

# Poverty Alleviation is not the End, but the Beginning of a New Struggle

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## Abstract

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the overall leadership of the Party Central Committee, people of all ethnic groups have made decisive achievements in fighting poverty, demonstrating the leadership of the party and the advantages of my country's system. These achievements are closely related to the wisdom and hard work of the entire party and people of all ethnic groups. Based on the current situation, it is urgent to mobilize the entire party, the country, and the entire society, win the battle against poverty, and ensure that the goal of building a well-off society in all respects is realized on schedule. This is a solemn promise made by the Party Central Committee to the people of the whole country, and there is no retreat. Poverty is not the end, but the end of struggle, it is necessary to achieve an effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, promote the smooth transformation of poverty reduction strategies and work systems, and enable the people who have been lifted out of poverty to achieve common prosperity, thereby laying a solid foundation for the realization of socialist modernization.

## Keywords

**Poverty Alleviation; All-round Well-off; Rural Revitalization.**

## 1. Introduction

2020 is the final year of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. It is even more important to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. As a strategic arrangement for modernization, whether the target is completed on schedule, its landmark indicator is that the rural poor have all been lifted out of poverty and the overall regional poverty problem has been solved. The completion of poverty alleviation and removal of hats is not the ultimate goal of modernization, but only a phased victory in advancing modernization. On the basis of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, basically realizing modernization by 2035 and building a modern and powerful country by 2050 are my country's strategic goals in the new era. Therefore, alleviating poverty and taking hats off is a new starting point towards a modern and powerful country. Getting rid of poverty means that absolute poverty will be completely eliminated. However, the problem of relative poverty still exists. Getting rid of poverty and hating is the starting point for a new life and a new struggle. Therefore, in order to realize the people's yearning and pursuit of a better life, we must base ourselves on the present, look to the future, continue to struggle, and promote the economic and social development towards a higher level and higher quality.

## 2. Theoretical basis: Marxist anti-poverty theory

### 2.1. The roots of Marxist poverty theory

Marx's exploration of anti-poverty theory began in the period of "Rhine Zeitung", and then in "Das Kapital", "The Holy Family" and other works, he explained in depth the root causes of

poverty and the way to eliminate poverty. Marx believes that the contradiction between the private ownership of the means of production and the socialization of production is the root cause of proletarian poverty. Poverty is divided into absolute poverty and relative poverty. The two are interdependent and contain each other. Absolute poverty resides in relative poverty, and relative poverty cannot be separated from absolute poverty. In order to eradicate poverty, the old state apparatus must be overthrown through revolutionary means, the bourgeoisie must be eliminated, and the dictatorship of the proletariat must be realized, in order to achieve the liberation and common prosperity of all mankind. [1] However, the cause of poverty eradication is closely related to the interests of the people. If the broad masses of the people cannot be mobilized to participate in it in the broadest and fullest range, it is impossible for the anti-poverty cause to win victory.

## **2.2. The content of the Marxist poverty governance system**

Marxism believes that man is both a "natural existence" and a social existence. Practice is the basis for the differentiation and unification of nature and human society. It is not only the link between man and nature, but also the source of the transformation of natural spatial forms into human spatial forms. [2] Although the traditional poverty alleviation methods can meet the needs of the poor to a certain extent and alleviate their poverty crisis, it is difficult to eliminate poverty fundamentally. Due to the influence of many conditions such as natural geographic environment, historical factors, and social factors, poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation still have the characteristics of fragmentation and decentralization. The implementation of the "three-in-one" poverty alleviation pattern will help strengthen the coordination between various departments, give full play to the advantages brought by scientific and technological development, and allow multiple subjects to participate in an orderly manner, cooperate with each other, and supervise each other.

## **2.3. Marxist anti-poverty methodology**

Contradictions are everywhere and all the time, but each has its own characteristics. Contradiction has universality and particularity. According to the different status and role of the particularity of contradiction in the development of things, it can be divided into main contradiction and secondary contradiction, and the main and secondary aspects of contradiction. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and there are many factors restricting people's demand for a better life, mainly due to unbalanced and insufficient development. In the field of people's livelihood, poverty alleviation is the most effective way to resolve this contradiction. [3] The poverty alleviation work must firmly grasp the main contradictions, but also pay attention to the solution of poverty alleviation problems in other regions. From the overall perspective of development, the overall regional poverty problem, the focus of poverty alleviation at this stage, must be concentrated on solving this problem.

## **3. Current achievements and problems in poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation**

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we have adhered to the people-centered development ideology and clarified the goal of poverty alleviation at this stage. At present, the poverty alleviation process is in line with the expected goals and decisive achievements have been made. Main performance: First, the goal of poverty alleviation is nearing completion. The number of people living in poverty has been greatly reduced; the situation of increasing support wearing the hat of poor counties has been reversed, and overall regional poverty has basically been resolved. Second, the income of the poor has increased significantly. Adhering to the development-oriented poverty alleviation policy, through employment support and industrial poverty alleviation, the quality of the "two no worries" of

the poor has been improved, and the outstanding problems of the "three guarantees" have been solved overall. Third, production conditions and living conditions in poor areas have been significantly improved. As a result, long-term unsolved problems such as difficulty in traveling, going to school, and seeing a doctor in poverty-stricken areas have generally been solved. Fourth, the economic and social development of poor areas has been accelerated. The Party Central Committee's insistence on controlling the overall situation has made the economic and social development of impoverished areas present a new development situation. Fifth, the ability to control poverty has been significantly improved. Poverty alleviation lies in precision. By strengthening the construction of grassroots organizations, grassroots cadres have consolidated the party's ruling foundation in the countryside by carrying out poverty identification and precise assistance.

