

# Policy Recommendations for Consolidating the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Implementing Rural Revitalization in China

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## Abstract

China's overall victory in the fight against poverty is a great miracle in human anti-poverty history. Even so, from the perspective of anti-poverty and poverty governance, even though China's per capita income level has reached the standard of high-income countries as defined by the World Bank, and efforts have been made to overcome the "threshold effect", urban-rural and regional disparities still exist, and China is still a developing country. Therefore, the difficulty of anti-poverty and poverty management will remain in the future. The problem of poverty will be multidimensional, multi-subject, complex, long-term, and systematic. Therefore, the construction of an open, synergistic and sustainable anti-poverty ecosystem with multiple subjects will help anti-poverty and poverty governance to be able to change from super-regular to regular and help the continuation and continuous optimization of the big poverty alleviation pattern. This paper combines the user experience of China's anti-poverty attack with the specific requirements of rural revitalization and proposes policy recommendations for consolidating the results of the anti-poverty attack and implementing rural revitalization.

**Keywords:** anti-poverty, rural revitalization, identity, sustainable development

China's overall victory in the fight against poverty is a great miracle in human anti-poverty history. Even so, from the perspective of anti-poverty and poverty governance, even though China's per capita income level has reached the standard of high-income countries as defined by the World Bank, and efforts have been made to overcome the "threshold effect", urban-rural and regional disparities still exist, and China is still a developing country. Therefore, the difficulty of anti-poverty and poverty management in the future has not decreased but increased. The problem of returning to poverty and relative poverty is not feasible to be abated by fiscal transfer funds alone (Wang, C., Wan, G.-H., & Wu, W.-Z., 2020). The poverty problem will be manifested as multidimensional, multi-subjective, complex, long-term and systematic. Therefore, building an open, collaborative and sustainable anti-poverty ecosystem with multiple subjects can help anti-poverty and poverty governance to change from super conventional to conventional, and help the continuation and continuous optimization of the big poverty alleviation pattern. The effective operation of the anti-poverty ecosystem as a long-term mechanism for poverty alleviation can create complementarity, dynamism, and sustainability in anti-poverty and poverty governance. At any stage of the development of the anti-poverty ecosystem, there will always be certain social individuals who may be at risk of returning to poverty or in relative poverty due to a certain degree of vulnerability (Zhou, S.-J., Yang, H.-Q., & Zhang, J.-Y., 2019). Therefore, more attention should be paid to the social integration, identity, and sustainable development capacity of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty, and relatively poor groups, so that they can accumulate sufficient human capital and social capital to prevent a return to poverty and gradually solve the problem of relative poverty, so as to form a sustainable anti-poverty, shared and win-win, identity parity, spiritual values, significantly expanded middle-income groups and commonwealth for everyone.

Combining the characteristics of China's consolidation of poverty eradication achievements and bridging the stage of rural revitalization, this paper proposes the following policy recommendations.

## 1. Policy Support and Social Security for Special Poor Groups

At present, the risk of returning to poverty due to illness, disability, and the aging population in China are still very high. In the stage of precise poverty alleviation, they are a special poverty group to which the Party and government and the whole society pay great attention, pouring huge financial resources, care, and policy protection measures. In the stage of consolidating the results of poverty eradication and establishing an anti-poverty ecosystem, we should clearly understand the long-term, complex and dynamic nature of returning to poverty due to illness, disability, and old age, as well as the various difficulties and challenges faced in solving these problems. These difficulties and challenges are mainly manifested in limited income sources, larger living expenses for medical care, lower educational attainment, poorer employability, and lower social integration. As a result, they may be on the verge of returning to poverty and relative poverty for a longer period of time, which in turn leads to a significant increase in their risk of returning to poverty or falling back into the poverty trap. In the past, they were the group in deep poverty and the most difficult to get out of poverty. If we also consider the impact of external adverse environment (e.g. natural disasters, various disease-causing epidemics, etc.), the special poor group is very likely to become the new relative poor group in the future, and also the group with the highest probability of returning to poverty and the deepest relative poverty. Therefore, there is a special need for the anti-poverty ecosystem to provide targeted assistance to improve their social integration and identity level.

