

Study on the Governance Transformation of Key Rural Revitalization Regions from the Perspective of Common Prosperity

A Case study of Yushu Prefecture, Qinghai Province

Jing Liang¹, YuboJiang^{2*}

¹ Qinghai university

² Qinghai university

*Corresponding author. Email: 545755622@qq.com

ABSTRACT

The historic solution to absolute poverty does not mean the end of anti-poverty governance. Attaching importance to and solving the sustainable development of low-income population is a major issue that needs to be deeply studied to solidly promote common prosperity. Yushu Prefecture of Qinghai Province must change its poverty control mode from "single point breakthrough" mode to "overall development" mode in rural revitalization assistance. Focusing on resolving the regional, urban-rural and income disparities, we will design and optimize the strategic agenda for addressing relative poverty at different stages of development, and comprehensively address the overlapping challenges posed by long-term complex factors such as multidimensional poverty, transformational poverty and spiritual poverty in key counties.

Keywords: *Common prosperity*¹, *Rural revitalization*², *Yushu Prefecture*³, *The governance mod*⁴.

1. INTRODUCTION

Common prosperity is a characteristic of The Times with Chinese characteristics^[1]. It is the essential requirement of China's modernization and the ultimate goal of socialism^[2]. Put forward the eighteenth congress "socialism with Chinese characteristics is the fundamental principle of common prosperity"^[3], again, the 19th session of the fifth meeting of the central committee of common prosperity^[4], and common prosperity as a development goal, into the national economic and social development of the People's Republic of China 14 five-year plan and 2035 vision outline^[5]. To achieve common prosperity, we must not only "cut the cake well", improve the social distribution system and assistance mechanism, narrow the urban-rural dual structure and eliminate polarization. We should "make the cake bigger", give full play to regional advantages to enhance the overall strength of the country, and organically unify the two to speed up the process of socialist development. On the road to achieve common prosperity, the problems of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" are particularly prominent, especially

at the present stage, the problems of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" and "four modernizations" have become the short leg and weak board for China to achieve modernization and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation^[6]. To this end, the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017 proposed the "Rural revitalization Strategy", and in 2018, the First central document titled "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and The State Council on the Implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy" made a comprehensive layout of the rural revitalization strategy^[7]. In September, the CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022)^[8], the first five-year plan for rural revitalization. The no. 1 Central Document from 2019 to 2022 and the 14th Five-Year Plan also mentioned rural revitalization several times. This shows that rural revitalization is an important starting point and inevitable choice to solve the problems concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers^[9].

2.CURRENT SITUATION OF POVERTY CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT IN YUSHU PREFECTURE

Yushu Prefecture in Qinghai Province is the second and first autonomous prefecture of ethnic minorities in China. In 2020, ethnic minorities accounted for 96.7 percent of the total, the highest in the country. Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve and Hoh Xil nature Reserve cover the whole Yushu Prefecture .

2.1. Significant progress has been made in poverty reduction

In April 2020, After four years of intensive efforts and consolidation and upgrading in 2020, Yushu prefecture invested 17.681 billion yuan in various poverty alleviation funds. After four years of intensive efforts and consolidation and upgrading in 2020, six counties in deep poverty have been removed, 104 villages in deep poverty have been withdrawn, and 129,800 people have been lifted out of poverty. We have effectively solved the problem of ensuring that the impoverished population has two basic necessities and three basic necessities, thus lifting them out of poverty.

2.2. Rising income level

Since the implementation of poverty alleviation, Yushu Prefecture has constantly adjusted the industrial structure of one city and five counties under its jurisdiction, expanded employment channels to increase income, and the income of farmers and herdsmen has maintained rapid growth. In 2020, the per capita disposable income of Yushu Prefecture residents reached 19,399 YUAN, 1.6 times that of 2015, among which transfer payments reached 3,212 yuan, 8% lower than that of 2015. Wage income was 8,856 yuan, up 11 percent from 2015, mainly due to government departments providing skills training and jobs for the poor. The level of consumption continues to rise. In 2020, the per capita living consumption expenditure of Yushu prefecture residents was 11,256 YUAN, 1.5 times that of 2013, among which the consumption of education, culture, medical care, housing, entertainment, food, tobacco and alcohol increased rapidly. The ownership of durable consumer goods such as televisions, refrigerators, automobiles, air conditioners, water heaters and mobile phones continues to increase per 100 households, enriching their material lives.

2.3. Improved infrastructure

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, Yushu Prefecture focused on solving the problem of "two worries and three guarantees", invested 1,552.5 billion yuan to implement the poverty alleviation relocation project in inhospitable areas, and solved the safe

housing problem of 7,020 households and 28,000 people. 1.409 billion yuan was consolidated to rebuild village clinics, publicize infectious diseases and prevent and treat them; 289 million yuan was invested in providing assistance to students from poor families to improve the quality of education, and the retention rate of compulsory education was kept above 95.5 percent. In addition, the government has also vigorously implemented rural infrastructure construction and provided safe drinking water to 104 poverty-stricken villages, bringing a new life to residents in poor areas.

