ISSN: 1813-4890

Relative Poverty Measurement and Effective Governance Path -- Based on Field Investigation in M County in Northern Anhui

Shuqing Zhang, Hong Huang, Jingwen Xie, Qingqing Song

School of Economics, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu 233030, China

Abstract

In order to consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation and the effective connection of rural revitalization, the A-F method is mainly used to measure the poverty risk, and the indicators of the rural multidimensional poverty system are constructed, and the golden section method and the long board are used at the same time. Theoretical division of relative poverty levels, through analysis of sample data and results, to explore the influencing factors of relative poverty in M County, and to put forward corresponding policy recommendations in northern Anhui based on the survey results, and formulate effective governance methods.

Keywords

Northern Anhui; Multidimensional Poverty; Relative Poverty; AF Method.

1. Introduction

Poverty is the focus of the whole country and even the whole world at present, and it is a common problem of all mankind. After 8 years of poverty alleviation, my country has overcome absolute poverty in 2020, and more than 1.3 billion people have completely escaped the low-income state. However, according to the data collected so far, my country's relative poverty still exists.The first official mention of "relative poverty" by the central government was in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, but in fact, the topic of relative poverty has already attracted the attention of upper-level cadres . In 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping also mentioned in "Taking the Rural Revitalization Strategy as the General Focus of "Three Rural" Work in the New Era", after the victory of my country's poverty alleviation in 2020, our policies and guidelines will change from solving absolute poverty to relative poverty. go into poverty. [1] At the 18th State Council Executive Meeting in 2020, Premier Li Keqiang proposed that we must formulate policies and methods to address relative poverty in a timely manner, so as not to fall short of the previous poverty alleviation efforts. Now we know that poverty has not been completely solved and that we are now at a new beginning [2].

Relative poverty refers to a state in which a family relies on the labor income and other income of individuals and family members under a specific social production mode. Although it can meet the daily diet and achieve a state of food and clothing, it cannot meet other living needs. [3] In the 1860s, Marx and Engels started a discussion of relative poverty in their books on political economy. [4] After the 1940s, many scholars generally believed in the concept of relative poverty and opposed the concept of absolute poverty, thus promoting the emergence and development of relative poverty. Relative poverty is also defined in Poverty and Responses, written by the World Bank [5].

Since relative poverty was put forward by the central government, many scholars have carried out a lot of research on relative poverty, involving many aspects. Among them, Liu Zongfei and others conducted a dynamic measurement of relative poverty in Wuqi County [6], and found

ISSN: 1813-4890

that the inverted "U"-shaped change that first increased and then decreased was the main reason for the relative poverty of Wuqi County's rural areas. Afterwards, some literature tried to discuss the concept of relative poverty [7], while Wang Xiaolin tried to propose the direction of the multidimensional relative poverty standard policy [8]: the multidimensional relative poverty standard should have both income and employment, education, health, etc., as well as ecological aspects.Li Ying and others calculated the scale of relative poverty through the analysis and simulation of the national income distribution [9]. Hu Lian et al. calculated the relative poverty level in China from 2002 to 2018 by using the Lorenz curve method [10]. However, many relevant studies are mainly based on the relative poverty line of income level, and there is no mature relative poverty measurement standard. Therefore, establishing relative poverty standards is very important for future poverty reduction strategies.

2. Research Subjects and Research Methods

2.1. Research Objects

For the research on relative poverty measurement and effective governance in this paper, the selected area is M County in the northern Anhui region of Anhui Province. M County was listed as a key poverty-stricken county in Anhui Province in 2012, with a poor population of 86,300 people and a poverty incidence rate of 6.5%. In August 2018, M County reached the conditions for poverty alleviation and became one of the first poverty-stricken counties in Anhui Province to be removed from the hat of poverty-stricken counties. In 2021, M County will be ranked among the top 20 counties in Anhui in terms of economic aggregate, and the average annual growth rate of regional GDP from 2017 to 2021 will reach 12%.ts natural conditions, economic and social development level are like the overall situation in northern Anhui and are highly representative. This article takes M county as an example to discuss the development context of northern Anhui, and further consolidate and expand its achievements in poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. articulate. The basic county conditions of the provincial-level poverty-stricken counties in M County are consistent with the actual situation of poverty.