The characteristics of poverty and return to poverty among the special poor are not only "poor" and "poor", but also "weak" from the perspective of poverty vulnerability; "difficult" from the perspective of sustainable development capacity and human capital accumulation; and "low" from the perspective of identity and social integration. From the perspective of poverty vulnerability, it is "weak"; from the perspective of sustainable development capacity and human capital accumulation, it is "difficult"; and from the perspective of identity and social integration, it is "low". Among them, the reality of "poverty" is the lack of income, poor economic conditions, and hardship of individuals. At the end of 2016, China issued the Action Plan for Poverty Eradication for Persons with Disabilities (2016-2020) and the Guidance on the Three-Year Action to Win the Battle against Poverty in 2018, both of which put forward relevant measures and policies to reduce or eliminate poverty. In the "Three Guarantees" and "Two No Worries, Three Guarantees", China has put forward relevant safeguards and policies to ensure that the "Two No Worries, Three Guarantees" are put into practice and that all poor people are lifted out of poverty. However, the "hardship", "weakness", "difficulty" and "low" come from the unsustainability of human capital, the slow process of identity, and the level of risk resistance. However, "poor", "weak", "difficult" and "low" are caused by the unsustainability of human capital, slow identification process, low level of risk resistance, and inaccessibility or inadequate supply of social services, which are major issues for the anti-poverty ecosystem in the future. Obviously, the bottom-up guarantee mainly focuses on the satisfaction of income and basic living needs, but in the face of "hardship," "weakness," "difficulty," and "low" relative poverty, it is necessary to address the needs of the poor. In the face of the relative poverty situation of "hardship", "weakness", "difficulty" and "low", the developmental poverty alleviation model for the general group and the sole reliance on the tuck-in guarantee are hardly effective. Of course, for special poor groups with labor capacity, mobility, and work skills, developmental poverty alleviation is still an important way to escape from poverty. Therefore, the space for the anti-poverty ecosystem to work should be tide-guarantee + public service equalization + social governance + ability to fight poverty. This approach can significantly increase the resilience of the special poor to escape from poverty, to have equal rights to socio-economic resources and public services, and reduce the extent to which they suffer losses in the face of various risks, thus building positive confidence and being able to live in dignity.

First, a bottom-up guarantee is indispensable, and it remains a basic prerequisite for the basic needs of special poor groups. Here, the support system of the anti-poverty ecosystem will play its guarantee role. At the same time, it is necessary to identify shortcomings and deficiencies, investigate the shortcomings and fill in the gaps, and continuously consolidate and improve the new rural insurance system, the minimum living security system, the new rural cooperative medical system, and the social assistance system, and continuously improve their minimum living security levels. With the high-quality development of China's economy and society and the improvement of its financial capacity, social security should also be raised appropriately, and a diversified and multi-level welfare system can be introduced at the right time; secondly, a dynamic monitoring mechanism to prevent the return of poverty should be established and improved. With the effective implementation of the precise poverty alleviation strategy and the effective promotion of the urbanized household registration system, we have established a detailed file and household survey system where the actual condition of each household is known, laying a good foundation for the establishment and improvement of a dynamic monitoring mechanism to prevent a return to poverty. Dynamic monitoring mechanism focuses on the government-led (can take each

