# Construction of Satisfaction Evaluation System for Precision Poverty Alleviation Objects in contiguous Poverty-stricken Areas

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**Abstract:** The important thought of "precision poverty alleviation" is the first new policy put forward by general secretary Xi Jinping when he visited Xiangxi of Hunan province in November 2013. this paper takes the precision poverty alleviation targets in contiguous poverty-stricken areas of Shaanxi province as a sample, starting from the "six precisions", finds out the difficulties existing in its practical operation, and focuses on the analysis of its solutions. Not only is it conducive to improving the relevant concepts and theories of precise poverty alleviation, but also provides theoretical support for further research on rural issues and promoting the economic development of rural society. It not only helps to increase the income of the poor, improve their living standards, resolve social conflicts and promote the development of the entire rural economy. It is also conducive to the completion of the national poverty alleviation strategic goal and the timely realization of the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way, enhancing the national image and accelerating the pace of socialist modernization.

## 1. Introduction

Those who win the hearts and minds of the people will win the world. Resolutely winning the battle against poverty is an important livelihood project. It must be regarded as an important measure to comprehensively and strictly govern the Party and should be constantly pursued. Shaanxi province has fully implemented the "two without worries and three guarantees" precision poverty alleviation policy in contiguous poor areas, which puts forward new and higher requirements for the evaluation of the precision poverty alleviation policy. At present, there is no effective evaluation system for precise poverty alleviation policies, and its operation mode is relatively extensive. More attention is paid to the completion of various poverty alleviation tasks, while there is no in-depth scientific research on the determination of poverty alleviation projects and the setting of indicators. Research on the satisfaction degree of poor households is an extremely important content for carrying out accurate poverty alleviation policy evaluation under the new situation. It can amend the accurate poverty alleviation policy and has very important practical significance for the perfection and correct implementation of the accurate poverty alleviation policy.

## 2. The Research status of foreign research

The important thought of "precision poverty alleviation" is the first new policy put forward by general secretary Xi Jinping when he visited Xiangxi, Hunan, in November 2013. there is no research on precision poverty alleviation abroad. Research by Chinese scholar Zhuo Wang found that there are mainly three types of poverty alleviation modes abroad: "development pole" mode, "meeting basic needs" mode and "social security" mode.

The "development pole" model was put forward by French economist F Peru. In view of the lack of resources and slow economic development in poor areas, some powerful large enterprises gather and develop in these poor areas to become the center of economic activities integrating production, trade, finance, information, services and other functions. It can have a certain impact on the economy of the region and thus drive the economic development of the region. This model is represented by

Brazil and Mexico.

The model of "meeting basic needs" was put forward by U.S. economist p. stretan. it believes that employment and redistribution, as the main standards of economic development, are an evolution from Abstract goals to concrete goals, from focusing on means to results and from reducing unemployment to meeting basic needs. This model is represented by India and Sri Lanka.

The "social security program" model. The social security program is a process in which the state redistributes national income in the form of legislation. In some developed countries, due to their high economic level and relatively small number of poor people, social security programs are a welfare system to meet the basic needs of the poor and have become the main measures for poverty alleviation in developed countries. This model is represented by European and American countries.

## 3. The Research status of domestic research

### 3.1 Research on Precision Poverty Alleviation

Research on the problems existing in the implementation of precise poverty alleviation policies. Wang Guoyong and Xing Wei (2015) pointed out that the current precision poverty alleviation mechanism in China has many problems, such as inaccurate identification of poverty targets, imperfect assistance mechanism for cadres stationed in villages, insufficient endogenous motivation for industrial poverty alleviation, difficulty in integrating poverty alleviation funds, and unbalanced allocation of poverty alleviation resources. Deng Weijie (2014) conducted a systematic and comprehensive analysis on the unsatisfactory actual implementation effect of precision poverty alleviation, and found out the viewpoints of exclusion, scale exclusion, regional exclusion, malicious exclusion and negligence exclusion of poor groups.

