



The Effect of Industrial Poverty Alleviation on Farmers' Income under the Background of Precise poverty Alleviation Taking Lingyang Town, Linzhou City, Henan Province as an Example

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ABSTRACT

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Industrial poverty alleviation is the most sustainable and stable poverty alleviation model, playing an indispensable role in poverty alleviation work in China. Taking Henan Province as an example, this paper selects the Lingyang Town of Linzhou City, Henan Province to conduct field research, and summarizes the basic situation of local industry poverty alleviation work through the effect of precise poverty alleviation on farmers' income, and tries to put forward some rationalized suggestions and measures. In order to provide useful reference for poverty alleviation work in other poverty stricken areas of China

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1. INTRODUCTION

Based on China's economic and social actuality, the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made a major decision to achieve the "completely build a well-off society" in 2020, which will lay a solid foundation for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation^① To build a moderately prosperous society and accomplish common prosperity, we must achieve a comprehensive poverty alleviation of the poverty-stricken people in China. During the process of getting rid of poverty, China has created a road to poverty alleviation with special features—precise poverty alleviation. Accurate poverty alleviation is a top-down policy practice process. Due to the various roles and actions of governments at all levels, the implementation effects and goals of the policy are restricted to some extent.^[1] The purpose of the precise poverty alleviation policy is to help the

poor, while precision poverty alleviation is the way to achieve this.^[2]As for precision poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation is an vital part of the country's tackling poverty alleviation. It is an important method to solve the problem of poverty alleviation in poverty-stricken areas. It is the fundamental of poverty alleviation, relating to the stability and sustainability of poverty alleviation. Years of poverty alleviation experience proves that poverty alleviation must go from If you want to get rid of poverty completely industrial poverty alleviation will be the only way, especially in poor areas in rural. Without industrial development, it is difficult to get rid of poverty. Enterprises are the backbone of industrial poverty alleviation. They can utilize their advantages in marketing, resources, technology and management establishing poverty alleviation projects in poverty-stricken areas, developing resources, cultivating industries, the past five years, the incidence of poverty in Henan has dropped from 9.28% to 2.57%, and 5.77 million rural poor has got rid of poverty steadily. In Lankao and Huaxian County, get rid of poverty. 5514 poor villages have withdrew from the poverty series, and 373,000 poor people have moved out of the deep

¹ ① "Xi Jinping's concept of poverty alleviation: adapting to local conditions, "really help the poor, help the poor", People's Daily Online, October 17, 2014.

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stone mountainous areas. Henan Province will promote solid poverty alleviation progress in industry, finance, transportation, medical and health care, and education.

By the end of 2017, 1.011 million of the 1.358 million poor laborers in Henan, have transferred employment. In terms of industrial poverty alleviation, Henan Province implemented 14,000 industrial poverty alleviation projects, covered 713,000 poor people. Among the 2.21 million poor in Henan Province, more than 70% of them is caused by illness and poverty. Those poor people without working ability have become the last difficult thing to solve in the getting rid of poverty process.^[4] Developing the industry to alleviate poverty is the fundamental way to achieve poverty alleviation, as well as to promote poverty alleviation.^[5] However, there are still some problems in the industry's poverty alleviation across the whole country. For example, there is no local industry to drive local poor households out of poverty. Many industrial projects lack precise planning, local characteristics,

advanced technology and enterprises to drive economic benefits. Taking the field investigation of Lingyang Town, Linzhou City, Henan Province and the first-hand data offered by the government as the entry point, this paper will analyze the impact of industrial poverty alleviation on farmers' income changes, and put forward some reference opinions on poverty alleviation work.

2. THE STATUS OF INVESTIGATION

2.1 Causes of poverty

This survey selected Lingyang Town, which is about 5 kilometers north of Linzhou City, Anyang City in Henan Province. It is the core area of the Hongqiqu Economic and Technological Development Zone, including 20 administrative villages and 2 communities, with a total population of over 38,000 residents. The distribution of a total population of over 38,000 residents. The distribution of the poor population is shown in Table 1.^①

Table 1 Basic situation of the poor

Cause of Poverty	Population	Percentage
Disease	159	65%
Disability	34	14%
Education	6	2.7%
Lack of technology	12	5%
Lack of labour	32	13.3%
Total	243	100%

The population of poverty-stricken people in Lingyang caused by disease accounts for 65% of the total poor, while those caused by Disability accounts for 14%. 2% of the total poor population is because of education. The poor population accounts for 13% of the total poor population, and the technology-poor population accounts for 5% of the total poor population. Lack of technology results in 5% of the poor, while 13.3% of the poor results from lack of labour. As shown in Table 1, disease is the main cause of poverty in Lingyang.