county as a monitoring center), the basic party organization is responsible for the specific implementation, everyone in the community to participate, social organizations to intervene, play the role of the market and charity and other ways. Adopt regular and periodic household workshops, timely follow-up visits, graded monitoring and early warning, family declaration, detailed data aggregation, and research, as well as point-to-point personalized services (such as life care, community services, family services and spiritual care, etc.); Third, focus on urban-rural integration and promotion. Special poverty groups are also an important issue in preventing return to poverty in cities. With the development of urbanization in China, the proportion of urban population will exceed that of rural areas, and some of the floating population will become more vulnerable to poverty as they grow older or face various risks after entering the city, and thus become a special poverty group in the city. On the one hand, we should equalize public services and break the institutional barriers of unequal status so that they can also receive the same social security supply as urban residents; on the other hand, we should pay close attention to the special poor groups that exist in the cities themselves, which are relatively poor groups in reality according to income criteria and multidimensional poverty criteria. Although they have wage incomes, they face the same or similar living conditions as the special poor groups in rural areas, especially "hardship", "weakness", "difficulty" and "low". Therefore, we should establish as soon as possible equalized systems and policies for medical care, security, and assistance for urban and rural residents to ensure equalization of public services and improve the level and quality of effective supply. Special attention should be paid to the construction and quality of grassroots public service platforms, so that special poor groups can enjoy the effectiveness of governance brought about by the anti-poverty ecosystem at the community level; fourth, whether it is special poor groups in rural areas or cities, some of their populations have labor capacity, mobility, and work skills, and guidance should be actively strengthened to continuously motivate them to share in the national policy. They should be actively guided and encouraged to share the dividends of national policies while enhancing their sustainable development capacity on their own. The grassroots party organizations should play a central and guiding role and encourage the participation of social organizations to formulate a detailed one-household strategy for them to get rich, adopt family production, project support or participate in rural industries, and focus on their employment rights, employment channels, microcredit, skills training, self-knowledge and learning ability improvement, asset income, and spiritual and cultural needs, etc. Fifth, focus on the education of children. Education for children in low-income families, especially those in special poverty groups, is a top priority in stemming the return to poverty and intergenerational transmission of poverty. We usually pay more attention to adults' knowledge, learning, skills, and sustainable development, but since children's education is a future-oriented investment, it is difficult to get the attention of low-income families because it is only an expense or payment in the present (the lack of attention to children's education is essential "child poverty"). Therefore, the future policy orientation should be to make children's education, especially in rural areas, an important part of the anti-poverty ecosystem. Considering the urgency of improving the education level and quality of education (as well as health and living environment) of left-behind children, migrant children, and orphans, we should actively promote the overall improvement of teaching and education resources in rural kindergartens and schools, including the quality of kindergarten and school infrastructure, the size of campuses and campuses, information technology and networking, equalization of teachers' treatment and status, teachers' level and capacity, and the development of a new education system. financial aid programs for students from families in need, equalization of education for children of migrant workers, excellent cultural traditions and quality improvement education, and so on. Among them, equalization of public services and educational equity is the fundamental policies for the education of rural children (Li, T., Wu, Z.-H., Zhou, H.-X., & Ran, S.-L., 2020), so that rural children and students can enjoy the same educational resources, educational environment, and educational quality as urban children and students, and eliminate the phenomenon of school dropout and school failure. At the same time, social organizations and social capital are actively encouraged and guided to participate in the education of rural children and schools. For example, developing private education, participating in education teaching reform and evaluation, education infrastructure construction, and loving donations. With the joint efforts of the government, schools, families, students, and social organizations, the anti-poverty ecosystem can form cultural synergy, capacity synergy market synergy, and innovation synergy in rural children's education, and strive to form a positive feedback mechanism that allows special poor groups to get out of poverty conditions and lead a better life, cultivating a high level of human capital for China's high-quality economic and social development, rural agricultural modernization and urban-rural integration development.

## **2. Comprehensive Revitalization of the Countryside With the Participation of Multiple Subjects**

The Outline of the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and Vision 2035 and the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022) call for the

continuous promotion of comprehensive rural revitalization, accelerating the pace of rural agricultural modernization, bridging the achievements of poverty eradication and comprehensive rural revitalization, and in the process of integrating the three rural industries Realize that farmers can reasonably share the fruits of value appreciation in the institutional mechanism of interest linkage. The Outline talks about efforts to improve the agricultural science and technology innovation system and actively promote intelligent agriculture. Obviously, effective rural governance and the continuous promotion of comprehensive rural revitalization are important components of social governance, an important foundation for the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, and a concrete manifestation of efforts to realize a smart society in the process of building an innovative country. Therefore, the active promotion of smart agriculture is conducive to the background of information society

Creating a modern social wisdom governance pattern of common construction, common governance, and common sharing, so as to realize the transformation of governance embodiment from regulatory and help mode governance to intelligent and data-driven modern governance.

