

Analysis on the Effect of Public Service on Rural Multidimensional Poverty Reduction Based on Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: Based on the rural revitalization, this paper Constructs the Basic Public Service Index Framework, and analyzes the compulsory education, health care, social security and infrastructure. The results show that basic public services have a significant effect on poverty reduction in rural areas, and the effects of different basic public services are not consistent. Compulsory Education and health care dominate.

1. Introduction

On September 27, 2018, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) , which mentioned several aspects of strengthening public services, such as strengthening rural public grass-roots services, elderly care services, financial services and cultural services^[1, 2]. In addition, as reform and opening-up have entered a crucial period of deepening reform in an all-round way, the concept of economic development has changed, China's economic growth rate has fallen back to the medium-to-high growth range, resource constraints have become increasingly prominent, and the economic strategy has shifted towards balanced development, poverty Alleviation in rural areas has entered a bottleneck period. Although the widespread problem of poverty in rural areas has been solved, relative poverty is still prominent.

At the same time, poverty reduction in rural areas is slowing down and the benefits of development-based poverty reduction are declining. The growth-driven poverty reduction model focuses on raising the income levels of the poor and neglects the provision of basic public services. Significant results have been achieved in the short-term reduction of poverty. In the long run, however, it does not address the multidimensional "capacity poverty" of the poor who lack rights in areas such as education, health care, social security and housing^[3].

2. Measurement of the Multidimensional Rural Poverty Index

Wang Xiaolin and Alkier, Wang Suxia and Wang Xiaolin, Guo Xibao and Zhou Qiang, among others^[4]. And "13TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN" to promote the equalization of basic public services related development goals, combined with the availability of data, to determine the rural multidimensional poverty index framework and the critical value of indicators.

3. Analysis of Measurement Results

The sample was estimated using Alkier and Foust's multidimensional poverty estimation method. First, a graph of the overall incidence of one-dimensional rural poverty in each of the surveyed provinces each year. From a vertical perspective, the overall trend of poverty in China's rural areas has continued to decline, with a large decline, indicating that China has made remarkable achievements in poverty alleviation in recent years. Across the board, the two areas with the highest

levels of rural poverty by 2006 were education and health care. The poverty rate in both regions is much higher than the poverty rate in terms of income and living standards. However, education and living standards were the two most serious areas in 2009 and 2011, indicating that the government had achieved good results in alleviating rural health problems, but that solutions to poverty in education and living standards were still lacking ^[5]. On one hand, poverty reduction has varied, with health and income poverty falling sharply and living standards declining slightly, while educational poverty tends to increase.

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that public services can significantly reduce poverty in rural areas, while the benefits of Poverty Reduction Vary depending on the basic public service mechanisms. Infrastructure investment is most directly related to poverty reduction. It can directly increase the income of farmers to improve the living conditions of farmers, quick results, good results ^[6].

In the area of health care, the incidence of poverty has changed significantly. In 2012, the State Council formally established the new rural cooperative medical care system as a rural basic medical security system. The new rural cooperative medical care system has been rapidly extended throughout the country. By the end of 2001, the participation rate in the new rural cooperative medical care system had reached over 70 per cent, indicating a reduction of nearly 90 per cent in the medical poverty rate in 2012. In 2010, the new rural cooperative medical system basically covered rural residents, and the trend of poverty alleviation returned to normal in 2011 ^[7]. Poverty Reduction at the income level is also relatively evident. As the most commonly used indicator to measure poverty, income has always been the focus of national poverty alleviation work. In the aspect of education, the rural educational poverty has maintained a slow upward trend, and the poverty situation has not been well improved. Although the state has been vigorously promoting the popularization of rural compulsory education, due to the marketization of utilitarianism thinking and the lack of rural educational resources, most Left-behind children in China without parental supervision go out to work before they finish compulsory education. The lack of basic education has also led to the phenomenon of "schools but no teachers", so the rural educational poverty has become more serious in recent years.

