

Strategy Innovation of Urban Anti poverty

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Abstract: Accompanied by the realization of China's poverty alleviation goal and the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, it is the large-scale poverty reduction of the rural poor and the rural-urban mobility of the poor. Urban poverty will be the key area of China's anti-poverty in the future, especially the problems of living poverty and development poverty. It is urgent to improve the social security system for the urban poor, alleviate the burden of the urban poor families Improve the human capital of the urban poor and innovate the urban anti-poverty strategy in three aspects.

Keywords: City; Poor; Countermeasure

Introduction

Compared with developed countries that mainly study urban poverty, China's existing theoretical and practical research on poverty focuses more on rural poverty. With the realization of China's "Two Guarantees" poverty eradication goal in 2020, it is the large-scale poverty reduction of rural poor and the mobility of poor people between urban and rural areas. The share of urban poverty is increasing, and urban poverty will become increasingly prominent. The existing research shows that since the reform and opening up, the absolute poverty population in China's cities has decreased year by year, but the relative poverty population has shown a trend of expanding year by year, especially the problem of living poverty and development poverty has become increasingly serious. According to the literature review, although rural poverty is higher than urban poverty in many countries, including India, in terms of scale, urban poverty poses more serious challenges to policy makers and administrators in terms of importance, political significance, academic research, universal vulnerability to crime, climate change, economic problems, social problems, and potential for change. In the period of dual transformation of politics and economy, we should innovate the specific strategies of urban anti-poverty in China at this stage on the basis of combining the world situation and national conditions to deal with the problem of urban poverty in China.

1. Improving the social security system for the urban poor

The problem of urban poverty is mainly reflected in the urban people living on subsistence allowances (losing or weak labor capacity) and the unemployed (with labor capacity). According to the China Civil Affairs Statistical Yearbook: According to the statistics of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, by the end of 2021, the country has identified a total of 4.31 million people living on the edge of subsistence allowances and 4.33 million people living in financial difficulties. Together with low-income people, such as people living on subsistence allowances, people living in extreme poverty, and people who are prone to returning to poverty, a low-income population database containing more than 58 million people has been formed.

First of all, we should solve the problem of poverty of urban low-income people. Most of the urban minimum living security personnel belong to the weak labor force or those who have lost their labor force. The poverty of such personnel belongs to the survival poverty rather than the development poverty. The anti-poverty measures for such personnel should focus on the poverty problem in their survival field. The feasible measures should be combined with the existing relief policies of our country and the social welfare and relief policies of other countries, starting from expanding the coverage of urban minimum living security funds, increasing the amount of urban minimum living security funds, and improving the housing conditions of urban low-income families, so as to ensure that urban low-income families enjoy basic living security and live a dignified life. At the same time, encourage and support non-governmental organizations, enterprises and individuals to participate in improving the poverty situation of low-income families, diversify and enrich the urban relief system, develop new ways of poverty relief (such as crowdfunding, new media fundraising, etc.), and reduce the financial burden of the country. Secondly, we should solve the problem of urban unemployment. With the acceleration of urbanization and the reform of the household registration system, the rapid increase of urban population and the shortage of jobs have followed. Solving the problem of urban unemployment is the focus of

urban anti-poverty measures in various countries. The poverty of the urban unemployed belongs to the developmental poverty, which is mainly the relative poverty in the further development process after solving the basic survival problems such as eating and dressing. To solve the poverty problem of this group, the government should take the lead, improve the minimum wage security system, build a temporary social security network and health care system, support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises to expand employment, improve the preferential tax policies for urban unemployed people to start businesses, increase the employment and entrepreneurship rate of urban unemployed people as a whole, and ensure that urban unemployed people have something to do, can go out effectively, can earn money, and can look forward to. Finally, solve the poverty problem of urban migrant workers.

