



# Research Strategy and Practical Experience of Endogenous Mechanism of Precision Poverty Alleviation

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**Abstract:** This article summarizes Chinese's researches on poverty problem as well as research strategies and steps of accurate poverty alleviation endogenous mechanism. Based on the analyze and research on the current poverty alleviation strategies, it proposes a practical path for China to get rid of poverty as well as ways to strengthen Chinese endogenous mechanism for poverty alleviation.

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In 2020, China has made great progress in poverty alleviation with precision, which provides valuable experience for poverty management in human society. In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2017, it was put forward that poverty alleviation should focus on the combination of poverty alleviation, supporting ambition and intelligence. The 13th Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation of the State Council also put forward the principle of "persisting in stimulating people's endogenous motivation and vitality", constantly enhancing "self-development ability of poor areas and poor people", and ensuring that they enter a comprehensive well-off society simultaneously with the whole country. It can be seen that the poor households, the main target of poverty alleviation in the new period, have been targeted by poverty alleviation policies, and will be stimulated by the measures to help people's aspirations and intelligence, so as to achieve accurate poverty alleviation.

Therefore, how to realize the combination of poverty alleviation with supporting ambition and intelligence, and how to stimulate people's endogenous dynamic vitality has become an important problem that needs to be solved urgently. To solve this problem, the research on poverty governance from the external mechanism of poverty alleviation has gradually declined, while the importance of the research on endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism has gradually become prominent, especially in ethnic areas, which takes the endogenous mechanism of precise poverty alleviation in ethnic areas as the core content to provide a basis for poverty governance research and practice in ethnic areas and even the whole country.

## 1 A summary of poverty research

Since 1990s, a group of development economists, represented by Amartya Sen, put forward the development theory around ability, freedom, rights and welfare, and constructed a new poverty view based on feasible ability. From the perspective of feasible ability, we can see that poverty is not only lack of food and clothing or unsatisfied basic needs, but more importantly, people can't practice their possible lifestyle, that is, lack of ability. The feasibility poverty perspective can make up for the limitations of income poverty perspective research, thus leading the research on external poverty alleviation mechanism to extend to sustainable and proactive endogenous poverty alleviation research, which is conducive to the expansion and deepening of accurate poverty alleviation theory. Different from the existing accurate poverty alleviation researches, which focus on external policy mechanisms such as

poverty identification and targeting mechanism and governance subject participation mechanism, the study of endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism from the perspective of poverty-stricken areas and poor people's own capacity building is a supplement and extension of exogenous poverty alleviation mechanism, rather than a negation, which has important theoretical and practical significance for China's poverty governance research.

As the main body, the poor are objectified, and their subjectivity and ability are neglected, resulting in the poor's "poor psychology", and pinning their hopes on the "poverty alleviation actions" of the government and society.

In the 1990 World Development Report, poverty was defined as the lack of ability to reach the minimum standard of living. Edward C. Banfield, a professor at Harvard University, thinks that poverty is a kind of culture, and individuals who are caught by poverty culture cannot make plans for their future, because they live in a poverty culture that has lasted for generations, and they cannot make plans for the future psychologically. The United Nations Development Programme pointed out in Human Development Report(1996)that poverty is not only a lack of income, but also a lack of basic survival and development ability. Amartya Sen, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998,thinks that poverty should be defined conceptually as lack of ability rather than low income, which means deprivation of people's feasible ability. This indicates that the definition of poverty in western academic circles has changed from a single income dimension to multidimensional poverty, and the understanding of poverty has changed from insufficient income to insufficient ability. In the anti-poverty cause, "ability poverty" is the focus of attention, and in the process of promoting the development of poverty-stricken areas, "people-oriented" is increasingly emphasized, paying more attention to changing the development ability of the poor themselves.

The research on the connotation of poverty in Chinese academic circles includes income poverty, ability poverty, right poverty, ecological poverty and cultural poverty. Li Yan(2017) combed the poverty research paradigm of various disciplines, and thought that economics mostly studied from the aspects of resource allocation, economic development level and regional development; Anthropology mostly

studies from the aspects of nationality and ecological environment; Management tends to be policy-oriented and studies the practical problems of anti-poverty; Sociology studies from the aspects of structure and system. Liu Jielong(2015)thinks that the connotation of poverty should be understood and defined with the times, and should go beyond the scope of income, not only referring to low income and threatened living conditions, but also including lack of ability, poor health, lack of medical care, lack of opportunities and rights, etc.

In the theoretical research of poverty alleviation, the early research focused on the lack of food and clothing or low income caused by the lack of material resources. The poverty alleviation work mainly put forward coping strategies at the economic level. With the deepening of the research, more emphasis was placed on the lack of development rights, opportunities and capabilities, and a more complete anti-poverty system was gradually put forward, paying more attention to the shaping and training of qualified workers with self-development ability. Accurate poverty alleviation was put forward for the first time in 2013, and the research is still in the exploratory stage. From the journal literature, the main contents are mostly focused on sorting out problems and proposing countermeasures. According to Wang Sitie(2014),precise poverty alleviation refers to the poverty alleviation method of accurately identifying, helping and managing poverty alleviation objects by using scientific and effective procedures according to different poverty-stricken regional environments and different poverty-stricken peasant households. According to Wang Guoyong and Xing Ying(2015), the problems in China's precise poverty alleviation mechanism are due to inaccurate identification of poverty-stricken objects, imperfect assistance mechanism for cadres in villages, insufficient endogenous motivation for industrialized poverty alleviation, difficulties in integrating poverty alleviation funds, and uneven allocation of poverty alleviation resources.

