



Data Analysis of Poverty Alleviation Through Electronic Internet Under Rural Revitalization Based on the Ending of Poverty Alleviation in 2020

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Abstract. The large gap between urban and rural areas in China is a practical problem to be solved urgently. Here, I will use e-commerce technology and Internet technology to analyze the poverty eradication data under Rural Revitalization. Rural Revitalization is a major strategic deployment to promote new rural construction in the new era and a necessary content to win the battle of poverty alleviation. By fighting poverty, we can narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, build a prosperous industry, livable ecology, civilized countryside and effective governance, and build a new socialist countryside with a rich life. Therefore, we should win the battle of poverty alleviation, implement the strategy of Rural Revitalization and realize the Chinese dream. Next, I will analyze the poverty alleviation data under the Rural Revitalization according to the conclusion of the poverty alleviation battle in 2020, use the data to show the poverty alleviation electronic Internet data of China's rural revitalization, and show the poverty alleviation electronic data more clearly.

Keywords: Rural Revitalization · poverty alleviation · data

1 Introduction

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward three key battles to build a well-off society in an all-round way, of which targeted poverty alleviation is one of its key battles, and the goal of the two “100 year” plans is determined as rural revitalization. On the road of winning the battle against poverty and rural revitalization, it is not difficult for us to find that poverty eradication and Rural Revitalization complement and promote each other. When the rural poverty level is improved, the rural prosperity level will also be improved, and the improvement of rural prosperity level will also alleviate the rural poverty level. The relationship between the two is intertwined. Therefore, in practical work, we should grasp the relationship between the two, take this relationship as the starting point, and use the complementary relationship to promote rural revitalization and win the battle of poverty alleviation. 2020 is the year when we will finish building a well-off society in an all-round way and a key year for poverty eradication. The central and local governments have worked together to overcome difficulties, and have made remarkable achievements by using industrial

poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation, e-commerce poverty alleviation and employment poverty alleviation. At the end of 2020, the last batch of poverty-stricken counties announced to withdraw from the poverty-stricken county sequence, and all 832 national poverty-stricken counties took off their hats.

2 Specific Data Analysis of Poverty Alleviation Under Rural Revitalization

In the battle of Poverty Alleviation under rural revitalization, specific data analysis is the clearest display to show the Poverty Alleviation under Rural Revitalization.

2.1 Time Line of Poverty Reduction Under Rural Revitalization in 2020

Since the reform and opening up in 1978, more than 700 million people in China have been lifted out of poverty in the past 40 years. At major time nodes, the state has promulgated important policies for many times to guide the task of poverty reduction. Among them, the state implemented the 10-year “China rural poverty alleviation and development outline” twice in 2001 and 2011, further strengthening poverty alleviation. The data show that the decline of the poor population accelerated significantly in the decade from 2000 to 2010, from 462 million to 166 million. By 2020, China has basically completed the task of eliminating absolute poverty (Fig. 1).

Note: there are 832 poverty-stricken counties from 22 provinces and cities in China. Since Tibet took the lead in achieving zero in December 2019, by the end of poverty alleviation in Guizhou Province in November 2020, the “hat removal” plan of poor counties in China has been fully completed.