From a theoretical point of view, the paper puts forward suggestions on current planning and policies. Huang Chengwei (2015) proposed that precision poverty alleviation has made a new plan for poverty alleviation and development in China's rural areas. From the perspective of fine society theory, precision poverty alleviation policies need to explore the theoretical direction of precision poverty alleviation from the aspects of design system, operation policy, construction of poverty alleviation governance system and refinement.

According to the reality of poverty alleviation work, suggestions are put forward to improve or promote policy reform. Wang Yu, Li Bo and others (2016) believe that relevant government departments should actively push forward the reform of poverty alleviation to households to improve the accuracy of poverty alleviation work. Bai Li and Zhao Banghong (2015) put forward that industrial poverty alleviation is an effective poverty alleviation mode being practiced in poor areas, which not only solves the contradiction between large market and small production, but also accelerates the pace of poverty alleviation and prosperity in poor areas. Zheng Ruiqiang and Cao Guoqing (2015) summed up the challenges of the current poverty alleviation work and put forward poverty alleviation strategies: precise poverty alleviation, strengthening the connection between supply and demand, integrating poverty alleviation resources, implementing a shift from inclusive poverty alleviation to moderately competitive poverty alleviation strategy, paying attention to "skin-out poverty" family assistance, etc.

### 3.2 Research on Accurate Poverty Alleviation Evaluation

Many scholars have done a lot of research on accurate poverty alleviation evaluation from different angles and methods. He Donghang and Niu Zongling (2015) based on the perspective of regional comparative research on the effectiveness of precision poverty alleviation, taking two representative poverty-stricken areas in the east and central and western regions as examples, analyzed the current situation and reasons of the differences from the connotation of precision poverty alleviation, and on this basis, put forward countermeasures and suggestions on precision poverty alleviation under the premise of regional differences, in order to better promote China's precision poverty alleviation work. Zhang Qi and Chen Weiwei (2015) combined the multi-dimensional dynamic evaluation theory and the comprehensive evaluation model designed by

grey relational analysis method to evaluate and analyze the current situation and growth of poverty alleviation and development achievements in the region by drawing on and absorbing various index indicators such as the United Nations Human Development Index. Jiao Keyuan and Xu Yanping (2015) set up a performance evaluation index system for poverty alleviation and development from the three dimensions of poverty foundation, human development and production environment, and used the time series principal component analysis method to objectively evaluate the poverty alleviation effect. The research results show that the poverty alleviation performance in ethnic minority areas has achieved remarkable results, especially the living environment has been greatly improved, but the poverty alleviation performance shows marginal diminishing effect, and the gap is still large compared with that in the whole country. He Degui, Dang Guoying and others (2016) noted the difficulty of "structural constraints" in carrying out precise poverty alleviation in concentrated contiguous poor areas. Zheng Ruiqiang (2015) took Ganzhou part of Luoxiao mountain area as an example to carry out empirical analysis, adopted expanded production function to carry out analysis, and put forward development suggestions. Pei Yinbao, Liu Xiaopeng (2015) and others used poverty tolerance index, FGT index and poverty alleviation time index to calculate the poverty measure of Liupanshan poverty-stricken area in Xiji County, and each index can be decomposed into several indexes.

To sum up, the current research results mainly focus on two aspects: on the one hand, analyze and track the precise poverty alleviation policies and their implementation, and explore the existing problems; On the other hand, according to the relevant government documents, multi-dimensional evaluation is conducted on precision poverty alleviation. However, contiguous poverty-stricken areas are the main battlefields for China's poverty alleviation in the next ten years, and their effectiveness in poverty alleviation and development largely determines whether the targets set in China's rural poverty alleviation and development program (2011-2020) can be achieved. In this paper, 11 poverty-stricken households in contiguous poverty-stricken areas of Shaanxi province are taken as the research objects, and the implementation of precision poverty-alleviation policies in this area is grasped, the satisfaction of poverty-stricken households is evaluated, and the improvement measures are given, which is also the focus of this paper.

