

Analysis of the Influencing Factors of Returning to Poverty in Deep Poverty Areas

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Abstract: With the further increase of targeted poverty alleviation, the phenomenon of returning to poverty is becoming more and more prominent. From the perspective of public service provision, this paper aims to analyze the causes of poverty return in deep poverty areas. According to the theory of accident cause and effect, this paper finds that the emergence of returning to poverty is closely related to the unimpeded provision of public services, while the poverty alleviation cadres, the returning to poverty and the natural environment all act on public services and together lead to returning to poverty.

1. Introduction

Since the implementation of the targeted poverty alleviation policy in 2013, the poverty alleviation work has achieved remarkable results. But at the same time, because the phenomenon of returning to poverty after poverty relief is particularly prominent, and the areas of returning to poverty are often in more difficult areas, so our country's poverty relief work is still very arduous. Without a good solution to the problem of returning to poverty, it is impossible to get rid of poverty in an all-round way. According to the data statistics of filing and establishing cards, the number of people returning to poverty in 2016 was 684000, 208000 in 2017 and 58000 in 2018 [1]. Deep poverty in ethnic areas is mainly manifested by high incidence of poverty, high degree of vulnerability and high risk of returning to poverty [2]. The deep poverty area is the gathering area of the deep poverty population, which is often distributed in the mountainous area and near the river area, with little contact with the outside world. The deep poverty-stricken areas represented by "three districts and three prefectures" have not only been a "hard bone" in poverty alleviation, but also become the top priority in solving the problem of returning to poverty. This paper analyzes the influencing factors of the return to poverty in the deep poverty area, which provides the basis for the governance.

2. Literature Review

According to the occurrence of the phenomenon of returning to poverty, domestic scholars mainly focus on the influencing factors and governance mechanism, and take the research results as the guiding principle to solve the problem of returning to poverty in deep poverty areas. According to Ling Guoshun, the causes of poverty return include the low quality of the poor, the traditional, conservative and backward ideas, and the unfavorable external environment [3]. In addition to the influencing factors and the quality of the people returning to poverty, Chen also pointed out that the unsustainable development of resources and the unsustainable cycle of natural ecology in poverty alleviation areas are also the important reasons for returning to poverty [4]. Wang Shichuan pointed out that returning to poverty is closely related to the ability of the poor to resolve risks and their own "blood production" ability [5]. Zhuang Tianhui and others used ordered probit to analyze the factors that affect the degree of returning to poverty in sample villages, and proposed that natural conditions are the most important factors [6]. According to Bao Guoxian, the leading factors of the phenomenon of returning to poverty mainly come from three aspects: the subject, the object and the carrier [7]. From the point of view of agricultural income and distribution, Ding Jun pointed out that the main cause of the phenomenon of returning to poverty in rural areas lies in the unsustainability of "main body, donor and carrier" [8].

Through the review of the above literature, it can be seen that the academic circles tend to start

with "people" (poverty alleviation cadres + poverty returnees) and "things" (natural environment + social environment), dissect the influencing factors, and then provide suggestions on poverty return from the system level and technical means level. This paper also starts from the influencing factors, using the causal chain theory of the three accidents in Beichuan to find out the relationship between the influencing factors, how people and things act on the basic public services in the deep poverty-stricken areas, and puts forward solutions from the early warning mechanism and governance level.

3. Influencing Factors and Practical Problems of Returning to Poverty in Deep Poverty Areas

3.1 Poverty Alleviation Cadres

With the inclination of the targeted poverty alleviation policy, a large number of poverty alleviation cadres and teams are stationed in the deep poverty-stricken areas, which also has different degrees of impact on the original group relationship, residents relationship and the relationship between the cadres and the masses [9]. If the poverty alleviation cadres do not take the specific situation of the poverty-stricken areas as the transfer, and only do "one size fits all" work, it will not only waste human capital, but also damage the public resources of the poverty-stricken areas, and then deteriorate the local social relations structure and network, resulting in a negative impact that can not be ignored. In addition, from the perspective of performance evaluation, some cadres, for their own interests or departmental interests, focus on the number of poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation, and become "blood transfusion" poverty alleviation.