2. Alleviate the burden of urban poor families

There is an essential difference between large urban families in China and large foreign families. The large family size in foreign countries stems from the large number of children in the family members and the high rate of child support. China is mainly derived from the "four two one family model". With the opening of the two child policy, some parents of the only child are preparing to have a second child, so the "four two two family model" has also emerged. In this large-scale family, the couple, as the source of family livelihood, must support four elderly people and one or two children, which will inevitably increase their living costs and increase the family burden. In particular, supporting the elderly is more likely to cause families to fall into poverty. Therefore, in view of our country's special family burden problem, we should provide urban families with anti-poverty measures that conform to our national conditions. First, we should improve and optimize the policy system. The incidence of poverty in large families formed by the large proportion of the elderly population is relatively high. The main reason is that the elderly population is not only unable to work and has a high probability of getting sick. On the one hand, they cannot create economic income, on the other hand, they also increase the burden of families due to health problems. Therefore, we should build a basic social endowment insurance subsidy and participation system to ensure the basic living security of the urban elderly population; Lower the threshold of the system to appropriately exempt the tax of urban poor families and reduce the tax burden of urban families with the elderly; Clarify the responsibility and obligation of providing for children, consolidate the sense of responsibility of urban elderly families to provide for the elderly, and enable urban elderly people to "provide for and rely on the elderly", thus alleviating family poverty and development backwardness caused by urban aging. Secondly, we should start from strengthening the input of government resources. The most distinctive advantage of China's top-down governance system since ancient times is that it can "concentrate its efforts on major issues". The urban anti-poverty work must also be led by the government, especially with the government's resource input as the main body, to provide a strong backing for the fight against urban poverty. On the one hand, the establishment of stable and sustained special financial support, especially the financial support of local governments to urban poor families, can be linked to the local per capita income, price level or minimum wage standards and other economic indicators related to people's livelihood, so as to provide necessary conditions for the further development of urban poor families on the basis of ensuring their basic survival. On the other hand, we should optimize the form of government resource investment and assistance channels, and support the elderly care of urban poor families. We can not only help them to fulfill their institutional obligations through government subsidies and contributions, but also encourage and support social forces to provide donations and assistance to urban poor families through government purchase of services, so as to reduce their necessary living costs in the current period. Finally, it starts with the establishment of long-term care and assistance system for the elderly. As the aging of the population intensifies and the child support ratio increases, a couple will face the reality of supporting two elderly people. Therefore, the long-term care of the elderly in poor families will face greater difficulties in the future, and the existing social assistance projects and the tax exemption policy for children's elderly care cannot solve the long-term care problem of the poor elderly. Therefore, it is urgent to establish a long-term care assistance system for the poor elderly to help them get long-term care, so as to help them get basic long-term care services, reduce the family burden caused by urban aging, and make the urban elderly and their children "lighten" both materially and spiritually.

3. Improve the human capital of the urban poor

With the proposal and development of human capital theory, there are a lot of relevant researches abroad. A large number of researches show that education and training and medical care play an important role in urban poverty reduction. Relevant research in China also shows that urban poor people generally have low education level, lack of technical skills, and poor physical and mental health. It can be said that the basic reason why urban poor people are poor is the lack of human capital. Therefore, improving the human capital of the urban poor has become an important way to alleviate urban poverty and stimulate the endogenous power of the urban poor. First of all, raise the awareness of the urban poor on the importance of investing in human capital. Compared with urban non poor families, urban poor families objectively lack a lot of social capital. To get rid of poverty

completely, we can only improve the human capital of family members, especially to make poor families realize that the improvement of human capital should not only focus on investing in individual education and training, but also on investing in individual physical and mental health, so that the poor population can improve their social communication ability, knowledge and skills. The physical quality has been comprehensively improved and developed, and finally realized that the improvement of human capital plays an important role in getting rid of ideological poverty and ability poverty, and blocking the transmission of intergenerational poverty in families. Secondly, the government should increase investment in human capital. At present, China's human capital investment mainly tends to education and training. Based on this, the government should not only increase investment in urban general education, but also increase investment in urban vocational education and training. In particular, it should ensure the quality of general education, basic education and preschool education, provide a fair and just education environment for children from poor urban families, so that they can more equally obtain opportunities and rights to improve human capital, fundamentally cut off the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

References

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