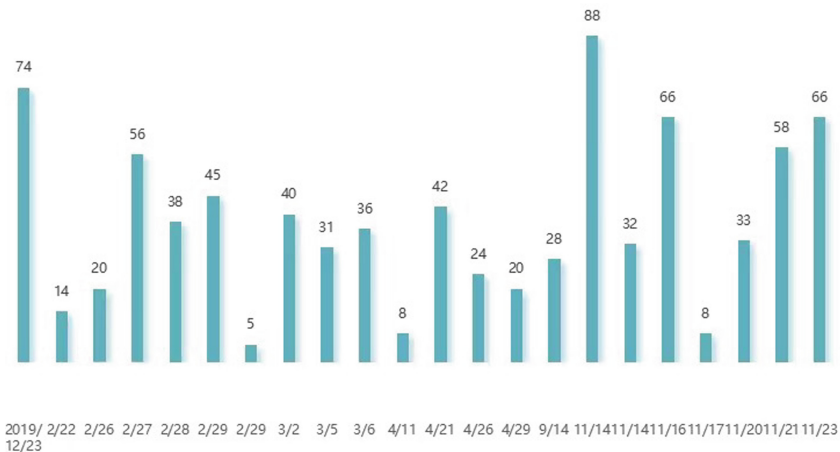


Fig. 1. Timeline of poverty reduction in rural China

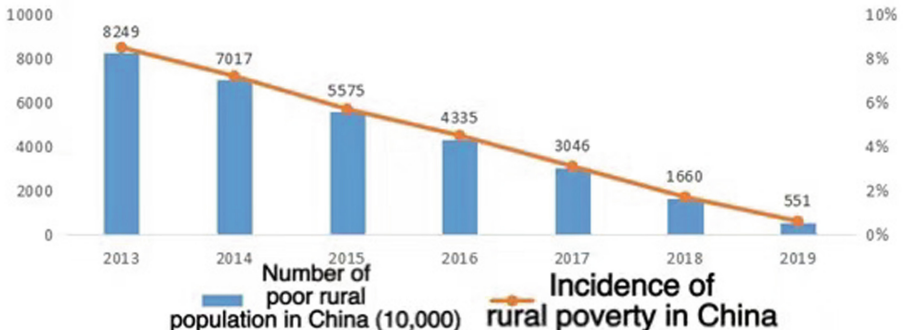


Fig. 2. Number and incidence of rural poverty in China

2.2 “Targeted Poverty Alleviation” Helps Rural Poverty Alleviation

In 2013, the targeted poverty alleviation policy was officially implemented and the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation in rural areas began to be launched.

From 2013 to 2019, the number of poor people in China’s rural areas decreased from 82.49 million to 5.51 million, and the incidence of poverty decreased from 8.5% to 0.6%. On average, more than 10 million people were successfully lifted out of poverty every year. Poor counties also gradually completed the work of poverty alleviation from 2017 to 2019 (Fig. 2).

2.3 The Central and Local Governments Have Continuously Increased Investment in Poverty-Stricken Areas

For example, by strengthening the reconstruction of dilapidated houses in rural areas and large-scale poverty alleviation and relocation in other places, the most basic housing security problems of poor farmers have been solved, and the housing and living conditions have been significantly improved; The coverage of “four links” in poor areas has been expanding; Actively promote poverty alleviation through education and culture, and strive to improve the level of medical and health services.

2.4 Diversified Poverty Alleviation Models Help Fight Poverty

Since the proposal of “targeted poverty alleviation”, the number of poor people has decreased rapidly in the past seven years, which is inseparable from diversified poverty alleviation methods. In the process of continuous social progress and steady improvement of the quality of life, the way to get rid of poverty has also changed and updated with the pace of the times, creating new vitality for rural development. From agriculture and forestry industry poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation and employment poverty alleviation to the current popular e-commerce poverty alleviation and live delivery of goods, we will comprehensively and accurately carry out regional poverty alleviation (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Poverty alleviation

2.5 Agricultural Industry Poverty Alleviation and Consolidate the Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation through agricultural industry is not only the core content of winning the battle against poverty, but also the key to rural revitalization. In recent years, the national financial expenditure on poverty alleviation in agriculture and forestry has doubled, and a large number of rural enterprises that speak for their hometown, reflect the local characteristics of rural areas and lead people out of poverty and become rich have also developed and expanded. By 2019, the proportion of transaction orders reached between China's leading agricultural industrialization enterprises and farmers has exceeded 55%. The average operating income of contracted farmers who have reached transaction orders is about 50% higher than that of non-contracted farmers.

2.6 “Intangible Cultural Heritage Poverty Alleviation” Has Become a Highlight in Cultural Tourism Poverty Alleviation

It promotes the production and development of intangible cultural heritage projects through the production, inheritance and joining of traditional crafts and shopping through e-commerce platforms. The Ministry of culture and tourism said that at present, more than 2000 intangible cultural heritage workshops have been built, driving more than 2200 projects and driving more than 200000 poor households to get rid of poverty (Fig. 4).

2.7 Employment Poverty Alleviation, Absorbing Labor Force and Creating Poverty Alleviation Opportunities

The party has constantly emphasized that one person can get employed and the whole family can get rid of poverty. Increasing employment is the most effective and direct way to get rid of poverty. Long term persistence can also effectively solve the problem of intergenerational transmission of poverty. The Ministry of human resources and social security and the Poverty Alleviation Office of the State Council, together with all regions and departments, have made every effort to promote the employment and Entrepreneurship of poor labor forces and help them fight a decisive battle to overcome poverty.

