

Study on Poverty Alleviation and Resettlement Areas from Poverty Alleviation to Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: The rural revitalization strategy proposed by the state is consistent with the goal of poverty alleviation and relocation work in easy areas, and its related industrial development, employment support and other directions are similar, which can achieve effective convergence. The development of poverty alleviation and relocation in rural areas helps to achieve poverty alleviation and inject vitality into rural revitalization construction. This paper discusses the policy evolution from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization from the perspective of resettlement areas for poverty alleviation in rural areas, analyzes the existing problems in rural revitalization construction, and puts forward the relocation strategy for poverty alleviation in rural areas, aiming to implement the national development goals and help consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation.

Keywords: Poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas; Poverty alleviation; Rural revitalization

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1. Introduction

In order to effectively implement the work, it is necessary to focus on solving the problems faced by the people after relocation, such as synergization and livelihood security, and one of the keys to solving the problem is policy support. With the promotion of the national rural revitalization strategy, the resettlement areas for poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas can effectively optimize the rural living environment, drive its economic development and promote the pace of rural modernization. In this regard, the follow-up work of poverty alleviation relocation in the inhospitable areas can integrate rural resources, build good infrastructure, etc., so that farmers can obtain a safe living space and improve the level of rural governance and service.

2. The policy evolution of poverty alleviation and resettlement areas from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization

(1) The focus of the policy has changed from relocation to resettlement

The early relocation work of poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas is in the exploration and recommendation stage, in which the policy mainly focuses on the relocation intention of farmers, and attaches importance to clarifying the relocation object, method and location. After stepping into the poverty alleviation and consolidation stage, the policy exerts importance on the development of the resettlement area, providing corresponding policy support around the needs of farmers to get rich and stable, effectively increasing employment, encouraging entrepreneurship and other policies ^[1].

(2) The content of the policy is gradually transformed from abstract to concrete

With the completion of the “13th Five-Year Plan” for poverty alleviation relocation, the content of the policy is more specific, effectively defining the relocation object, resettlement method and the use of funds, etc., and for the completion of the relocation of farmers, various specific policies have been introduced, such as industrial development, construction relocation and resettlement sites, etc., and the operability of the policy has been significantly improved ^[2].

(3) The continuation and sublimation of policy objectives

In the initial exploration period of the policy of resettlement areas for poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas, the policy objectives focused on the relocation of poor people and paid attention to the expansion of the scope of relocation, and the problem of food and clothing of farmers, so that they had a strong willingness to relocate. After entering the policy steady stage, the policy goals are mainly concentrated on getting rich and stable, constantly improving the policies of employment training and innovation guidance, so that the relocated masses can get a better life experience. Based on the poverty alleviation stage, the policy goal is mainly to achieve poverty alleviation, pay attention to the life of the relocated people, with the introduction of policies, stimulate their internal power, effectively improve the ability of the relocated people, and improve living conditions ^[3].

Based on the consolidation and improvement of policies, it is not only necessary to ensure the life of the relocated people, but also to pay attention to policy coordination, so that the relocated people can better integrate into the resettlement area. In this regard, the policy is constantly adjusted and optimized according to the actual situation, and the new policies are used to effectively guide the rural revitalization work.

3. Analysis of the difficulties faced by poverty alleviation and resettlement areas from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization construction

3.1. The degree of connection with rural revitalization is not high

Against the background of the current era, governments and communities at all levels have made clear the significance of the link between poverty alleviation relocation and rural revitalization and formulated various measures in light of the situation of resettlement areas to ensure the effective link between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization ^[4]. However, from the perspective of practice, it is still in the preliminary stage of exploration, and the specific measures and practices are not mature, which delays the realization of the goal of getting rich for relocated farmers to a certain extent, and is not conducive to the rural revitalization construction.