The above transformation requires that the comprehensive revitalization of the countryside and the rural governance system are open, highly interconnected, and multi-corporate. Therefore, in the process of comprehensive rural revitalization and the construction of an effective rural governance system, on the one hand, it is necessary to adhere to the main position of farmers and give full play to their main role and function, emphasizing identity transformation and identity equalization, and let farmers' wishes, demands, and interests be fully respected; on the other hand, in the realization path of comprehensive rural revitalization and the construction of effective rural governance system, it is also necessary to rely on the diversified participation of the government and the whole society. On the other hand, the realization path of comprehensive rural revitalization and effective rural governance system also relies on the diversified participation of the government and the whole society, forming a participatory mechanism for comprehensive rural revitalization and effective rural governance led by the government, coordinated by the market and promoted by multiple subjects. This participation mechanism is an important part of the anti-poverty ecosystem, and the diversified participation of the government and the whole society forms an anti-poverty platform with the synergy of capacity, market, culture, and innovation, which means a major transformation of anti-poverty and poverty governance from the traditional section-based governance model to the platform-based governance model.

The consolidation and strengthening of anti-poverty achievements, the continuous promotion of rural revitalization, and the continuous improvement of the rural governance system can provide an important landing point for alleviating relative poverty, interrupting the return to poverty, and achieving common prosperity. Diversified participation focuses on the synergy, wholeness, and relevance of various shared elements (resources, social capital, human capital, knowledge and learning mechanisms, etc.) under a common value orientation (socialist core values), and constantly strengthens the central role of rural grass-roots party organizations in poverty eradication achievements, comprehensive rural revitalization, and rural governance, and regards rural grass-roots party organizations as both participating subjects and other subjects in the hub of behavioral synergy in the anti-poverty ecosystem. The synergistic role of rural grassroots party organizations can create a community-based participatory anti-poverty model of "village and community-based (Xie, Xiaoqin., 2020)", which allows all subjects to sink to the rural grassroots and listen to farmers' demands and wishes, so that marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty and relatively poor groups can quickly realize social integration and provide reference and reference for their identity transformation. In this way, we can achieve the goals of a win-win situation, identity parity, spiritual values, expansion of the middle-income group, and common prosperity in the anti-poverty ecosystem.

### **3. The Formation of a Positive Feedback Mechanism to Expand the Middle-Income Group**

Interrupting the return to poverty and addressing relative poverty are meant to enable sustainable anti-poverty and move toward common prosperity. Starting in 2019, China's per capita GDP exceeds \$10,000, and it has firmly entered the ranks of middle-income countries, with per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents growing at a level synchronized with that of economic growth, laying a solid foundation for progress toward high-income countries. However, the history of economic and social development in Latin American countries shows that a country at the middle-income level does not necessarily become a high-income country. Income disparity, inequality, status differences, and heavy reliance on natural resource endowments have kept them in the middle-income range for a long time, and the phenomenon of returning to poverty and relative poverty is serious, making shared prosperity and sustainable poverty reduction unattainable. The "middle-income trap" dilemma of these countries provides an important warning for China to stop the return to poverty and solve the problem of relative poverty.

At this stage of China's middle-income development, an important function of the anti-poverty ecosystem is to create a positive feedback mechanism for the expansion of the middle-income group. The expansion of the middle-income group is reflected both in the increase in quantity and quality, as well as in the escape from the low-level repetition of human capital accumulation, borrowing, and imitation at the expense of the environment and relying solely on technology, and innovative and sustainable quality development with the broad participation of anti-poverty agents. Thus, the positive feedback mechanism implies that the anti-poor subjects participate extensively in industrialization, new urbanization, and urban-rural integration development as equals, gaining development opportunities and motivation, and continuously improving their participation capacity to move into the middle-income group and knowledge class, and the expanded reproduction of the middle-income group (Gao, P.-Y., Yuan, F.-H., Hu, H.-G., & Liu, X.-H., 2020) generates the inevitable requirement to improve the quality of economic, social and social governance, while the quality development further expands the reproduction scale of the middle-income group. The expansion and reproduction of the middle-income group (Gao, P.-Y., Yuan, F.-H., Hu, H.-G., & Liu, X.-H., 2020) generate the inevitable demand to improve the quality of economic and social governance, and the quality development further expands the reproduction scale of the middle-income group, thus forming the amplification effect of the positive feedback mechanism. Promoting the modernization of the national governance capacity and system, the construction of the legal system, the improvement of the social security system, the equalization of public services, and the effective operation of the anti-poverty ecosystem, are conducive to the formation of a large middle-income group. In particular, the expansion and reproduction of the middle-income group under the equalization of identity will significantly improve the quality of the population, raise the level of human capital, and promote employment and entrepreneurship, which can bring a new round of demographic dividends that cannot be underestimated.