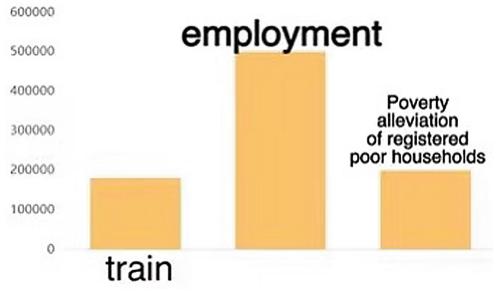


Fig. 4. Race in poverty alleviation

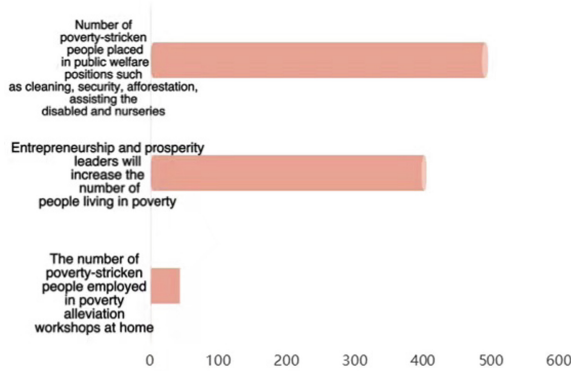


Fig. 5. Employment absorbed by the assistance system (10000)

Helping lift people out of poverty. More than 90% registered poverty. The impoverished population has received industrial support. Poverty alleviation and employment support; More than 2/3 mainly rely on travel. Poverty alleviation for workers and industries.

According to the data from the press conference held by the Information Office of the State Council, by the end of October 2020, there were 29.73 million poor migrant workers in China, 108.9% of the total number of migrant workers last year (Fig. 5).

2.8 E-Commerce Poverty Alleviation Live Broadcast Drives the Take-Off of Production and Marketing Economy

In recent years, the state has attached great importance to the integration of “Internet plus agriculture”, and has released a series of policy documents to promote the development of rural electric business, such as rural business, e-commerce, poverty alleviation and other fields. The new social e-commerce model represented by live broadcasting and goods has developed rapidly in county areas and even deep poverty-stricken areas, effectively driving the economic growth of poverty-stricken areas.

According to the 2020 National County digital agriculture rural e-commerce development report, the online retail sales ranked the top three, accounting for 20% of the total online retail sales in poor counties in China. After that, the gap between online retail

sales in various regions is small, and the level of e-commerce shows a trend of going hand in hand. Among them, District, as the capital of solid wood furniture, relying on the characteristics of its hometown and with the help of Internet technology, sells local cloth soft accessories to all parts of the country, and the online retail sales are five times higher than that of County, which ranks second.

With the blowout of live broadcasting with goods, the county magistrate went into the live broadcasting room to sell local specialties, which has also become a new model of targeted poverty alleviation. After the outbreak of novel coronavirus pneumonia in 2020, the agricultural and sideline products in various regions were unsalable. Government officials represented by the county magistrate and secretary have engaged in “sideline” and become the spokesperson of agricultural and sideline products in their hometown, effectively solving the problem of unsalable agricultural and sideline products.

“County magistrate with goods” is not only the exploration of grass-roots cadres. With the appeal and influence of “official end”, it can increase the trust of netizens, bring a new round of sales to the people and drive the local economy to take off; It has also become an innovative development in the field of e-commerce, combining traditional agricultural products with emerging internet live broadcasting, making an indelible contribution to the decisive battle to get rid of poverty and build a well-off society in an all-round way.

Derived from this, there is also the people’s “village broadcasting”. Villagers spontaneously participate in the platform live broadcasting and live broadcasting training, and present the original ecological park from the first perspective. The data show that since Taobao launched the “village broadcasting plan”, it has covered more than 90% of poor counties, which has not only promoted the sales of farmers’ unsalable crops, but also realized the entry of healthy food into the market, so that consumers can feel at ease. This “win-win” plan not only plays an important role in the post epidemic era, but also gradually becomes one of the key ways to help agriculture.

Poverty alleviation communication consolidates the effectiveness of publicity (Table 1).

Table 1. TOP 5 ONLINE RETAIL IN POOR COUNTIES

Rank	Top 5 online retail in poor counties in 2020		
	Rural province	Proportion of online retail in poor counties in China	Hot selling category
1	Jiangxi Province	15.50%	Fabric soft decoration
2	Hebei Province	3.07%	Toys, musical instruments
3	Henan Province	2.25%	Jadeite jade
4	Tibet Autonomous Region	1.83%	Baijiu
5	Heilongjiang Province	1.83%	Infant milk powder

3 Results and Discussion

It can be seen from the above data that based on the conclusion of the poverty eradication battle in 2020, the poverty eradication under Rural Revitalization has achieved great success and helped many poor counties get rid of poverty. This is a great achievement. We can see the rise of the country and the importance of the country to Rural Revitalization in these data.