2.2. Research Methods

This paper refers to the multidimensional poverty measurement method proposed by Alkire and Foster (2007) based on Sen's feasible ability deprivation theory - AF double critical value method. [15]The AF method is mainly used to measure the poverty risk. Based on the dimensions and weight indicators of this paper, the AF method is used to measure the degree of multidimensional poverty in each village, to solve the MPI value of each village, and to judge its poverty status in different dimensions. The deprivation rate and contribution degree of the indicators are used to explore the relationship between the influencing factors of the development capacity of each village in M County, and the golden section method and the long board theory are used at the same time.

The measurement process of multidimensional poverty: establishing a multidimensional poverty measurement index system - establishing a data matrix - setting deprivation thresholds - establishing a deprivation matrix - observing and screening appropriate poverty thresholds - assigning weights to indicators - obtaining a deleted matrix - measuring the incidence of multidimensional poverty , calculate the average share of deprivation, obtain the comprehensive poverty index, and decompose the contribution of dimension indicators. Assuming that there are N family samples in rural areas, each sample is assessed by D indicators to its poverty level, let $Y_{N\times D}$ denote the matrix composed of all sample values, and let denote the value of $y_{ij} \in Y_{N\times D}$ the j dimension of $(i = 1,2,\cdots,N, j = 1,2,\cdots,D)$ rural households i. First, a poverty standard is set for each dimension. Z_j. If $y_{ij} < Z_j$, the family is poor iin the jdimension;

ISSN: 1813-4890

otherwise, it is not poor. For ease of calculation, let $g_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & y_{ij} < Z_j \\ 0, & other \end{cases}$, then the sample matrix $Y_{N\times D}$ can be transformed into a deprivation matrix $G_{N\times D} = [g_{ij}]$. [14]

The rural household poverty index is jointly determined by various indicators. However, the contribution of each indicator is inconsistent, that is, the share is different, so the poverty index of rural households is determined by the value of each indicator and its weight. The expression of the rural household poverty index is: $y = \sum_{j=1}^{d} g_j * w_j$

Since the AF score is a negative score, that is, a farmer with a higher score is relatively poor, and the AF scores of all farmer households are treated as positive. = 1—Risk Score), the lower the safety index level, the lower the safety level and the higher the risk level, so the safety index level and the risk level are inversely related. Assuming that there are X villages in a certain area, and each village has Y peasant households, the formula for calculating the safety index level M ij of the ith peasant household in Xi village is:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{SS_{ij}}{0.618} \times 100 & , 0 \le M_{ij} \le 0.618 \\ \frac{SS_{ij} - 0.6180}{0.8541 - 0.6180} \times 100 + 100 & , 0.618 < M_{ij} \le 0.8541 \\ \frac{SS_{ij} - 0.8541}{0.9443 - 0.8541} \times 100 + 200 & , 0.8541 < M_{ij} \le 0.9443 \\ \frac{SS_{ij} - 0.9443}{0.9787 - 0.9443} \times 100 + 300 & , 0.9443 < M_{ij} \le 0.9787 \\ \frac{SS_{ij} - 0.9787}{1 - 0.9787} \times 100 + 400 & , 0.9787 < M_{ij} \le 1 \end{cases}$$

The relative poverty levels at the individual and village levels can be matched to the corresponding poverty risk classification, but for the judgment of the relative poverty risk level at the county level and above, it is necessary to describe the regional whole with a high probability degree. Borrowing the long-tail effect thinking proposed by Chris Anderson, in the research on relative poverty, the relative poverty probability of 80% is used to replace the overall relative poverty of the region.

