

The urban and rural minimum living security system fairness analysis of problems left over by history

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Keywords: Problems left over by history; the urban and rural minimum living security system; fairness.

Abstract. Due to transition to a specific political, economic, and social background, combined with the urban and rural segmentation limit of thinking, at the beginning of the minimum living security system of our country, it has obvious characteristics of urban-rural division, the architecture, though in a specific historical period has its rationality and necessity, but, as the economic and social development, simple and urban-rural division system architecture, the urban and rural in the low standard and treatment, low management operation system, low financing source and structure three aspects of the larger difference, this situation long-standing detrimental to social justice, and the system structure of the scientific nature, adaptability is debatable, should be realized as soon as possible from the macro development trend of urban and rural areas as a whole.

1. Introduction

Derived from the old household registration system of minimum living security system with the continuous strengthening of binary pattern, make the development of rural subsistence allowances system obviously lagged behind the city. The integration of urban and rural subsistence allowances system biggest real obstacle is the rural minimum living security system is lagging behind the city in various aspects [1], mainly reflected in three aspects:

2. The differences of urban and rural subsistence allowances system design

In the aspect of legal protection

Table 1: the system of safeguard of townsman lowest life development timelines

In September 1997	Promulgated by the state council, the state council on across the country establish a system of safeguard of townsman lowest life notice.
In September 1999	Issued by the state council byelaw of safeguard of townsman lowest life.
In November 2001	Issued by the general office of the state council about the work a step further to strengthen the safeguard of townsman lowest life notice. The ministry of civil affairs issued the implementation of safeguard of townsman lowest life touch bottom of notice and other documents.

Table 2: timeline of the development of rural minimum living security system

In 1996	Issued by the ministry of civil affairs of the ministry of civil affairs to accelerate the opinions of the rural social security system construction "and" rural social security system construction guidelines ".
In 2006	Promulgated by the state council regulations on the work of rural five guarantees.
In June 2007	Promulgated by the state council "about in the establishment of rural minimum living security system of the country's notice.

Therefore, in terms of urban subsistence allowances system construction, "byelaw of safeguard of townsman lowest life is in the form of administrative rules and regulations promulgated by the state council, from the legislative level is established, then, the ministry of civil affairs of the state council and the local government has issued a lot of normative documents into one step further and perfect the system of the urban poor; In terms of rural subsistence allowances system construction, the highest level of normative documents are issued by the state council "about in the establishment of rural minimum living security system of the country's notice, this is just the policy level, the provisions of the notice only made some principle and direction, the lack of legal binding. At present, the construction of the rural minimum living security system mainly by the local government policies and regulations.

(2) The basic elements of urban and rural subsistence allowances system [2]

Regulations on the subsistence allowances for urban residents and *The state council about establishing rural minimum living security system in the whole nation notice system of urban and rural residents* is the highest level of regulatory documents, both of which involve to the respective to the design target, the safeguard standard, the safeguard object, etc. The provisions of the basic elements.

Table 3: the basic elements of urban and rural minimum living security system comparison table

Basic elements	the urban minimum livelihood guarantee system	the Rural minimum livelihood guarantee system
Minimum living level	Necessary to maintain the local urban residents basic life expense, including food, clothing, shelter, line costs, and the appropriate water, electricity, gas and expenses of compulsory education of minors.	Maintain the local rural residents for the cost such as eating, dressing, electricity, water, these are basic life necessary expense.
Security object	Non-agricultural registered permanent residence of the urban residents, the common life of family per capita income below the local standard of safeguard of townsman lowest life of city residents.	Because of the sick, infirm, lose labor ability and poor living conditions to causes such as perennial life difficult, family annual per capita net income of rural residents is lower than the local minimum life to ensure standard.
Guarantee fund	The funds required for the urban poor, listed in the local budgets at or above the county level, only door management, special fund is special; All the personal and social endowment funds into local low capital city.	The fund raising is given priority to with local finance, the provincial finance to invest; Encourage and guide the social forces donations, and funding for rural residents.
Management system	The national management of urban low by the civil affairs department under the state council is responsible for. Urban low-income shall apply the system of division of responsibilities among the local people's governments at various levels.	Responsibility system of local government, and managed according to the principle of territoriality. Management main body only county and township (town) or village level 3.