Zhou Changchun(2015)believes that the self-development ability of farmers and the participation ability of poverty alleviation projects have an important impact on the implementation of industrial poverty alleviation; John young(2016)pointed out that feasibility and precision poverty alleviation are coupled in poverty identification, long-term poverty

alleviation and poverty alleviation effectiveness evaluation, which is a highly operable theoretical perspective to guide the practice of precision poverty alleviation. Hu Die(2016)put forward that poverty alleviation must help intelligence, and emphasized the important role of education in poverty alleviation in the internal motivation of people in poverty-stricken areas.

To sum up, the research on endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism based on the self-capacity building of poverty alleviation objects has become an important trend in poverty governance research at home and abroad. However, the existing research results in academic circles mostly focus on poverty alleviation mechanism and system design mobilized from outside, and there is little special research on endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism, so there is a certain academic space for research in this field. According to the research results of precise poverty alleviation in ethnic areas, precise poverty alleviation research based on Inner Mongolia ethnic areas is still rare, so this study selects Inner Mongolia ethnic areas as the research object, which has important practical value for deepening the experience of precise poverty alleviation in ethnic areas.

## **2 The research strategies and steps of accurate poverty alleviation endogenous mechanism.**

### **2.1 Concept definition and theoretical summary**

Combing the concept definitions of feasible ability, subjective poverty alleviation and endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism in different contexts, and clarifying the basic problems and logical relations of subject research, the improvement of feasible ability is the goal of endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism, while endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism is the fundamental way to realize subjective poverty alleviation. Summarize the relevant theoretical research results, put forward the theoretical research framework of subjective poverty alleviation, and form a dialogue space with the academic community's cognition of the feasibility of endogenous poverty alleviation in China's deep poverty areas.

### **2.2 Investigation and research on poverty of feasible ability**

Select the key counties in Inner Mongolia ethnic areas to carry out on-the-spot investigation, conduct questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews with poor farmers and herdsmen, collect the first-hand information on the feasible ability of poor areas and poor people, accumulate empirical materials on feasible ability poverty, and classify and describe the characteristics of ability poverty in deep poverty areas in ethnic areas.

### **3 Analysis of the causes of poverty in the feasibility of precision poverty alleviation objects in ethnic areas**

On the basis of research materials, carefully find out the conditions and mechanisms that affect the improvement of feasible ability, analyze the causes of poor ability, and put forward the special problems and special environment for poverty alleviation in ethnic areas.

### **4 Analysis of endogenous motivation of accurate poverty alleviation in ethnic areas**

Starting from improving the feasibility of accurate poverty alleviation targets in ethnic minority areas, combining with the reasons of capacity poverty, this paper explores the possible endogenous motivation, makes an anthropological investigation on the subjective poverty alleviation function of local resources and knowledge system in ethnic minority areas, taking Inner Mongolia as an example, and finds out the feasibility of endogenous poverty alleviation mechanism. Conduct academic dialogue with academic circles.

### **5 Comparative study on endogenous and exogenous mechanisms of precise poverty alleviation in ethnic areas**

Although both mechanisms aim at poverty reduction, there are great differences in logical starting point, means application, system design and sustainability of poverty alleviation effect. With the precision poverty alleviation entering the crucial stage, the external poverty alleviation mechanism with large-scale poverty alleviation projects as the main content gradually transforms into the endogenous mechanism

with poverty alleviation target capacity building as the main content, thus improving the accuracy of poverty alleviation and the sustainability of poverty alleviation effect.

## **6 Construction of endogenous dynamic mechanism for accurate poverty alleviation in ethnic areas**

The internal motivation of accurate poverty alleviation in ethnic minority areas comes from the construction of feasible ability of accurate poverty alleviation objects, and the necessary conditions and elements of feasible ability construction provide important contents for the construction of internal motivation mechanism of accurate poverty alleviation. The endogenous mechanism does not deny the role of the external poverty alleviation mechanism, but cooperates with each other, closely links with each other, and exerts the effect of poverty reduction and governance together, and finally achieves accurate poverty alleviation.

## **7 The practical path and experience of China's endogenous mechanism to get rid of poverty**

### **7.1 Strengthen the propaganda of accurate poverty alleviation**

Practice the socialist core values, do a good job in publicizing and disseminating poverty alleviation, vigorously publicize the great achievements in poverty alleviation, deepen the deep understanding of poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation in poverty-stricken areas, arouse the emotional resonance of the people in poverty-stricken areas, and stimulate patriotism, national pride and firm belief in getting rid of poverty and getting rich.

### **7.2 Strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization**

Efforts should be made to mobilize thoughts and communicate feelings among people in poverty-stricken areas, accurately meet spiritual needs of poor people, strengthen confidence and determination to change poverty and backwardness, strengthen humanistic care, advocate civilized and healthy lifestyles, and activate endogenous motivation of poor people.

### **7.3 Strengthen education to help the poor**

To help the poor out of poverty, it is necessary to ensure that the children of poor areas and families get sufficient educational opportunities, educational resources and educational aid, realize the sustainable development of poverty alleviation education, and comprehensively improve the intelligence level and comprehensive quality of the poor. We will implement the subsidy program for education in poverty-stricken areas, strengthen the construction of teachers in poverty-stricken rural areas, and implement the special post program for teachers in poverty-stricken rural areas, the subsidy policy for teachers' living, the honor system for teachers and the housing project for teachers.

### **7.4 Strengthen technical support**

Increase investment in vocational skills training and agricultural practical technology training for new farmers in poverty-stricken areas, and improve the accuracy of vocational skills training for poor people. Establish a labor training base, carry out orientation training, focus on training the transformation of local pillar industries, strengthen the training of talents in emerging industries such as rural e-commerce in poverty-stricken areas, and effectively improve the quality of workers by relying on scientific and technological progress.

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