2.3. Data Source and Description

The data in this paper comes from an actual survey of farmers in M County, Anhui Province. The team sorted out the poverty profile of M County. All field investigations were in the form of questionnaires and completed by team members. They mainly collected valid samples from 14 townships and 25 administrative villages in M County, Anhui Province from 2018 to 2019, with a total of 1428 households. Among them, there are 529 valid samples of non-poor households (that is, non-filed and registered households) and 899 valid samples of poor households (that is, of registered and registered households). The ratio of non-poor households to poor households is about 1:1.7. The sample distribution of farmers is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics of field survey samples in M County

Area	non-poor households	poor household	total
Village A	18	29	47
Village B	22	30	52
Village C	25	42	67
Village D	38	40	78
Village E	17	42	59
Village F	40	2	42
Village G	20	49	69

ISSN: 1813-4890

Village H	9	53	62
Village I	15	30	45
Village J	19	50	69
Village K	6	17	33
Village L	22	42	64
Village N	29	44	73
Village O	21	34	55
Village P	33	31	64
Village Q	19	39	58
Village R	18	41	59
Village S	8	18	26
Village T	18	31	49
Village U	0	33	33
Village V	17	51	68
Village W	46	6	52
Village X	24	59	83
Village Y	18	31	49
Village Z	27	55	82
total	529	899	1428

Data source: Calculated results based on actual survey samples.

2.4. Construction of the Poverty Indicator System

2.4.1. Design of Poverty Risk Measurement Index System

According to the field survey data of M county in northern Anhui, and by analyzing the influencing factors of poverty risk, corresponding indicators are constructed from the two dimensions of viability and development ability. this paper , the Delphi method is adopted to determine the weight, that is, the weight of each indicator in the early warning indicator system is obtained by adding and averaging the scores of each indicator in the questionnaire of 50 experts and scholars (Table 2).

Table 2. Poverty risk early warning indicator system

dimension	index	assign	Weights
viability	**suffering from disease**	A family member with a major or long-term chronic disease, assign the value 1	0.12
	Physical disability	Family member suffering from serious disability, physical injury, assign 1	0.108
	housing conditions	If the per capital housing condition is less than 30 square meters, the assignment is 1	0.085
	children's education	If there are minors in the family who have not completed compulsory education and dropped out of school at home, assign the value 1	0.078
	maintenance	If the proportion of labor force of family members is less than 1/2, assign 1	0.072

ISSN: 1813-4890

	debt burden	If the household debt exceeds the poverty line of the current year and cannot be repaid in the near future, assign a value of 1	0.073
development ability	**medical insurance**	If there is no medical insurance in the family members, assign 1	0.084
	Pension	There are elderly members of the family who do not enjoy endowment insurance, assign the value 1	0.068
	Income level	If the annual per capital income is lower than 20% of the poverty line of the year, assign a value of 1	0.106
	professional skill	If the annual income of the family labor force is less than 50,000 yuan, it will be assigned a value of 1.	0.085
	Cultural literacy	The household labor force has not completed compulsory education, assign 1	0.076
	Inter-generational relationship	The annual per capital alimony is lower than the poverty line of the year, and assigned a value of 1	0.045

Note: In 2011, Zhejiang Province began to raise the local poverty alleviation standard to more than 40% of the per capital income of farmers in the province , which is twice the national poverty line . This research report classifies households whose per capital income is above the local current poverty line but lower than 20% of the line as marginal households, as low-income households.

3. Analysis of Relative Poverty Structure

3.1. Classification of Relative Poverty Levels

Table 3. Poverty risk level division and security index level division

Risk level		**poor performance**	**safety index level**	**Warning color**
Level 1	get out of poverty	Excellent development ability	$400 \leq M_{ij} \leq 500$	blue
secondary	potential poverty	normal development ability	$300 \leq M_{ij} < 400$	green
Level 3	on the verge of poverty	limited ability to develop	$200 \leq M_{ij} < 300$	yellow
Level 4	general poverty	limited viability	$100 \leq M_{ij} < 200$	orange
Level 5	extreme poverty	loss of viability	$0 \leq M_{ij} < 100$	red

According to the AF value of M county, the degree of poverty risk was determined, and the groups were divided into five intervals: loss of viability, limited viability, normal viability (limited developmental ability), general developmental ability, and superior developmental

ISSN: 1813-4890

ability. When the poverty risk level exceeds (or equals to) the maximum value of a certain interval, the system automatically starts a higher-level early warning. Use the golden section method to calculate the safety index and classify the research object groups, to facilitate the response and assistance.

