

Discussing on the Important Role of Targeted Poverty Alleviation Policy in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in all Respects

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Abstract: Building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is the first centenary goal of the “Two Centenary Goals” and the key step to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The construction of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects should benefit everyone in every region. In the planning of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020, the weakest link and difficulties are all in rural areas. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the state has been committed to solving these problems, especially the concept of “targeted poverty alleviation” established in the fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. “Targeted poverty alleviation” is conducive to speeding up the pace of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and a key step in achieving a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

Keywords: Targeted Poverty Alleviation; Build a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects; Role

1. Introduction

Overall, China can basically build a moderately prosperous society. A moderately prosperous society should benefit everyone, but many areas and people do not get rid of poverty. The weakest link of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is in rural areas, and development of agriculture is slow and farmers' income is low.

2. The Focus of Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in all Aspects is "all Aspects"

2.1. The population to be covered should be comprehensive

A moderately prosperous society in all respects should benefit everyone. During the 40 years since reform and opening up, our country has made great achievements in various fields, and people's lives have also been greatly improved. When the material life has been greatly improved, people's spiritual life is becoming more and more diverse. In idle time, most people choose to travel, or even travel abroad. The rapid development of China's economy has brought great changes to the lives of most of the people. In all the cities of China, there are heavy traffic, crowded population, tall buildings, and numerous commodities. And, people living in cities have a good job with good income and live a very rich life. They can fully enjoy the great outcome brought by the reform and opening up policy, they can reach the most advanced

education, medical, culture, science and technology. This is the life of Chinese urban residents. If we only look at the living standards of urban residents, China has already achieved a moderately prosperous society. However, China is a large country with a population of more than a billion, of which 43.1% are farmers. The life of peasants is quite different from that of urban residents. Although the country is advocating the integration of cities and towns and trying to realize it, there is still a big difference between them. In rural areas, if the local geographical conditions are not good, and there are no factories or other industries, most of the labor force will go out or go to town to work. They make a living by working in the cities. But it is true that many farmers who live a well life in cities through their intelligence and skills, and have settled in the city. In addition to these people, other people came to work in factories. They work in factories every day, and did not earn much. They can only save money and spend the rest of their money back home to support their elderly parents and young children. They work in factories all the year round, only to return home and reunite with their parents and children at the Spring Festival. This is the life of a part of the farmers who work in the city. Some of the older farmers stay in their hometown and live a simple life because of lower physical strength. Some rural areas are developed into tourist destinations or factories because of their superior geographical environment. Local farmers can work nearby, earn well and take care of the elderly and children. There are many people in rural areas are having a hard life. The achievements of reform and opening up should be shared

by all. People in poor rural areas should share the achievements of reform and opening up.

A moderately prosperous society in all respects benefits everyone. The key point is to pay attention to the living conditions of the farmers. Only when their lives improved, they reached a truly moderately prosperous society in all respects.

2.2. The areas to be covered should be comprehensive

The focus of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is "all aspects". We must achieve a moderately prosperous society in every part of our country, whether it is developed eastern coastal areas or underdeveloped central and western regions. But the most important object is in the rural areas.

We must continue to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. The poverty-stricken areas in countryside are the weakest link in advancing the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects at this stage. There is a big gap between urban and rural areas, Eastern and western regions. In the East, the economic development is fast, and the development of various fields is very fast. The eastern coastal areas have concentrated high-end enterprises and talents, and have a lot of powerful development resources. However, although there are abundant natural resources in the western region itself, the development of the western region is lagging behind the eastern region because of the factors such as climate and geographical conditions. This backwardness is reflected in all aspects of social life. There are many differences between the eastern coastal areas and the inland areas. Because of the superior geographical conditions of eastern coastal areas, it has developed rapidly. The ideal employment cities of many college graduates are in the eastern coastal cities, and a large number of higher intellectuals are concentrated in the eastern coastal cities. Therefore, the population of the eastern coastal cities is very dense. In recent years, the state has vigorously advocated the Western Development. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, President Xi puts forward The Belt and Road, not only for the countries and regions in Silk Road, in the domestic and The Belt and Road, but also for domestic regions. For example, Chongqing is at the intersection of the Yangtze River, yellow River, Huai River. The government has promulgated some policies to promote the development of the western and inland areas so as to balance the gap between the East and the West. In terms of talent, the central and western regions are also energetically attracting talents.

The focus of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is "all aspects". A moderately prosperous society in all respects should benefit everyone and cover areas of China. Through the TV network report, I can see that the appearance of the remote mountain villages is still backward, and there is still a long way to go from the

moderately prosperous society. From the present situation of our country, the construction of a moderately prosperous society in our country is not comprehensive, and the construction in some areas is relatively backward. Especially in rural areas, the poverty-stricken areas are the weakest link in advancing the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects at this stage

2.3. Rural areas are the weakest link in building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects

Since the construction was put forward, the moderately prosperous society is a continuous development process. The development of our society has stepped to a higher level. However, many problems in the process of building a moderately prosperous society have not been completely solved. The rural areas are the weak link of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects. The rural area is an important part of our country. If the rural areas do not achieve a moderately prosperous society, then the whole country can't be successful.

With the development of the economy, great changes have taken place in the rural areas, but there is still a big gap between the rural areas and the cities. Rural areas are lagging behind because of their own geographical location and other reasons. Now the state has promulgated the policy of "Extending Radio and TV Broadcasting Coverage to Every Village Project", and the government is invests to repair roads for rural areas. I have seen a lot of related reports. Some rural schools have only one or several teachers, and many college students do not want to go to the countryside. Because of historical reasons, some villages are surrounded by mountains, they are closed. There is little communication with the outside world, and material is relatively scarce. They still retain feudal ideas.