3.2. Industrial convergence is facing difficulties

In the resettlement areas for poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas, most of the industrial development scale is small, its technical content is insufficient, the resettlement areas are affected by factors such as location and economy, the industrial attraction is insufficient, and its marketization degree needs to be improved ^[5]. Due to the limited scale of the industry, the ability to drive the relocation of the masses is insufficient, and in some areas to achieve poverty alleviation, the special funds for rural revitalization construction into industrial support, lack long-term consideration. Although it can achieve significant results in the short term, it is not conducive to the sustainable development of resettlement areas and cannot effectively link up with rural revitalization.

3.3. The policy effect needs to be improved

In the existing policy of poverty alleviation relocation in inalienable areas, it is required to take into account the needs of the relocated masses, including production, education, etc., and reserve sufficient transitional practices to provide convenience for the relocated masses. The policy is based on the family members approved by the relevant departments when the relocation agreement is signed, and the housing area and construction subsidies are set according to them ^[7]. Based on the above status quo, the number of family population may change due to the marriage and new birth of the relocated people, and the housing in the resettlement area cannot meet the needs of the existing population, and then the opportunity for the masses to give up entering the resettlement housing.

4. Poverty alleviation resettlement areas from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization construction strategy

4.1. Pay attention to the development of poverty alleviation, relocation and livelihood in insoluble areas, and effectively link up with rural revitalization

(1) Strengthen the link between the target of assistance and the main body of rural revitalization

As one of the main subjects of rural revitalization, the government needs to explore and encourage the participation of multiple subjects, effectively consolidate the effect of poverty alleviation and relocation in inhospitable areas, and effectively build rural revitalization ^[8]. In poverty alleviation relocation areas, the government needs to pay attention to the construction of long-term talent training mechanisms to meet the needs of resettlement areas and rural revitalization construction, build a scientific and reasonable talent introduction and training mechanism, and enrich talents in resettlement areas. Through the above activities, more outstanding talents can be attracted to the resettlement areas for entrepreneurship and employment, effectively achieve the results of poverty alleviation, and provide a large number of reserve talents for rural revitalization construction.

(2) The follow-up employment support for poverty alleviation relocation in inhospitable areas should be effectively connected with rural revitalization

The government needs to strengthen policy support for the relocated people in poverty-stricken areas and encourage them to participate in employment and entrepreneurship ^[9]. On the one hand, for the relocated people with entrepreneurial needs, it can provide them with entrepreneurial knowledge, with the help of the resources in the resettlement area, provide them with rent free, rent reduction and other ways to encourage the relocated people to carry out their business work. The implementation of the above measures can not only improve the people's expectations for future life but also help achieve the goal of

poverty alleviation and prosperity so that the masses have a stronger confidence in rural revitalization^[10]. On the other hand, in the process of employment assistance, it is necessary to avoid formalization and one-size-fits-all problems. It is necessary to grasp the industrial layout according to the needs of the relocated people, carry out vocational ability training for users in the resettlement areas, effectively improve their employability, and better implement the rural revitalization strategy.

- (3) Strengthen the connection between poverty alleviation and the contents of ecological livable and rural civilization in the rural revitalization strategy

In order to give the relocated people a good feeling, the resettlement areas need to pay attention to ecology, civilization and governance. Ecologically livable means that the resettlement area needs to pay attention to the living environment, effectively improve the infrastructure construction such as roads, electricity and communications, and optimize public services such as education and medical care to provide a good life for the relocated people. In the context of the current era, the focus of poverty alleviation relocation work can be placed on the ecological livable perspective, pay attention to the improvement of the ability of the relocated people, and promote the improvement of their quality of life. Rural-style civilization refers to paying attention to the construction of spiritual civilization, carrying out diversified spiritual civilization activities, and creating a good culture in the relocation area. In the construction of resettlement areas, it is necessary to consider the actual situation of the relocated people, respect the traditional customs of the people, effectively enhance the sense of identity and happiness of the relocated people, and stimulate the internal motivation of the people^[11]. Effective governance needs to pay attention to the construction of community safety and provide convenience for the employment, medical treatment and education of the relocated people. Relocation areas need to pay attention to the leadership and demonstration of party organizations, pay attention to the construction of league construction and trade unions, constantly improve the management organization of resettlement areas, effectively give play to organizational advantages, help rural revitalization, and make the management of resettlement areas more scientific.