The early warning signals are represented by five colors of red, orange, yellow, green and blue according to the poverty risk level (high to low) and the family security index (small to large) (Table 3).

Taking the poverty line of the rural population in Anhui Province in 2017, that is, 120% of the per capital disposable income of 3,100 yuan as the baseline, the five-level classification of the relative poverty risk of each village-level sample among the 1,428 rural household samples in M County is shown in Table 4 shown .

Table 4. The proportion of five groups of people at the village level in M County

Area	red	orange	yellow	green	blue	Risk level
Village A	2.13%	61.70%	12.77%	23.40%	0.00%	orange
Village B	7.69%	40.38%	42.31%	9.62%	0.00%	yellow
Village C	7.46%	32.84%	17.91%	41.79%	0.00%	green
Village D	3.85%	39.74%	8.97%	47.44%	0.00%	green
Village E	5.08%	50.85%	20.34%	22.03%	1.69%	orange
Village F	0.00%	16.67%	35.71%	47.62%	0.00%	green
Village G	7.25%	39.13%	34.78%	18.84%	0.00%	orange
Village H	8.06%	37.10%	43.55%	11.29%	0.00%	yellow
Village I	11.11%	31.11%	44.44%	13.33%	0.00%	yellow
Village J	4.35%	57.97%	14.49%	23.19%	0.00%	orange
Village K	17.39%	52.17%	8.70%	21.74%	0.00%	orange
Village L	4.69%	57.81%	20.31%	17.19%	0.00%	orange
Village N	8.22%	49.32%	12.33%	30.14%	0.00%	orange
Village O	1.82%	41.82%	21.82%	34.55%	0.00%	orange
Village P	4.69%	31.25%	37.50%	26.56%	0.00%	yellow
Village Q	17.24%	48.28%	17.24%	17.24%	0.00%	orange
Village R	5.08%	45.76%	32.20%	16.95%	0.00%	orange
Village S	3.85%	50.00%	26.92%	19.23%	0.00%	orange
Village T	14.29%	34.69%	22.45%	26.53%	2.04%	orange
Village U	6.06%	45.45%	45.45%	3.03%	0.00%	yellow
Village V	8.82%	52.94%	19.12%	19.12%	0.00%	yellow
Village W	0.00%	13.46%	23.08%	61.54%	1.92%	green
Village X	6.02%	54.22%	10.84%	28.92%	0.00%	orange
Village Y	8.16%	34.69%	34.69%	22.45%	0.00%	●
Village Z	9.76%	43.90%	15.85%	30.49%	0.00%	●

Data source: Calculated results based on actual survey samples

Orange warning (general poverty): A,E,G,J,K,L,N,O,Q,R,S,T,V,X,Z; yellow warning (on the verge of poverty): There are 6 administrative villages in B,H,I,P,U,Y; Green Early Warning (Potential Poverty): C,D,F,W.In 2017, the risk levels of each township in M County were mainly concentrated in general poverty, near-poverty and potential poverty. The poverty

ISSN: 1813-4890

manifestations were concentrated in limited survival ability, limited development ability and normal development ability. The safety index level range was roughly [100, 400) .

3.2. Analysis of Multidimensional Poverty Index

In order to further understand the degree of multidimensional poverty in each village, it is necessary to calculate the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of each village , and to judge its poverty status in different dimensions .

Table 5. MPI value of village-level multidimensional poverty in M county

Area	K=0.1	K=0.2	K=0.3	K=0.4	K=0.5	K=0.6	K=0.7
Village A	0.18	0.16	0.04	0.01	0	0	0
Village B	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.03	0	0	0
Village C	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.01	0	0
Village D	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.01	0	0	0
Village E	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.01	0	0
Village F	0.08	0.04	0	0	0	0	0
Village G	0.18	0.13	0.07	0.01	0	0	0
Village H	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.01	0	0
Village I	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.02	0	0	0
Village J	0.18	0.16	0.08	0.01	0	0	0
Village K	0.21	0.19	0.10	0.04	0	0	0
Village L	0.18	0.15	0.04	0.01	0	0	0
Village N	0.17	0.15	0.07	0.01	0.01	0	0
Village O	0.14	0.11	0.02	0	0	0	0
Village P	0.14	0.09	0.03	0.01	0	0	0
Village Q	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.02	0
Village R	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.02	0	0	0
Village S	0.17	0.14	0.05	0	0	0	0
Village T	0.17	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.03	0	0
Village U	0.19	0.13	0.06	0	0	0	0
Village V	0.19	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.01	0	0
Village W	0.06	0.03	0.01	0	0	0	0
Village X	0.17	0.16	0.07	0.01	0	0	0
Village Y	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.01	0	0
Village Z	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.01	0	0	0

Data source: Calculated results based on actual survey samples.