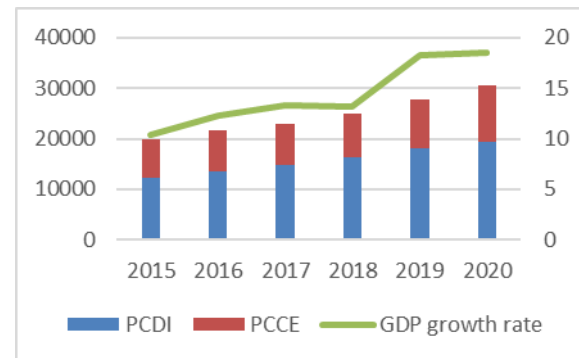


Figure 1 Economic situation table of Yushu Prefecture in 2019^[10].

3.CHALLENGES OF POVERTY CONTROL IN YUSHU PREFECTURE

3.1. Weak development of rural industries

The industry optimization of Yushu Prefecture needs to be improved urgently. According to the statistical bulletin of Yushu Prefecture's national Economic and social development in 2020, the proportion of the industrial structure in Yushu prefecture is 62.0% for the primary industry, 6.5% for the secondary industry and 31.5 for the tertiary industry, which is obviously different from the central and eastern regions. The primary industry is mostly simple animal husbandry and agricultural planting, with low value of industrial chain and no vertical industry. The secondary industry has low development level and poor development prospects due to environmental reasons and policy restrictions. The service of science and technology in the tertiary industry is weak, and it is difficult to break the "two-way inhibition" dilemma of narrow internal path and insufficient external opportunities

3.2. Insufficient public services

In 2020, there is a shortage of teachers in all stages of education in Yushu Prefecture, and the proportion of technical personnel with junior college degree or above is too low. The education level of university (including junior college) is 676 per 10,000 people, and there is a big gap between teaching facilities and those in central

and eastern regions in education and teaching. The incidence of infectious diseases in Yushu Prefecture is higher than that in the whole country. Although Qinghai province has achieved full coverage of farmers and herdsmen who have been lifted out of poverty through such security mechanisms as medical insurance, assistance for serious diseases and cadres' assistance, the high incidence of diseases has caused many families to face the risk of poverty due to the lack of disease prevention measures and attention to their own health.

3.3. Uncoordinated economic development

According to statistics, the general fiscal public budget revenue of Yushu Prefecture in 2019 was 190 million yuan, including tax revenue of 110 million yuan and non-tax revenue of 79 million yuan. But yushu's 2019 public budget expenditure is 15.345 billion yuan. It can be seen that almost all the funds of Yushu Prefecture come from the central finance and other assisted provinces, and the financial self-sufficiency rate of Yushu Prefecture is less than 1%, and the per capita GDP is 1/5 of the national average level. The differences between rural areas are even greater, and the development capacity of rural areas is weak, the village collective economic model is single, and the public's attention and participation are relatively low. Large-scale capital investment also failed to form sustainable driving benefits.

3.4. The foundation for poverty alleviation is not strong enough

Although Yushu Prefecture has completed the poverty alleviation work of regional poverty and absolute poverty, it still has a relatively difficult task of poverty alleviation. In the rural areas of Yushu Prefecture, some poverty-stricken households still rely too much on transfer expenditure to increase their income, and traditional animal husbandry accounts for too much of their operating income, resulting in a prominent income imbalance. At the same time, due to the influence of cultural and customs factors, a considerable number of families lack a clear plan for the future, or are content with the status quo, or do not want to make progress, spiritual poverty is still a difficult point in the treatment of relative poverty.

4. GOVERNANCE TRANSFORMATION IN RURAL REVITALIZATION ASSISTANCE OF YUSHU PREFECTURE

Yushu prefecture although solved the overall regional poverty, but the basic situation has not changed, still display area underdeveloped state, rural revitalization support key should be turned in to the balance is not never fully development and social justice issues, fully share the reform development achievement,

let all national compatriots and the construction of social development, promote national unity and common prosperity, This will not only benefit farmers and herdsmen in Yushu Prefecture, but also produce a "spillover effect" to contribute to the stable ecology of Qinghai.