4. Policy Recommendations

4.1 Overarching Principles for Promoting the Impact of Basic Public Services on Rural Multidimensional Poverty Reduction

4.1.1 Multidimensional Poverty as a Criterion for the Identification of Rural Poverty

Multi-dimensional Poverty Analysis and multi-dimensional poverty reduction should become the main development trend of poverty reduction practice. With the advancement of social and economic development, the causes of rural poverty are more and more complex, and the connotation of poverty is also expanding. A single monetary income poverty line no longer applies. Although some regions of China are actively exploring and implementing poverty reduction practices from a multidimensional poverty perspective, they have not yet been replicated nationwide. The state should issue relevant policy documents, change the concept of poverty alleviation, advocate multidimensional poverty as the standard of identifying rural poverty and the main body of performance evaluation of National Poverty Alleviation projects. As with the current national income poverty line, data surveys and calculations have established various national minimum standards, encouraging provinces and municipalities to set higher poverty levels in the light of their own development ^[8].

4.1.2 Integration of Basic Public Services into the Anti-Poverty Framework in Conjunction with the Rural Renewal Strategy

Although the practice of poverty alleviation in the 40 years of reform and opening-up has achieved remarkable results, the government must change the concept of poverty and the way of poverty alleviation in the light of the new poverty situation, from a single development-oriented

poverty reduction policy and special poverty reduction policy to a comprehensive "empowerment" poverty reduction capacity, the government should integrate basic public services into the poverty reduction framework on the basis of multidimensional poverty identification, making full use of the long-term "supporting" mechanism of basic public services, and giving full play to the comprehensive functions of social security, medical insurance, compulsory education and other basic public services in helping the poor, create an all-round pro-poor network that integrates development, protection, support, prevention and empowerment.

4.2 Mechanisms for Promoting the Effects of Basic Public Services on Rural Multidimensional Poverty Reduction

4.2.1 Establishment of Multi-Dimensional Dynamic Poverty Monitoring Mechanism for Rural Households

In the current process of establishing accurate poverty relief files, a multi-dimensional poverty indicator framework and family dynamic monitoring mechanism can be set up to record the basic life information of poor families on the spot, and with their real estate registration, medical insurance, bank assets and other information link up, a comprehensive and accurate grasp of the poor farmers. In the process of practice, we should pay attention to the following problems: First, the dimension and index selection of Multidimensional Poverty Index should be scientifically and comprehensively adapted to local conditions, multidimensional poverty measurement can not be carried out in an all-round way, nor can it be carried out according to the same standard. Rather, it should be adapted to local realities and circumstances of poverty and select different indicators and dimensions^[9]. The second concerns the sustainability of multidimensional poverty measurement. Stability and consistency of methods and instruments should be ensured at certain stages and between them in order to facilitate comparative accounting and ensure the efficiency of poverty reduction methods.

4.2.2 Establishment of Different Standard Systems of Rural Basic Public Services in Sub-Regions

The National Peace and Development Council, which has established a national system of public service standards for the 13th Five-year Plan to promote the equalization of basic public services, development of a national list of essential public services and classification of building standards as essential public services in different sectors^[10]. Equipment scale, talent team, capital guarantee, service standard and method flow. However, as a result of the dual economic system and the differences in the levels of development of the regions, the overall national standards are not applicable and the degree of improvement is not high. On the basis of minimum standards, governments at all levels can dynamically adjust to local conditions, but service standards must not be lower than national standards. Local governments, especially local governments, should draw up lists of basic public services and corresponding development plans in rural areas according to the gaps and gaps in rural poor areas^[11]. On a case-by-case basis, and in accordance with the poverty situation and level of development in each locality, criteria for distinguishing one or more basic public services must be developed in stages, subregions and priorities.

4.2.3 Establishment of a Linkage Mechanism between Basic Public Services and Multidimensional Rural Poverty

Anti-poverty systems for basic public services in all regions must be based on multidimensional rural poverty at the local level. The government should pay attention to the dynamic multi dimensional.

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