It can be observed from the above chart that as the value of K continues to increase, the MPI index of the multidimensional poverty changes in the villages of M County during the same period gradually decreases to 0, indicating that with the increase of the number of poverty dimensions, the number of poor villages gradually decreases. The comprehensive degree of the breadth, depth and intensity of multidimensional poverty has decreased, and overall, the scope, depth and intensity of the ways and opportunities to deal with risks and solve poverty alleviation in M County have been optimized. The MPI values of the three types of poverty performance in the chart intersect with each other with the change of the K value.

In this paper, K=0.4 is selected as the critical value of the multidimensional poverty line. From the above results, it can be found that there are 5 rural areas with K≤0.3 in M County, and 20

ISSN: 1813-4890

rural areas with K value ≥0.4. The rural households generally have 4-dimensional and above dimensions. poverty risk .

In order to further explore the reasons, this subject uses the AF method to measure the deprivation rate and contribution of each index. The results are shown in Tables 6 and 7 . ①Analyze the deprivation rate of each index. Through the analysis of the deprivation rate of the indicators and the depth of multidimensional poverty, from the deprivation rate of the indicators, the relative poverty of survival ability is determined by multidimensional factors. Among them, 84.85% of the rural households have poverty in the 4th dimension and above; There are generally no more than 3 types of poverty-causing factors in a family, and with the increase of the deprivation dimension, the number of poor households gradually decreases. Among them, the poverty-stricken households with dimension 4 and above account for 20.76%, which is 64.09% lower than that of the survival ability type . There are more subsistence-type poor households than development-type poor households. ②Analyze the contribution of each index. From the perspective of index contribution, horizontally, the contributions of professional skills, cultural literacy and inter-generational relationships to the survival ability type and the development ability type are outstanding in all dimensions, among which the debt burden has the lowest contribution to the development ability type, and The contribution degree is far lower than that of other dimensions; longitudinally, comparing the contribution of each dimension of survival ability and development ability, the three dimensions of disease, physical disability and inter-generational relationship contribute to the poverty of rural households between the two groups There is no difference. The contribution of housing conditions, children's education, support, debt burden, professional skills and cultural quality to poverty is significantly higher for the survival ability type than the development ability type. ③ individual phenomenon. It is worth noting that, compared with the survival ability group, the development ability group has a phenomenon of 7-dimensional deprivation, and the deprivation rate is 0.07%, which means that there are 7-dimensional poverty in the peasant households in the research subjects .

Table 6. Deprivation rate of each indicator in M county

category	K=0.1	K=0.2	K=0.3	K=0.4	K=0.5	K=0.6	K=0.7
Survival	0.00	0.00	15.15	60.61	12.12	12.12	0.00
developmental	27.31	26.39	25.32	15.29	5.12	0.28	0.07

Data source: Calculated using the AF method based on field survey data.

Table 7. Contribution of each indicator in M County

category	suffering from disease	Physical disability	housing condition	child educate	bring up support	debt burden	Profession Skill	culture Quality	Inter-generational relation
viability	9.09	6.06	12.12	9.09	12.12	6.06	100	72.73	93.94
development ability	9.03	5.76	2.56	7.61	8.96	0.36	70.77	45.45	94.52

Data source: Calculated using the AF method based on field survey data.

ISSN: 1813-4890

4. Research Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

Excluding some of the influencing factors of sample collection, the rural family development ability training measures are appropriate and the effect is obvious, which has a certain reference value for northern Anhui.