2.3.1. The mode of production in rural areas is backward

There are no factories in most rural areas. Farmers mainly use traditional methods to cultivate farmland and raise some poultry. Their work can only be self-sufficient.

2.3.2. The workforce in rural areas is insufficient

Because of the economic backwardness in rural areas, it is hard for young people to stay at home to earn a living, so most of the young people go to work in cities. Those who stayed at home were only old people and children. They lacked labor and could not cultivate idle land. Young workers only return home during the Spring Festival, and their children become left behind children. Left behind children and left behind elderly are the objects of public concern. If these people can get rid of poverty and work in their hometown, they can take care of their families and live a happier life.

2.3.3. There is a bad practice in rural areas

The rural areas are not as well planned as the cities. In the countryside, people still lack of environmental awareness. They throw garbage everywhere and burn straw at will. Some rural cadres only take care of their relatives and good friends, so it is difficult to reflect fairness and justice.

3. The Important Role that Targeted Poverty Alleviation Policy played in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects

The ultimate goal of targeted poverty alleviation is to help the poor out of poverty. It is not just to let the poor get rid of poverty in material matters, but more importantly, let them live on their own labor instead of relying on the government. Let everyone live a well-off life, which reflects the essential characteristics of our socialist system.

3.1. The great practice of targeted poverty alleviation is the key to building a moderately prosperous society in all respects

After decades of development, China's economy has been fully developed, making China the second largest economy after the United States. However, we should also be soberly aware of China's basic national conditions. China is the largest developing country in the world with a large population and uneven distribution. On the level of economic development, there is a big gap between the East and the west, between the coast and the inland. China is the largest developing country in the world with a large population and uneven distribution

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3.2. Targeted poverty alleviation is conducive to fairness

China is a large country with large population. Due to the differences between regions, there is a big gap between people's living standards. People in the city have a high standard of living, and they can accept better quality resources, such as education, medical treatment, and sanitation and so on. But in the rural areas, the education and medical treatment of the people are far behind. As a result, the living standard of people in rural areas and cities is very different. If there is too much difference in living

standards and living environment between people, for a long time, people in poor areas will have great opinions. Since the people are the masters of the country, everyone should have an equal life. Targeted poverty alleviation can help the poor to get rid of poverty, so that people can also get good quality resources such as education and medical treatment as well as people in the cities. After getting out of poverty, people are slowly getting richer, making China a truly moderately prosperous society and making the gap in the living standards of people in different region smaller and smaller. The targeted poverty alleviation policy has effectively narrowed the gap between urban and rural areas.

3.3. Implementing the marxist mass viewpoint in targeted poverty alleviation

Marxist Mass Viewpoint is the fundamental standpoint and basic outlook on the masses in Marxism. The Chinese Communist Party has always been guided by Marxism and devoted itself to serving the people. President Xi stressed that "the good life that people aspire to is the goal we strive for". Our party has always adhered to the Marxist Mass Viewpoint and continued to innovate and develop on this basis. Marxist theory has played a great role in promoting the development of our country.

Marxism materialist conception of history considers that the masses are the creators of history, and the masses are both the creator of material wealth and the creator of spiritual wealth. The starting point and goal of building a moderately prosperous society in China is the people as the center. The Communist Party of China is the people's political party and has always adhered to Marx's view of the masses.

The aim of targeted poverty alleviation is to get rid of poverty among every poor person. Only by outing of poverty can we achieve the free and comprehensive development of human beings. Building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects lays a solid foundation for the all-round development of human beings. Targeted poverty alleviation embodies Marx's theory of the overall development of human beings.

The guiding ideology of the Communist Party of China is Marxism. The Communist Party of China represents the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people and persists in serving the people wholeheartedly. Targeted poverty alleviation can enable people in poor areas to live a good life, and also reflects the Communist Party's unremitting practice of Marxist Mass Viewpoint.

3.4. Building a moderately prosperous society is a key step to realize the Chinese dream

Targeted poverty alleviation can stimulate people's endogenous motivation. Poverty alleviation is not simply helping them financially, but more importantly, stimulat-

ing their endogenous motivation. And gradually realize their dream after being out of poverty.

From the perspective of thousands of years of history of the Chinese nation, it is emphasized that it contains the historical origins and ethnic genes of Chinese excellent traditional culture.

From the perspective of China's future development, the realization of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is the first goal of the goal of "Two Centenary Goals" and a key step to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Only by achieving a truly moderately prosperous society in all aspects can we get closer to the second centenary goals.

"Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy" must focus on building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and play its leading role. In the "Four-Pronged Comprehensive" strategic layout, building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is in the leading position. Only by realizing a moderately prosperous society in all aspects can the Chinese dream be realized, and the Chinese nation will be able to resplendence again.

4 . Conclusions

Building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects is the first goal of the goal of "Two Centenary Goals". Only by building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects can we gradually realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. However, our country is a country with extremely uneven development in the primary stage

of socialism, especially in rural areas, the living standard is very backward, and there is still a certain distance from the goal of a moderately prosperous society. The targeted poverty alleviation implemented by the state will help the poor areas get rid of poverty and enable everyone to enjoy the achievements of reform and opening up. The implementation of targeted poverty alleviation will benefit all poor people, and it is a key step in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way.

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