4.1. Transformation of poverty governance model

The relative poverty control mode of Yushu Prefecture should be changed from "single point breakthrough" mode to "overall development" mode. The "single point breakthrough" mode is the main mode adopted in the stage of poverty alleviation in Yushu Prefecture. The advantage lies in the rapid completion of the set goal by concentrating resources, while the disadvantage lies in the lack of follow-up promotion and coordinated development by solving a single demand. With the great victory achieved in poverty alleviation in Yushu Prefecture, this mode of poverty alleviation is obviously no longer applicable. "Coordinated development" is the core concept of socialist modernization. It mainly refers to coordinated progress and overall consideration. To realize the "coordinated development", the relative poverty standard should be formulated first. Since most areas of Yushu Prefecture are in the Three-River Source Protection Zone and belong to the forbidden development zone, the relative poverty standard should not only consider the income, education, livelihood security and other dimensions, but also formulate multiple measurement standards according to the ecological environment. Secondly, "coordinated development" should solve educational poverty, spiritual poverty, negative poverty and many other problems, dig into the root causes of the above problems, promote and improve the key elements, and achieve the maximum and optimization of poverty control effect.

4.2. Preventing the transformation of the mechanism for returning to poverty

Establishing effective long-term mechanism to prevent poverty return is the inevitable choice for yushu Prefecture to achieve high quality and stable poverty alleviation. Prevent long-term mechanism is mainly manifested in the poverty of Chinese agriculture and animal husbandry and the farmers suffer great risk impact dynamic monitoring, timely rescue support and regular assessment screen, it is an integration, the whole process of working mechanism, the main process for the monitoring and risk prevention, relief, dynamic evaluation, monitoring "again, can be engaged in front and comprehensive approaches to prevent Chinese, Finally, stop the source of poverty.

4.3. Transformation of industrial development model

When General Secretary Xi Jinping visited Qinghai in June 2021, he proposed that "we should take green ecological industries as the leading role, strengthen support for key counties in rural revitalization, promote supply-side structural reform of agriculture and animal husbandry, and develop a new type of rural collective economy", which pointed out the direction for Yushu Prefecture on the road to rural revitalization. Yushu Prefecture should grasp the great development opportunity of rural revitalization, focus on promoting rural revitalization in industrial economy, and strive to achieve "prosperous industry and rich life", so as to satisfy people's yearning for a better life as soon as possible.

5. CONCLUSION

In the 14th Five-year Plan, Yushu Prefecture should stick to the hard-won achievements of poverty alleviation, strengthen and improve the sustainable livelihood development capacity of the poverty-stricken households, and prevent large-scale poverty return. Actively support the township and village enterprises, optimize the development mode of "cooperative", change poor governance mode, guarantee the smooth transition of the existing supporting policy, and through long-term dynamic monitoring for poverty alleviation, adjust measures to local conditions according to the principle of hierarchy, pertinence, science of adjust to different difficult people, driving the development of agriculture herdsman quality. Solve the relative contradiction between ecological protection and economic development in rural revitalization of Yushu Prefecture, complete agricultural and rural modernization as soon as possible, and achieve common prosperity.

REFERENCES

- [1] Hou Huiqin. On "Common Prosperity" [J]. Ideological and Theoretical Education Guide,2012(01):51-54.
- [2] Wang L P.Theoretical logic, historical logic and realization of the People's Supremacy of the Communist Party of China [J/OL]. Journal of Xinjiang Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition),2022(03):1-10.
- [3] Xi Jinping on poverty Alleviation -- Excerpts of Important Discussions since the 18th National Congress [J]. Party Construction,2015(12):5-7+13.
- [4] Liu Pei-lin, QIAN Tao, HUANG Xian-hai, Dong Xue-bing. The connotation, realization path and measurement of common prosperity [J]. Management World, 201,37(08):117-129.
- [5] Li Yuelin, Chen Yunxian. The complementarity of government investment and private investment: Based on the background of common prosperity [J]. Research in Financial Economics :1-13.
- [6] Li Shi, Chen Jiping, Teng Yangchuan. Rural revitalization on the road to common Prosperity: Problems, Challenges and Suggestions [J]. Journal of Lanzhou University (Social Sciences edition), 201,49(03):37-46.
- [7] Liu X X.New requirements of the Rural Revitalization Strategy in the New Era -- Interpretation of the No. 1 Central Document of 2018 [J]. MAO Zedong and Deng Xiaoping Theory research,2018(03):13-20+107.
- [8] The CPC Central Committee and The State Council issued the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022). People's Daily,2018-09-27(001).
- [9] Liu light. The country revitalization strategy, development path and key risk [J]. Journal of xinjiang normal university (philosophy and social sciences edition), 2018, 33 (3) 6:25 to 33. DOI: 10.14100 / j.carol carroll nki. 65-1039 / g4.20180103.001 li shi, Chen Jiping, TengYangChuan. Journal of Lanzhou University (Social Sciences edition), 201,49(03):37-46.10.13885/j.issn.1000-2804.2021.03.004.
- [10] Qinghai Statistical Yearbook 2021