This paper selects 12 main factors in terms of the survival ability and development ability of poverty factors to form a poverty risk early warning indicator system, adopts the international customary A-F double critical value to calculate the poverty risk, and uses the golden section method and the long board theory based on the A-F results were analyzed for five groups of people. The A-F experimental data show that the score of poor households with developmental ability is usually lower than that of survival ability. The grades are concentrated in three areas: general poverty, near-poor and potential poverty.

When I went to M County for field investigation (2016), the local government had not completed the task of removing the hat from poverty-stricken counties, and the number of poor households reached 899 in 1,428 pilot surveys. According to the long board theory, it can be seen that in the villages surveyed in M County, there are mainly three risk levels, namely orange early warning (general poverty), yellow early warning (endangered poverty), and green early warning (potential poverty), indicating that preventing M county The main factors for getting rid of multidimensional poverty are the limited ability to develop and the limited ability to survive, the probability of relative poverty is high, and the degree of poverty is deep. According to the deprivation rate and contribution rate of each index calculated by the A-F method, it is concluded that the relative poverty of survival ability is jointly determined by multidimensional factors, and the proportion of poor households with development ability is 64.09% lower than that of survival ability, which is the cause of poverty All of them mainly come from three categories: professional skills, cultural quality and inter-generational relationship, which can measure the multidimensional poverty level of M County.

M County is the central representative city in the northern Anhui region. It is at the forefront of poverty alleviation. It is one of the first four poverty-stricken counties in Anhui to "remove the hat". Therefore, the poverty situation in M county is a microcosm of northern Anhui. representative. As far as northern Anhui is concerned, it is mainly based on absolute poverty and relative poverty.

4.2. Policy Suggestions

The expectation of absolute poverty was eliminated during the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, and then China entered a stage of governance of relative poverty. For relative poverty, we need to develop a more comprehensive and scientific multidimensional poverty identification standard. In 2019 , the central government held a symposium on "two worries and three guarantees" related to poverty alleviation standards , setting a relative poverty line for income and taking into account factors such as personal education , family background , and living assets as weights. Multidimensional Identification Criteria for Poverty.

Drive a shift in relative poverty governance policies. First, the idea of governance has changed from specialization to routine, realizing that relative poverty is a more common and lasting social problem than absolute poverty, and governance is a gradual process. Second, the governance standard has shifted from addressing the most basic survival needs to improving the quality of life, addressing relative poverty and improving living standards from multiple aspects such as health, living, and old-age care. The third is that the governance targets have increased the urban mobility and low-income groups based on the rural low-income groups, and many migrant workers have migrated to urban jobs. At the same time, the development of the digital economy has reduced the demand for original jobs. Fourth, the means of governance

ISSN: 1813-4890

has changed from "returning the bottom line + employment" to building a resilient employment mechanism for poverty alleviation, improving the establishment of a resilient and healthy employment system, and improving the quality of employment.

Improve and broaden the development path of social assistance. First, we must expand the rescue groups, establish a positive rescue concept, and realize "the poor can be rescued, and the weak can be helped. " The second is targeted assistance , targeted poverty alleviation , and the integration of urban and rural assistance . Different assistance is provided according to the actual income of individuals, and at the same time, the degree of openness of household registration is further expanded, and the barriers between urban and rural areas are gradually broken down to achieve tiered assistance. The third is to expand service assistance, provide spiritual and cultural support and service guarantees, and improve the ability to resist pressure, resist risks and develop in the face of difficulties is the best way to solve poverty.

5. Effective Governance of Relative Poverty

5.1. Stimulate the Agricultural Economy and Innovate the Agricultural Commercialization Industry

In recent years, the development of the secondary and tertiary industries in northern Anhui has made obvious achievements. In the future development, in order to ensure that the tertiary industries can go hand in hand, and eliminate the problem of industrial shortcomings. From this, the following paths can be put forward for the agricultural development in northern Anhui: First, create a new type of agriculture-based industry to drive the development of areas with relatively poor agriculture. Northern Anhui has obvious geographical advantages for agricultural development, and should vigorously build an organic green product base (eg fruit and vegetable industry) on the basis of the original cash crops. The second is to create an industrial image to drive industrial development. The third is to build an e-commerce platform to promote export sales and open up the national market for products.