## 4. Shaanxi contiguous poverty-stricken areas precision poverty alleviation object satisfaction evaluation system construction

Through consulting relevant documents and holding discussions with relevant experts, the "Questionnaire on Satisfaction with Precision Poverty Alleviation in contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Shaanxi Province" was written. The questionnaire was distributed and collected online and offline. SPSS software was used to collate and count the survey data. Taking the requirements of "six precisions" as the breakthrough point, this paper analyzes the current situation from the aspects of precise identification, filing of cards, classification of policies, implementation effect, etc. The principal component analysis method is used to deeply process the data obtained from the questionnaire. Based on the principles of objectivity, comparability, scientificalness, comprehensiveness and operability, the construction principle of accurate poverty alleviation target satisfaction evaluation index system is proposed, and an accurate poverty alleviation target satisfaction evaluation system for contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Shaanxi is established, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Table of Satisfaction Evaluation System for Precision Poverty Alleviation Objects in contiguous Poverty-stricken Areas in Shaanxi Province

| Satisfaction Evaluation System of Precision Poverty Alleviation Objects in contiguous Poverty-stricken Areas of Shaanxi Province | Primary indicator | Secondary indicator |
|---|---|---|
| | Self factor | sex |
| | | Age |
| | | Marriage |
| | | Education level |
| | | Health status |
| | | Number of domestic workers |
| | | Per capita net income of farmers |
| | | Place of employment |
| | External Factors | geographical location |
| | | Leading industry |
| | Basic conditions | Financial Investment in Poverty Alleviation |
| | | Small bank loans |
| | Accurate Poverty Alleviation Policy | Degree of Understanding of Accurate Poverty Alleviation Policies |
| | | Accuracy of Poor Household Identification |
| | | Counterpart Assistance Measures |

## 5. Shaanxi contiguous poverty-stricken areas precision poverty alleviation object satisfaction evaluation system construction

By using analytic hierarchy process and fuzzy evaluation method, the scale method proposed by Professor Satty was adopted after the establishment of the satisfaction evaluation system for precision poverty alleviation targets in contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Shaanxi Province. 850 precision poverty alleviation targets were invited to compare and score the indicators at all levels in Table 1, and calculate the weight of relevant indicators, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Weights of Satisfaction Evaluation System for Precision Poverty Alleviation Objects in contiguous Poverty-stricken Areas in Shaanxi Province

| Satisfaction Evaluation System of Precision Poverty Alleviation Objects in contiguous Poverty-stricken Areas of Shaanxi Province | Primary indicator | weight | Secondary indicator | weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Self factor | 0.42 | sex | 0.11 |
| | | | Age | 0.08 |
| | | | Marriage | 0.14 |
| | | | Education level | 0.33 |
| | | | Health status | 0.11 |
| | | | Number of domestic workers | 0.08 |
| | | | Per capita net income of farmers | 0.11 |
| | | | Place of employment | 0.04 |
| | External Factors | 0.12 | geographical location | 0.45 |
| | | | Leading industry | 0.55 |
| | Basic conditions | 0.25 | Financial Investment in Poverty Alleviation | 0.63 |
| | | | Small bank loans | 0.37 |
| | Accurate Poverty Alleviation Policy | 0.21 | Degree of Understanding of Accurate Poverty Alleviation Policies | 0.18 |
| | | | Accuracy of Poor Household Identification | 0.42 |
| | | | Counterpart Assistance Measures | 0.40 |

## 6. Conclusion

Resolutely winning the battle against poverty is the first livelihood project. It is not only a move to "benefit the people" but also a move to "benefit the country". For the poverty alleviation targets in contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Shaanxi, not only should they achieve the "two without worries and three guarantees", but also their satisfaction with the government and policies should be gradually improved. The research results of this topic on the satisfaction of precise poverty alleviation targets in contiguous poverty-stricken areas in Shaanxi will provide theoretical support for the formulation of poverty alleviation policies and the development of poverty alleviation work in the next step.

## Acknowledgement

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