①“Summary of Precision Poverty Alleviation Work in Lingyang Town”, Lingyang Town Poverty Alleviation Office, Linzhou City, December 28, 2017.

2.2 Implementation of industrial poverty alleviation in bases in Lingyang

The main poverty alleviation project in Lingyang includes photovoltaic industry, construction enterprises “one-by-one”, characteristic agriculture, animal husbandry, financial poverty alleviation, enterprises assistance, and employment transfer. Via establishing an industrial poverty alleviation base, giving full play to the advantages of enterprises and geographical locations to help local people to find jobs and solve the problem of employment of poor laborers. The first-hand data on the implementation of poverty alleviation industries in Lingyang Town was obtained by visiting the Lingyang Town Government. Lingyang Town is mainly based on industry and high-technology. As shown in Table.

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Table 2. Implementation of methods to overcome poverty

Methods to overcome poverty	Number of households	Number of people	Percentage
Photovoltaic industry	87	243	100%
Financial poverty alleviation	40	80	32.92%
Enterprise assistance	87	243	100%
Transfer employment	65	89	36.63%
Total	279	655	269.55%

The table reveals that the industrial poverty alleviation methods in Lingyang Town, taking the photovoltaic industry as an example, have achieved full coverage for the photovoltaic industry across the town, accounting for 100% of the total number of people population.; 40 households was assisting assisted the poor through financial poverty alleviation, and helping the poor in Lingyang Town The total number of people is helping 32.92% of the poor in Lingyang. The number of enterprises in Lingyang Township is 100% of

the total number of people. All the poor in Lingyang was helped via enterprise assistant, and the number of people working in poverty alleviation accounts for 36.63%.

2.3 Impact of poverty alleviation on farmers' income in bases in Lingyang

By visiting the three industrial poverty alleviation bases, Fengbao Iron and Steel Group, Dingxin Magnesium Industry, and Zhongnong Yingtai Industry, in Lingyang Town.

Table 3. Impact of poverty alleviation on farmers' number in three bases

Base name	Poverty alleviation approach	Number of households (number of people)
Zhongnong Yingtai Industry	Enterprise assistance	20 people
	Employment	12 people
Ding Xin Magnesium Industry	Enterprise assistance	10 people
	Employment	8 people
	Poverty alleviation approach	33 people
Fengbao Iron and Steel Group	Enterprise assistance	57 people
	Household and enterprise usage	40 households

Table 4. Impact of poverty alleviation bases on farmers' income

Base name	Poverty alleviation approach	Increase in wages (¥/ year)
Zhongnong Yingtai Industry	Enterprise belt	1500
	Employment	10000
Ding Xin Magnesium Industry	Enterprise belt	1200
	Employment	8000
	Poverty alleviation approach	1200
Fengbao Iron and Steel Group	Enterprise belt	10000
	Household and enterprise usage	2000

According to tables above, Lingyang mainly based on industrial production. Some enterprises are large Enough to

absorb more poor households, such as Fengbao Iron and Steel Group. However ,some enterprises such as Zhongnong

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Yingtai Industry and Dingxin Magnesium Industry, rely on high-technology, and require more skilled employees. This will influence on the employment of the poor households. With the deepening of the industrial poverty alleviation policy, the per capital income of residents in Lingyang Town is on the rise.

Firstly, With the establishment of the industrial poverty alleviation bases, the income of farmers in Lingyang has been greatly improved, increasing by 1200 to 10,000 RMB. This shows that the establishment of a poverty alleviation industrial bases plays a vital role in promoting farmers' income.

Secondly, before the establishment of the poverty alleviation bases, the proportion of migrant workers was higher. After the establishment of the industrial bases, the proportion of enterprises helping the assistant was relatively large. The number of farmers did not change much before and after the establishment of the poverty alleviation bases. This also reflects to a certain extent that although the establishment of industrial poverty alleviation bases has changed the income structure of farmers, the population of farming is still relatively stable.