5.2. Accurate Improvement of Education Level

1.In -depth rural basic education project . To ensure the implementation of rural education, we must start from the root causes and improve the management level of rural schools. Put an end to negative school running, negative teaching. Ensure that children from relatively poor families in rural areas receive education, and support continuing education in high schools, vocational schools and universities on the basis of their abilities. 2. Introduce excellent teachers . Implement equal distribution of funds, and introduce resources to areas where teaching resources are lacking . 3. Strengthen higher vocational education to ensure "one skill" . Through the support of the overall study style construction and capital investment of vocational schools, it is ensured that students have skills after graduation to solve problems such as future employment.

5.3. Improve the Medical Security System

1. Improve medical resources . The main ways of governance are as follows: First, the government readjusts the distribution of medical resources and obtains more medical resources to improve the level of the medical system. Secondly, carry out regular study and training of medical workers to improve the comprehensive medical literacy of medical workers. Finally, the district government supervision department prevents the corruption and falsehood of primary medical care through the supervision of primary medical care, and implements the due treatment of grassroots workers.

2. Improve medical security to ensure that relatively poor people seek medical care . Based on the background of the medical security system in M County and the needs of the local relatively poor people for the medical security mechanism, the governance approaches are summarized

as follows: First, strengthen the medical security level based on the basic security mechanism. By striving as much as possible for the insurance of special drugs for major diseases, and giving patients the right to choose drugs that are not covered by medical insurance. The second is to supervise the safeguard mechanism. Through supervision, the amount of medical insurance reimbursement is made transparent, ensuring the implementation of medical insurance and preventing the occurrence of "fraudulent insurance" incidents. The third is the integration of local medical security systems. By solving the problems of difficult reimbursement and long reimbursement cycle for cross-regional medical treatment, and achieving fair treatment for cross-regional medical treatment patients, it can alleviate the economic pressure caused by the illness of relatively poor families.

5.4. Ensuring Employment

Nowadays , the talent market is "squeezed" by layers, and rural people are squeezed out of the market due to lack of ability, causing them to face employment difficulties . To ensure the return of the relatively poor to poverty, it is necessary to move from the traditional form of providing social security to the form of training skills. By combining the unemployment characteristics of unemployed people in M County, the unemployment governance path is formulated: First, vocational skills training. The government must implement the publicity and implementation of professional skills learning to ensure that the unemployed people acquire special skills. The second is to establish targeted employment channels. The government has established an authoritative platform to publicize employment information and ensure that the unemployed are quickly re-employed. Third, the government provides employment opportunities. The government provides employment opportunities for the unemployed by negotiating with various enterprises . Fourth, we must ensure the employment of landless farmers. With the progress of urban integration, more and more farmers' farmland has been expropriated, which directly leads to the loss of the main source of income for farmers who can only engage in agriculture. Therefore , the government should give full consideration to providing employment opportunities and social security for landless farmers when expropriating land.

5.5. Prevent Natural Disasters from Returning to Poverty

Natural disasters have a serious impact on the agricultural economy, especially for relatively poor families. Natural disasters will directly cause fatal damage to families. There are several ways to prevent the return to poverty due to disasters: first, to reasonably prevent natural disasters, and to fundamentally reduce losses by strengthening monitoring and establishing an early warning mechanism. Second, in the event of a natural disaster, a reasonable disaster relief plan should be formulated in a timely manner according to local conditions to reduce losses as much as possible. Third, at the same time, the government should establish a reasonable post-disaster recovery mechanism to prevent some families from returning to poverty due to the disaster , and at the same time ensure the transparency and implementation of the subsidy policy . The fourth is to quickly carry out post-disaster reconstruction work , resume normal life and work as soon as possible, and relieve the economic pressure of relatively poor families caused by the disaster. Fifth, if a small area suffers frequent natural disasters for a long time, it is necessary to consider the overall transfer of the area and build the area into an industry that is easy to recover after the disaster.

Acknowledgments

[Fund Project] This article belongs to the 2020 National College Students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program Project "Coordinated promotion of research on Fighting epidemic disease and Poverty -- a case study in Northern Anhui Province" (No.: 202010378210) research results.

ISSN: 1813-4890

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