Data sources:

(1) *The regulations on the subsistence allowances for urban residents* (the state council in 1999, makes the 271th)

(2) *The state council on the establishment of rural minimum living security system of circular* (was issued by nations [2007] no. 19).

Analysis chart can be seen that, although the urban and rural subsistence allowances on the design purpose, but the security of both objects and security standards exist obvious differences. Moreover, urban low on the guarantee fund, the management system of the rural areas than the more specific and clear. Compared the two, we can see that the urban low system design on the obvious operability is greater than the rural areas.

3. The differences of the economic level of urban and rural subsistence allowances system

Table 4: in 2014, rural and urban low-income standards

Category	Financial expenditure	Standard per capita	Level of per capita subsidies
City	50.46 billion, fell 4.9% year on year	401.1 yuan (per person per month), up 10.9% from a year earlier	265.4 yuan, up 10.5% from a year earlier
Country	61.17 billion yuan, down 2.0% year-on-year	2673.2 yuan (per person per year), up 13.9% from a year earlier	120.5 yuan, up 13.3% from a year earlier

Thus, urban and rural low standard and the level of per capita subsidies in 2014, the former respectively 1.7 times and 2.2 times of that for the latter. In terms of rural minimum living guarantee absolute level, standard villages in 2014 failed to meet the farmers' per capita net income of 30% (2014 rural residents' per capita net income of 9892 yuan)[3]. Rural minimum living security level in "extreme poverty" below. 2014 rural minimum living security standard is equivalent to the farmers per capita consumer spending 7632 yuan only 35.02%, \$3205 worth of food spending. 47 yuan 83.4%.

4. The differences of regional urban and rural subsistence allowances system

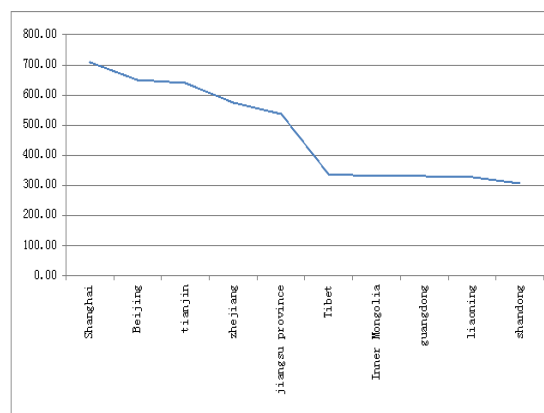


Figure 1 (Left): Different provinces city average low standard sorting table, 2014 (leave the top five and five in the end, unit: yuan/month)

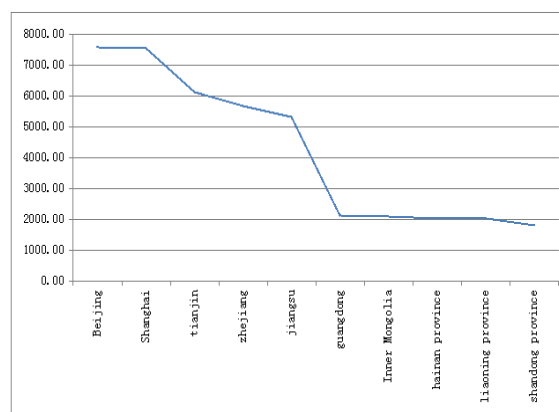


Figure 2 (Right): The provinces city country average low standard sorting table, 2014 (leave the top five and five in the end, unit: yuan/year)

From the 2014 national center city urban and rural subsistence allowances standard statistical figures can be more intuitive to see, have a large gap between urban and rural subsistence allowances standard throughout the country. Among them, Beijing has the highest standard villages, 7587.69 yuan per person per year, farmers in Henan province low standard, lowest 1824.05 yuan per person, per month, and both low standards differ 4.1 times. Compared with the rural and urban low-income standards for the area difference between 2. 3 times.

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