However, winning the battle against poverty is facing numerous difficulties. From a decisive achievement to a full victory, the difficulties and challenges faced are still arduous. First, the remaining poverty alleviation task is difficult. Although decisive achievements have been made in poverty alleviation, the remaining problems are still arduous. Most of them are poverty in poverty and poverty in poverty, which are the hardest bones. Second, the new crown pneumonia epidemic has brought new problems. The impact of the epidemic on poverty alleviation is mainly manifested in: cross-regional work is blocked; the sales of products used for poverty alleviation and previous industrial support are facing difficulties; poverty alleviation projects have been forced to stop; the work of helping grassroots cadres is affected. Third, it is difficult to consolidate the existing achievements in poverty alleviation. Among the regions that have been lifted out of poverty, some have a weak industrial foundation, some have unstable employment, and some rely on policy support. Fourth, the fight against poverty still needs to be strengthened. Success or failure depends on persistence. The biggest problem is mental slack and diversion.

#### 4. Methods and Paths for Poverty Alleviation

First, the results achieved in poverty alleviation urgently need to be consolidated. This is a major issue that must be resolved to win the battle against poverty. How can we truly get rid of poverty? Not going back to poverty is truly getting rid of poverty. This requires an organic unity of policy stability and strategic moral flexibility. It is necessary to maintain the basic stability of existing assistance policies and accelerate the establishment of anti-poverty monitoring, early warning mechanisms and assistance mechanisms. The people who have been lifted out of poverty but returned to poverty and the newly added poor people will be included in the assistance system in a timely manner, so as to provide a solid institutional guarantee for consolidating the results of poverty alleviation.

Second, we must continue to promote the effective connection between comprehensive poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. The strategy of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization are two major strategies that coordinate and promote each other in the process of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and promoting the modernization of national governance capabilities and governance systems. The key to poverty alleviation is precision. The problem of absolute poverty has been solved through the targeting mechanism, but the problem of relative poverty has not been solved. The cultivation and formation of the impoverished population's domestic demand momentum requires a long-term mechanism. Rural revitalization has played a role in reducing the cost of the poverty alleviation system by stimulating and enhancing the endogenous development capabilities of the rural and poor people. [4]

Third, the success or failure of poverty alleviation lies in precision. In the past, poverty alleviation measures consisted of "blood transfusion", mainly to increase capital investment. To

achieve the transition from "blood transfusion" to "bloodmaking", poverty alleviation must be aspirational, and to truly alleviate the poor, it must be done precisely. Under the leadership of the party, identify the poor population, poverty-stricken areas, poverty levels, and causes of poverty, and clearly target them. It is necessary to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, adjust measures to local conditions, make precise efforts, and scientifically alleviate poverty.

Fourth, intensify efforts to tackle remaining poverty. In response to the transfer of surplus rural labor, we will increase employment support and stabilize employment in the transferred employment areas. Special consumer poverty alleviation actions have been carried out by means of "purchase instead of donation" procurement, etc., to help poor people increase their income and get rid of poverty. Increase industrial support for poverty alleviation, and encourage poverty alleviation industries to resume production and development. For poverty alleviation through relocation, follow-up support should be strengthened. Implement the "three-in-one" poverty alleviation pattern, increase the efforts of the eastern and western regions to assist in poverty alleviation, and strengthen social protection for the special poor.

## 5. The significance of winning the battle against poverty

First, it is conducive to ensuring that a well-off society is fully built on schedule. Building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way is in the decisive and critical period. The biggest problem in building a well-off society in an all-round way is poverty alleviation. The most prominent shortcoming is the poverty alleviation of millions of people in rural areas. Resolving regional overall poverty and alleviating poverty are the hallmarks of building a well-off society in an all-round way. We must adhere to the people-centered development thinking so that everyone can enjoy the fruits of development in an all-round well-off society. Although a comprehensive well-off society is not a well-off society at the same place and level at the same time, it requires greater determination and courage, more precise thinking, and more powerful measures. Use the power of the whole country and gather the hearts of all people to launch a general offensive against poverty and ensure that all poor areas join the people of the whole country to enter a well-off society.

Second, it is conducive to achieving common prosperity. The achievement of the goal of poverty alleviation means that we will resolve the absolute poverty problem that has plagued China for thousands of years and take a solid step on the road to common prosperity. It will also achieve the UN's poverty reduction goal ahead of schedule. The completion of this sub-target is of great significance to the Chinese nation and to human society. Although great progress has been made in global poverty reduction, the current poverty reduction situation is still severe. It is urgent for the international community to uphold the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind, build consensus, work hand in hand, and work together to accelerate the global poverty reduction process.

Third, it has contributed Chinese wisdom to the global anti-poverty cause. Eliminating poverty has been a dream of mankind since ancient times, and it is the guarantee of the basic rights of people all over the world to pursue a happy life. However, many problems derived from poverty in today's world still plague developing countries. How to effectively eradicate poverty is an urgent task facing developing countries. Contemporary China's poverty alleviation practices have made significant contributions to the cause of human poverty reduction and strengthened the determination and confidence of the vast number of developing countries to eradicate poverty. It has greatly enriched the global anti-poverty theory and expanded the ways and scope of human anti-poverty.

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