4 Conclusions

At present, the goal and task of poverty alleviation are close to completion, and the progress of poverty alleviation is in line with expectations. However, from decisive achievements to comprehensive victory, the difficulties and challenges still remain arduous. There are also 52 poverty-stricken counties that have not taken off their hats, 2707 poverty-stricken villages that have not been listed, and all the poverty-stricken people have not been lifted out of poverty. Although the total amount is small compared with the past, they are all poor in poverty and poverty in poverty, which is the hardest bone to bite. Meanwhile, the novel coronavirus pneumonia poses new challenges, which has made it difficult for us to accomplish the task of tackling poverty. Only with a high sense of political responsibility and historical mission, can we deliver qualified answers to the party and the people and fulfill our party's solemn commitments.

To achieve the poverty eradication goals and tasks with high quality, we should dare to overcome difficulties and resolutely complete the set tasks. On the work in the last year of the battle against poverty, The opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on doing a good job in the key work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" to ensure the realization of a well-off society in an all-round way as scheduled has been made. All regions and departments] should pay close attention to the implementation, implement the accurate prevention and control strategy at different levels and regions, and minimize the impact of the epidemic. We should continue to focus on the "King region, three prefectures" And other deeply impoverished areas, implement the poverty alleviation plan, target prominent problems and weak links, and pay close attention to the implementation of policies. We will ensure that the remaining poor people who have filed and registered their cards get rid of poverty as scheduled, and implement Listing Supervision in 52 non capped poor counties and 1113 poor villages. The leading group for poverty alleviation and development of the State Council should seriously "supervise" them, All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities should concentrate on the "war" and bite down on the last hard bone. We should consolidate the achievements of "two worries and Three Guarantees" and prevent rebound. We should strengthen social security for the special poor who have no ability to work, so as to ensure all guarantees.

To achieve the goal and task of poverty alleviation with high quality, we should take multiple measures at the same time to consolidate the results of poverty alleviation. We will strengthen employment poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation, and follow-up support for poverty alleviation and relocation in other places. We will maintain the stability of Poverty Alleviation Policies, accelerate the establishment of monitoring and assistance mechanisms to prevent poverty return, and help the poor counties, villages and people who quit. During the transition period, we will strictly ensure that they do not take responsibility, policies, assistance and supervision. We will conduct strict assessment, conduct general surveys, strictly control exit, resolutely put an end to digital poverty alleviation and false poverty alleviation, and ensure that the effectiveness of poverty alleviation can stand the test of history and the people. Poverty eradication is not the end, but the starting point of a new life and new struggle. We should continue to promote the effective connection between comprehensive poverty eradication and rural revitalization, promote the smooth transformation of poverty reduction strategies and work systems, integrate them into the Rural Revitalization Strategy, establish institutional mechanisms that combine the long and short and address both the symptoms and root causes, stimulate the endogenous driving force for the development of low-income people in underdeveloped areas and rural areas, and implement accurate assistance, Gradually realize common prosperity.

The bottom line task of building a well-off society in an all-round way is to lift the rural poor out of poverty as scheduled, remove the hats of all poor counties and solve regional overall poverty. This bottom line task cannot be discounted. The commitments made by our party to the people must be fulfilled as scheduled without any retreat and flexibility. Now, the bugle of charge has sounded. Let's strengthen our confidence, stick to our goals, and fight hard with high fighting spirit, full enthusiasm and vigorous energy, so as to complete the goal and task of poverty alleviation with high quality, and ensure the completion of a well-off society in an all-round way on schedule.

In short, to win the battle against poverty and achieve the goal of rural revitalization, we need to lengthen the front, take a longer-term view, implement the work from the perspective of healthy and sustainable development, and support the countryside not only financially and materially, but also spiritually and culturally, Let it change from the support mode of relying on blood transfusion mode to the support mode of hematopoiesis. And effectively integrate poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and strive to achieve the two "Centennial" goals. This paper uses several data to show the poverty alleviation situation of Rural Revitalization based on the ending of poverty alleviation in 2020. We still need to realize the Chinese dream in the future.

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