Thirdly, with the increasing of farmers' income, the development of rural catering industry and social service industry has been promoted. This not only improves the living standard of farmers, but also attracts more talents who are willing to come back to develop their hometown. It has also played an important role in alleviating the phenomenon of “empty village” in rural areas.

2.4. Farmers' satisfaction analysis of poverty alleviation bases

In the satisfaction survey, 300 villagers in Lingyang were selected to take a random survey to access farmers' satisfaction, as shown in Figure 1.

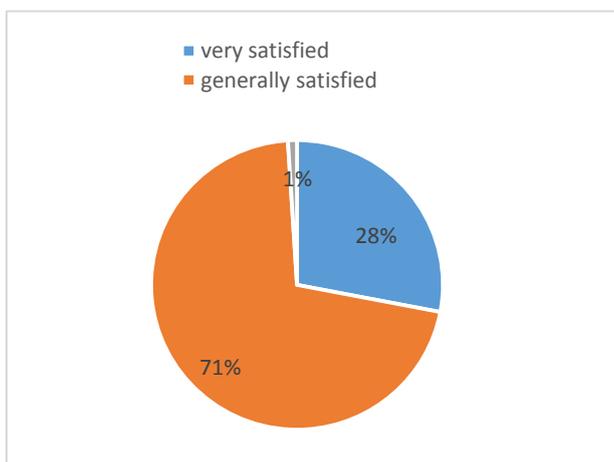


Figure 1 Villager satisfaction in Lingyang

Overall, farmers' satisfaction is high, but detailed research reveals that 70% of them are very satisfied while nearly 30% are generally satisfied. This is because Lingyang town based on industrial production, involving high-technology industries, the education level of farmers are generally low, and many of them have diseases so that they are not qualified for technical work. They can only do some basic work, which will have an impact on their satisfaction level.

3. SUGGESTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Based on the survey and analysis above, following suggestions are proposed to solve the problems found in the industrial poverty alleviation project in Lingyang :

3.1 Achieve accurate “many-to one” poverty alleviation and avoid waste of resource allocation.

Basing industrial poverty alleviation, the “many-to-one” poverty alleviation policy adopted in Lingyang has achieved good results in the process of raising farmers' income and realized poverty alleviation. While enjoying benefits of this policy, we should try our best to avoid waste of resource allocation. Due to the limited labor capacity of every poor household, when arranging poverty alleviation project for every poor household, we should find the most suitable poverty alleviation projects for poor households based on the actual situation, so as to achieve accurate correspondence and avoid a poverty-stricken household occupying multiple alleviation projects, leading to lose due to implementation difficulties.

3.2. Establish an industrial poverty alleviation base and increase government support policies

The establishment of an industrial poverty alleviation base has a significant influence realizing the sustainable and stable poverty alleviation of poor households. First of all the government should lead local enterprises to establish local industrial poverty bases, or set up individual farmers' poverty alleviation bases with local special agriculture. Secondly, the government should provide enterprises more preferential tax policies, or provide technical guidance training in farmers' bases to ensure the smooth development of the local industry. Finally, the government should strengthen the propaganda of poverty alleviation policies and effectiveness, attracting people to enter the industrial poverty alleviation base, and promoting the improvement of farmers' income and the development of poverty alleviation. Bases on posting posters,

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face-to-face propaganda in rural areas or other forms of propaganda.

3.3. Improve the rural medical security system and enhance the protection

The poverty in Lingyang mainly results from illness and disability. In the context of precise poverty alleviation, poor Households with diseases or disabilities should be graded according to their labor ability, and employment should be arranged for those with higher labor ability. People with midi labor ability should be arranged for positions with lower technical requirements and less labor intensity. For poor households with no working ability, they should be urged to Join the medical insurance system and obtain more advantages. We will improve the payment and reimbursement system, and work hard to solve the problem of peasant medical treatments, such as ugly and expensive. Therefore, a sound Medical system and social security system will influence China's poverty alleviation project in a positive way.

3.4. Provide technical training for farmers, help the poor first

For those poorly educated poor, the local poverty alleviation bases can provide them with technical support. For the Agricultural industry, experts are invited to provide special training in agriculture. For industry, the “apprenticeship system”

Can be developed. After the household enters the enterprise, the old employees are arranged to provide technical guidance to the new. After mastering the basic skills, they can occupy technical positions and improve the wages of them.

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