3.2 Returning to Poverty

According to the theory of capacity poverty, the poverty-stricken people need to improve their own feasible ability to get rid of poverty, and the return of poverty-stricken people is caused by the relative decline of their feasible ability relative to the development demand [10]. The conditions of those who return to poverty have a prominent impact on the issue of returning to poverty, which can be divided into the following aspects. First, the health level of the poor. Because the deep poverty areas rely on agriculture for development, the labor force is large, and the backward medical and health resources in the areas lead to the increase of the number of poverty due to illness and old age. Secondly, the level of knowledge and skills of the poor. The low level of education in the deep poverty-stricken areas leads to the lack of scientific theoretical guidance in agricultural production, resulting in low production efficiency and weak competitiveness.

3.3 Natural Environment

Deep poverty areas are mostly located in areas with poor geographical conditions, such as plateau, mountain area, desert, karst landform, etc. This leads to two problems: one is the poor natural conditions. For example, the De'ang ethnic group, located in the south subtropical mountain area of West Yunnan, has the climate characteristics of hot and rainy seasons and distinct dry and wet conditions, which lead to rainy seasons in spring and summer, flood disaster and soil erosion, and water shortage in autumn and winter, which also makes it difficult for human animals to drink water. [11]. Second, natural disasters occur frequently. For example, in 2008, the incidence of poverty in Wenchuan earthquake increased to more than 60% [12]. In 2010, the winter and spring drought in Southwest China deepened 16.3238 million people in Guangxi, Yunnan and Guizhou [13]. Based on the above analysis, we can see that the scale of returning to poverty caused by disasters is huge.

3.4 Social Environment

The social environment here mainly refers to the situation of basic public services in poverty alleviation areas. First, as a deep poverty-stricken area, we should vigorously develop public services to help the poor materially and spiritually, but because of the backward economy, we are unable to provide public services. Under the short board of financial constraints, the provision of public services with the nature of public goods is bound to be affected by austerity. Second, the poor natural

environment also restricts the provision of public goods, leading to the backward means of transportation and communication, hindering the progress of mountain residents' contact with the outside world, and greatly increasing the possibility of returning to poverty after the evacuation of storage cadres. Third, the functions of the cities and towns are not perfect, the comprehensive bearing capacity of the cities and towns is insufficient, and the infrastructure is weak. Fourth, there are many ethnic minorities in deep poverty areas, and local people are affected by traditional living habits, which makes it very difficult for local government departments to plan and build public facilities.

3.5 Theory of Accident Cause

The theory to be applied in this paper is the chain theory of accident cause and effect put forward by Japanese scholar Kitagawa Chusan. It is believed that the occurrence of accident is not only a single factor on site, but also a variety of reasons which together lead to the occurrence of accident. It provides a scientific and complete basis for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of accident, the prediction and prevention of accident, and the improvement of safety management in theory [14]. In view of the analysis of the influencing factors of returning to poverty in this paper, after sorting out, the poverty alleviation cadres, the poverty alleviation people, the natural environment and the social environment are like a domino, and the changing trend and performance of the first three are reflected in the end of the social environment. They act on the provision of basic public services in poverty-stricken areas.

4. Analysis of the Influencing Factors under the Theory of Accident Cause

4.1 Poverty Alleviation Cadres and Basic Public Services

Poverty alleviation cadres are not allowed to confirm the objects of poverty alleviation and return to poverty, and the causes of poverty are complex and diverse. Due to the inaccuracy of some population statistical standards or the neglect of poverty alleviation cadres, they missed the statistical opportunities and failed to include the truly poor population in the echelon of poverty alleviation and file building. Therefore, the timing of poverty-stricken households caused errors, information asymmetry and omissions in some personnel, unsound work in some local villages and problems in investigation and verification. There are also many special cases, such as the original identified criteria of poverty-stricken objects have changed, or the information does not match. When the poverty relief personnel visited, they found that they are no longer poverty-stricken households. However, some real poverty-stricken people are unable to enter the filing system, and they are unable to enjoy the "five in one batch" policy, resulting in digital support Poverty [15].

