus of poverty alleviation work according to local conditions. We will conduct weekly poverty alleviation work conferences to develop poverty alleviation models, public infrastructure construction, humanities ethics, and medical security, and check the progress of poverty alleviation work arranged in each period, namely, network coverage, cement road coverage, and medical census coverage. As of the end of poverty alleviation work in 2016, there were 239 households with 80 households in Huangka, 301 households with 101 households in the red card, and 623 households with 241 households.

4.2 Clearly Set the Way out

From 2015 to 2016, the poverty alleviation teams at all levels visited a total of more than 200 poor households, focusing on red card and yellow card families. Taking Huangkahu Jianshengzhang as an example, with the help of Professor Zhou Wei from the Agricultural College of Yangtze University, try to plant 3 mu of white peony tea. At the same time, the school provides a subsidy of 1,000 yuan per mu, and use the mountainous altitude to breed wild bees. Participate in agricultural technology training classes conducted in provinces, cities and towns to study and practice. By the end of 2016, Jianshengzhang's per capita annual income exceeded 10,000 yuan and at the same time led local villagers to plant white peony tea, Quanhu and other medicinal materials, and got rid of the poverty alleviation model of the original single planting industry.

5. Exploration of Precise Poverty Alleviation Mode

5.1 poverty-stricken Household Rating Credit + Infrastructure Construction + Poultry Farming + Vegetable Medicinal Planting + Production Technology Training

This model is aimed at poor households with low altitudes and certain arable land and livestock production data, and a large population who are willing to learn new production techniques. First, the poverty alleviation teams at all levels in the village, in conjunction with the local rural commercial banks, comprehensively inspect the credit loans and the government subsidized interest policies to solve the problem of “difficult loans and expensive loans” for poor households. The second is to help poor households build sheds and expand the scale of livestock and poultry farming. Third, poor households set up public facilities such as boutique gardens and canal irrigation, and cooperated with local agricultural technology service departments and universities to carry out production technology training lectures to expand the scale of cultivation of fine vegetables and herbs.

5.2 Skills Training + Employment

This model is aimed at families with a certain scale of production materials and aspiring young people who work outside the home. The village committee and the village poverty alleviation team organized a computer-based lecture to learn computer knowledge and contact E-commerce culture. Encourage them to participate in various skills training seminars held in provincial and municipal townships. Strengthen the study of E-commerce professional knowledge, attract foreign investment, and enrich the sales model of products. Conduct skills training seminars to enhance the skills of the young workforce and help them achieve near-term careers and stable employment.

5.3 Poor Household Rating Credit + Infrastructure Construction + Wild Bee Breeding + Breeding Technology Training + E-commerce

This model is aimed at poor households with less cultivated land, a small population, and a labor force that can only meet the needs of their own families and cannot go out to work. The first is to help them build bee barrels and expand their farming scale. Second, the joint agricultural sector department carried out training seminars on aquaculture, adhered to the poverty alleviation and wisdom, ensured that the training did not go through the scene, informed the poor households of the current beekeeping form, market prospects and relevant national support policies, and strived to professionalize the beekeeping industry. , branding, and unification. Third, on the basis of financial support from the government and banks, the poverty alleviation teams at all levels use the preferential policies of the national poverty alleviation policy to negotiate with local food companies, supermarkets, hospitals, and pharmacies to broaden the sales path of honey and form the pillar of poverty alleviation model. One of the sex industries.

6. Further Thinking on Precision Poverty Alleviation

6.1 Improve the Public Health Service System According to Local Conditions

At present, there are 14 public health service systems in China. The author conducted a survey in Zhengjia Village. It was found that the village-level medical clinic has established a chronic disease card for the elderly with chronic diseases of 40-65 years old and above, and 300 yuan for outpatient medical treatment for the red card family. Exempt the poverty-stricken households from the cost of 500 yuan. Du Haicheng, a village-level medical staff, visited the chronic patients four times a week, and gave lectures on chronic diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure more than six times a year.

In response to the special circumstances of poor areas, the vaccination of children aged 0-6, the management of chronically ill patients over 35 years of age, and the maternal health management system are tailored to local conditions, and a public health service system suitable for the region is

developed. In order to better strengthen the construction of the rural public service system, the first is to strengthen the re-education of the in-service village doctors, strictly enforce the village medical admission system, improve the comprehensive quality of the in-service village doctors, and build a three-level health care network for the health of rural residents. Levels can be guaranteed. The second is to raise farmers' awareness of hygiene, remove old concepts of treatment, set up health bulletin boards, issue health brochures, conduct health lectures, and imperceptibly affect farmers' awareness of self-sanitary protection.

6.2 Play the Role of the “First Secretary” in the Village and Promote the New Development of the Countryside

Outstanding young cadres in the "First Secretary" selection system in the village docked poverty-stricken villages at all levels, used advanced management methods, strengthened the construction of rural grassroots teams, and promoted the construction of public facilities such as mountain road hardening rate, street lamp laying rate, medical and health protection. Leading the mountain people to form the existing vegetable and medicinal planting industry, wild bees, poultry and livestock breeding industry into a scale and brand effect, and become a pillar industry with local characteristics.

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