4.2. Pay attention to policy supplements to help poverty alleviation

- (1) Increase and supplement transitional policies for relocating people and optimize supplementary policies

In order to improve the relocation rate of the resettlement area, facilitate the daily life of the masses, and consider their needs, the relocation transition period can be appropriately extended, and some people can have the right to live in the original house for a long time before going to the resettlement area, rather than immediately implementing the demolition work. In the relocation work of poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas, it is also necessary to pay attention to the supplementary formulation of classification and compensate for the relocation of the masses in combination with appropriate standards^[14]. In the actual link of poverty alleviation, policies need to be combined with the actual local conditions to effectively solve the problems of people's travel, such as relocation willingness and relocation transition.

- (2) Add and improve the collection policy of overhaul funds for resettlement areas

In the context of the current era, there is a gap in the overhaul fund policy for resettlement areas, and reasonable policies can be introduced according to government instructions and combined with the actual situation of resettlement areas, taking government subsidies as the main body, and paying attention to residents' payment activities. Through the clarification of the main body of the collection responsibility, the collection plan can be effectively formulated, and according to the formulated and

completed policies, the effective implementation can protect the interests of the relocated people and promote the deepening of poverty alleviation.

(3) Increase the household registration management policy of the relocated masses

In order to effectively protect the rights and interests of the relocated masses, so that they can better enjoy the benefits brought by various livelihood policies and avoid various problems. During the transition period of relocation, a double-book system can be set up to manage the residence register of the place of origin while managing the residence register of the place of relocation to achieve dual management. Through the improvement of the above system, the relocated people can enjoy the land, industry and other policies of the origin at the same time, enjoy the medical treatment, social security and other policies of the relocated place, and finally achieve a coordinated mechanism to provide a solid system guarantee for the relocated people.

(4) Supplement the operation and management policies of the relocation area, and effectively control collective assets

At present, some resettlement areas lack collective operation income. The government can introduce relevant policies to encourage the effective use of collective assets and resources in resettlement areas, to provide a guarantee for the supporting development of follow-up industries^[15]. At the same time, the government, enterprises and residents can be encouraged to jointly contribute capital, select suitable investment projects, and encourage the resettlement communities to carry out collective operation activities to enrich the collective income of the resettlement areas and form a good collective operation. By introducing and supplementing management policies, the resettlement areas can be helped to build collective assets and help the relocated people achieve the goal of getting rich.

4.3. Follow the development policies and build rural revitalization

(1) Follow the policy of benefiting farmers and effectively protect the rights and interests of the relocated people

In order to build rural revitalization and help poverty alleviation, the government needs to adopt and issue various favorable policies to ensure that every relocated person can enjoy relevant rights and interests, and with the aid of poverty alleviation and development policies, promote the development of poor rural areas. When the work of poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas is completed, the relocated people can continue to enjoy the rights and interests of land contracting and collective interest distribution^[12].

(2) The relevant policies of industrial development and employment promotion should be followed to provide security for the road to prosperity of the relocated people

Related industrial development policies include employment assistance, education and training, education and training, etc. The proposal of these policies can provide a fundamental guarantee for the relocation of the masses to achieve poverty alleviation. Through the implementation of employment assistance policies, the government can play a leading role and pay attention to market regulation, effectively improving the livelihood development of the relocated people, so that the relocated people have a high level of human resources and play a good role in guaranteeing poverty. At the same time, we can pay attention to the employment tracking services of the relocated people, and protect the different rights and interests of the people^[13].

(3) To achieve the goal of poverty alleviation in inhospitable areas, social governance policies can be

followed in the relocation areas, grid management can be carried out

The government will take grid management as the basis, and effectively integrate all parties, such as party members, volunteers, etc., to build a good grid governance system, carry out diversified compliance, and effectively meet the needs of the relocated masses. At the same time, the responsibility of social service management can be taken as the basis and implemented into the grid, effectively improving the governance effect of the relocation area, creating a good environment, and enabling the masses to obtain a good sense of happiness.

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