4.2 People Returning to Poverty and Basic Public Services

The deep poverty-stricken areas are greatly bound by traditional ideas, so it is difficult to carry out poverty alleviation work, which are shown as follows: some natural villages have no accessible roads; water conservancy facilities are seriously insufficient, engineering water shortage is serious, and it is very difficult for people and animals in mountain villages to drink water. And with the change of social culture and the impact of foreign culture, some precious national culture has been damaged or forgotten by our own people, or some inheritors of folk national culture have passed away one after another. The living ones are also too old and rare, old and frail, and there are few successors.

4.3 Natural Environment and Basic Public Services

Because of the sudden disaster, the poor households have higher requirements for their own social security. If the agricultural and animal husbandry is damaged by the disaster, then social security is the bottom line for the poor households to meet the minimum living standard. The ecological environment is poor. Under the influence of traditional psychology, poor households often lack the idea of "protection". The people of all ethnic groups living in the grassland have jointly formed the core concept of grassland culture of "advocating nature, practicing openness and abiding by faithfulness" in the historical development. However, the poor and fragile natural ecological

environment also makes some grassland people form the concept of "advocating nature, conforming to nature and being comfortable with the present", The conservative cultural psychological characteristics of "form" [16].

5. Countermeasures and Suggestions

5.1 Improve the Level of Knowledge and Skills of Poverty Alleviation Cadres

First of all, we should strictly control the selection of poverty-stricken cadres from the aspects of knowledge, ability and morality, so as to prevent them from entering the poverty-stricken team for the purpose of seeking private interests and increasing their resumes. In addition to the selection, the assessment mechanism should also be included in the daily work. It is not only the statistics of the quantity of poverty alleviation as the evaluation standard, but also the quantity of poverty alleviation after poverty alleviation as the evaluation of the effect of poverty alleviation. At the same time, we should strengthen the ideological and moral training of poverty-stricken cadres, strengthen the mechanism of rewards and punishments, and put an end to the corruption, bribery and Favoritism of relatives and friends of poverty-stricken cadres under the situation of high pressure.

5.2 Increase Investment in Education in Deep Poverty Areas

Education is a long-term choice strategy to fundamentally solve poverty. We should increase the investment in education in poor areas, especially in remote mountainous areas, improve the local teachers' living security system, improve the salary, introduce fresh teachers, increase the investment in education infrastructure, and encourage the children of local poor families to enroll. For ethnic areas, we must vigorously develop ethnic culture, improve school running conditions, ensure that each administrative village has a primary school and a preschool, and implement bilingual teaching in the lower grades of primary schools.

5.3 Combination of Government Leadership and Social Organization

The central government should strengthen the supervision of the total supply, supply structure and supply of public services, and strive to further increase the transfer payments to the poor mountainous areas on the basis that the level of public services in the poor areas is equal to the national average level, and give more preferential rights and autonomy. Strengthen the supervision over the whole process of departmental budget and treasury centralized payment, actively explore ways to improve and perfect the financial supervision work, and transition from centralized inspection to the combination of daily supervision and inspection and special supervision and inspection [17]. Poverty alleviation needs not only the support of the government, but also the intervention of social organizations to jointly formulate and establish norms. For example, through the establishment of local seedling cultivation base for poverty alleviation objects, some poverty alleviation objects can be lifted out of poverty in the seedling stage; the system and mechanism of government purchase, intervention social organization counterpart support and commitment to poverty alleviation and reduction goals, the third party and government supervision and acceptance double acceptance mode can be established, and the poverty alleviation funds can be directly allocated to counterpart poverty alleviation intervention social organization, through the establishment of evaluation Standards, assessment procedures, rewards and punishments, and standardize the participation of intervention oriented social organizations in targeted poverty alleviation [18].

5.4 Deal with the Relationship Between Economic Development and Ecological Protection

The poverty-stricken areas are mostly in ethnic minority areas. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China points out that the construction of ecological civilization is a millennium plan for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. There is a complicated mechanism between the development of poverty-stricken areas and the development of poverty-stricken areas. We should not only speed up the legislation of ecological protection, respond to the call of governing the country according to law, let the handling of various relations and the distribution of interests have laws to abide by, and form a clear and stable handling mechanism in

law enforcement. In the implementation of ecological protection policies and specific projects, we should try our best to realize the development of ecological promotion industry, ecological employment, and form a good road of economic and ecological sustainable development.

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