

Study on Relative Poverty Governance Approaches under the Background of Common Prosperity

Haoran Xu

Zhengzhou university, Zhengzhou, Henan, 450000, China

Abstract

Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism. In 2020, China has historically solved the problem of absolute poverty, making another solid step towards the goal of common prosperity. The elimination of absolute poverty means that relative poverty will become a major problem facing China's social development in the next period of time. Under the background of common prosperity, the governance of relative poverty will be gradually put on the agenda. In view of this, it is necessary to clarify the connotation of the era of common prosperity and grasp the direction of relative poverty transformation under the background of common prosperity, so as to put forward a set of feasible and effective relative poverty governance path.

Keywords

Common Prosperity; Relative Poverty; Administer.

1. The Connotation of the Times for Common Prosperity

The concept of "common prosperity" was first proposed by MAO Zedong in the Resolution on the Development of Agricultural Production Cooperatives. With the resolution of the problem of relative poverty, the connotation of common prosperity has become clearer: common prosperity is all-round prosperity, the prosperity of all the people, is gradual prosperity, but also progressive prosperity.

(1) Common prosperity is all-round prosperity

Since the reform and opening up, China has been paying attention to economic construction, and the level of economic development is regarded as an important index to measure wealth. Correspondingly, in the past, our perception of wealth was mostly confined to the economic level, taking property as the basis of wealth, and whoever has more property will be richer. At present, the main contradiction in China has changed. People's needs are no longer limited to material prosperity, but have higher requirements for democracy, rule of law, security, environment and other aspects. All-round prosperity has become the basic essence of common prosperity.

(2) Common prosperity is the prosperity of all the people

At present, the proportion of middle-income group in China is low, and the income gap has been divided into two levels for a long time. The development concept of "sharing" was put forward in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. From the perspective of coverage, this concept emphasizes sharing by all. Just as General Secretary Xi Jinping said, "On the road to common prosperity, no one should be left behind. "We will implement the concept of "sharing" throughout the whole process of development, constantly narrow the income gap, fully tap the development potential of people, boost the development vitality of low-income groups, and make more obvious and substantial progress in promoting common prosperity for all people.

(3) Common prosperity is gradual prosperity

There is a certain gap in the level of economic development across China, which is difficult to be effectively solved in a short period of time, which means that the nodes of common prosperity are also different. Common prosperity is a gradual process from the point to the surface, and it is a process of gradual prosperity emphasized by Deng Xiaoping, which is in line with the current basic national conditions of Our country, and also adapted to the objective law of economic development.

(4) Common prosperity is progressive prosperity

Due to the restriction of various factors in the process of economic development, there will be certain income gap. We do not deny the existence of gaps. Absolute fairness does not exist. In fact, absolute equalitarianism that blindly emphasizes fairness is also unfair in nature. We should allow an olive distribution of income levels in certain areas, as long as the development trend of this distribution is consistent with our expectations, the gap is gradually narrowing.

2. Transformation of Relative Poverty Management based on Common Prosperity

Social policy is the carrier of fairness and justice, and has become a "tool to balance social contradictions and maintain social order".[1] The current policy of common prosperity should also meet the needs of social development and serve the governance of relative poverty. At the same time, policy changes have put forward new requirements for governance practices. In the context of common prosperity, relative poverty has changed in terms of governance content, governance groups and regions, and governance methods.

(1) Changes in governance content

The governance of absolute poverty mostly focuses on economic poverty, while relative poverty also focuses on cultural poverty, spiritual poverty and power poverty. Common affluence is not unilateral affluence, but multi-dimensional affluence. In the governance of relative poverty, multi-dimensional governance should also be involved.

(2) Changes in governance groups and regions

The treatment of absolute poverty is mainly to meet the basic living needs of the poor, who have "two worries and three guarantees". Most of the treatment groups are concentrated in rural areas, especially in mountainous areas with closed economy and poor living conditions. we should constantly bring a wider range of groups into the ranks of common prosperity. On this basis, the governance of relative poverty will pay attention to more marginalized groups of poverty and those vulnerable to returning to poverty, as well as some floating population from rural to urban areas, involving a wider range of objects and fields. [2]

(3) Changes in governance methods

The causes of relative poverty are more diverse and complex. Vulnerable living environment, social exclusion, lack of development capacity and potential may all lead some groups to fall into relative poverty. Therefore, in the process of relative poverty management, the former "blood transfusion" governance should be changed to "blood production" governance, to create a good development environment for the assisted groups, to achieve "help others to help themselves".

3. Relative Poverty Governance Path Selection under the Background of Common Prosperity

The solution of relative poverty is a problem that must be faced by common prosperity in the coming period of time. In order to ensure more obvious and substantial progress in common

prosperity of all people. In this context, it is necessary to re-choose the path of relative poverty governance and continuously improve the level and level of poverty governance. [3]

(1) We will promote high-quality economic development to help address relative poverty

The effect of poverty alleviation depends to a large extent on the level of economic development, and the realization of common prosperity is also based on the highly developed productivity level. China's economy has entered a stage of high-quality development, which provides a good external environment for the treatment of relative poverty. In the context of common prosperity, everyone's potential should be fully tapped. By improving the quality of economic development, we will create more quality jobs for society, fully allocate human resources, and realize the "full use of talents". At the same time, At the same time, the governance of relative poverty needs to meet people's various needs, and the realization of high-quality economic development can also meet people's needs for a better life, and solve the main contradiction of the current Chinese society.

(2) Strengthen the Leadership of the Party to help solve relative poverty

The party's leadership is the greatest advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the premise and guarantee for solving relative poverty and realizing common prosperity. In the governance process of relative poverty, we should always maintain the party's dominant position and strengthen the party's leadership through all links of the governance process. The realization of common prosperity is not achieved overnight, and the governance of relative poverty also needs long-term persistence. Practice has proved that adhering to the leadership of the Party is a magic weapon for us to overcome difficulties and obstacles on the way forward and overcome difficulties one after another.

(3) Adopting proactive social policies to address relative poverty

Active social policies can stimulate the vitality of social development to the greatest extent. Through the implementation of active fiscal policies, we will give strong support to underdeveloped areas and implement the financial mechanism of getting rich first and getting rich later; Through the implementation of active social security policies, improve the overall planning level of social relief and social insurance, give full play to the function of mutual aid funds; Through the implementation of positive land policies and orderly promotion of market-oriented allocation of land factors, efforts should be made to solve the practical problems of land that farmers are most concerned about, so as to achieve effectively link poverty eradication and Rural Revitalization strategies. [4]

References

- [1] Wang Sibin Social policy of active support and its construction [J] Chinese Social Sciences, 2017 (06): 81-90.
- [2] He Mei, Yang Suchang, Chen Weiqiang Generation logic and governance path of relative poverty from the perspective of ability [J] JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONALITIES (HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION), 2022,43 (04): 119-129.
- [3] Liu Xiaoming, Zhu Xu Research on China's relative poverty governance mechanism from the perspective of common prosperity [J] Journal of Anhui Agricultural University (SOCIAL SCIENCE EDITION), 2021,30 (06): 1-7 + 98.
- [4] Wang Zhuo, Xu Jie Research on poverty oriented social policies from the perspective of relative prosperity [J]. Journal of Northwest Normal University (SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION), 2022,59 (03): 20-29.