The expansion and reproduction of the middle-income group is an important goal and concrete manifestation of the pursuit of high-quality economic and social development, which in turn will deepen and broaden the expansion and reproduction of the middle-income group in terms of scale and quality. The distinctive mark of the middle-income group is the high productivity and high return of knowledge, learning ability, and human capital elements, and they are compatible with the development of new urbanization, urban-rural integration, urban-rural integration, and industrial intelligence. On the demand side, they can promote consumption upgrading, and industrial restructuring and contribute to economic growth. On the supply side, they can continuously update their knowledge and promote technological progress, product innovation, brand iteration, and the extension of enterprises. In line with this, the middle-income group will continue to evolve into a knowledge-based middle class, which in turn will form a widely engaged learning society. This requires the establishment of high-quality social governance institutions and mechanisms aimed at maintaining this positive feedback mechanism, the rational and orderly flow of labor, the construction of social protection and safety nets necessary for social development, and the improvement of the distribution system to regulate income disparity. In particular, as the middle-income group whose size is expanding and whose factor quality is improving, their main status is established and they can carry out sufficient concerted actions around the goal of building a strong socialist modern state in China, form a high sense of national identity, build spiritual values, behavioral norms, credit systems and moral orders that are compatible with the core socialist values, and the anti-poverty ecosystem responds to external The self-regulation, self-healing and self-adaptive ability of the anti-poverty ecosystem in response to external environmental changes brings significant positive feedback effects. The extensive learning and knowledge sharing among the middle-income group enable information flow, production activities, value flow, and innovation activities to spread continuously and form a positive growth trend, maintaining the stability of the anti-poverty ecosystem structure, continuous optimization, and sustainable anti-poverty. At this point, the anti-poverty ecosystem not only has a "poverty benefit effect" but also has a strong "enrichment effect", thanks to the more efficient resource allocation, total factor productivity increase, knowledge accumulation, and spillover, as well as the scale of scale, brought about by the equalization of the identity of the expanding middle-income group. This is due to the more efficient resource allocation, total factor productivity increase, knowledge accumulation and spillover, and incremental payoffs of scale brought about by the equalization of the identity of the expanding middle-income group, thus achieving the goals of win-win, identity parity, spiritual values, expansion of the middle-income group, and common prosperity as required by the anti-poverty ecosystem.

The rapid urbanization that accompanies China's GDP per capita exceeding US\$10,000 is the rapid advancement of urbanization. The labor flow, mainly migrant workers, provides a continuous supply of labor for urbanization, enhances the industrialization level of cities, promotes industrial optimization and upgrading, generates different types of jobs, and optimizes the layout of urban space. From the perspective of the anti-poverty ecosystem, the orderly flow of labor to cities and towns is because cities and towns can provide abundant shared elements,

which can create market synergy, capacity synergy, innovation synergy, and cultural synergy under the rapid concentration and low-cost condition, thus resulting in a significant "enrichment effect", which is also the reason why labor mobility and migration in China are the largest and most sustained in the world. This is one of the reasons why China's labor mobility and migration is the largest and longest-lasting in the world. However, in terms of the support system of the anti-poverty ecosystem, there are still many practical problems that need to be solved, such as the lack of equalization of the status of rural residents and urban residents due to the household registration system, and the resulting problems of children's education, housing, matching skills, and jobs, and insufficient social security and social protection. Therefore, the relevant policy recommendations are to increase the inclusiveness of the new urbanization for the mobile population, the full equalization of public services, the equality of employment opportunities and treatment levels, the improvement of vocational skills, and the space to move up to higher classes, the accessibility of schooling and education for children, and the improvement of the land system. The formation of a positive feedback mechanism for expanding the middle-income group will eliminate a series of drawbacks such as regional and income disparities formed by the urban-rural dual structure. In the context of China's mega-market, the consumption structure and investment structure will be further optimized, the degree of regional coordination will be significantly improved, the innovation-driven institutional mechanism will be more perfected, people's living standards and quality will be significantly improved, and the anti-poverty ecosystem built and shared by all will be increasingly mature. The poverty ecosystem is becoming more and more mature.

The orderly entry of the migrant population into cities and towns, urban clusters and metropolitan areas, and multi-level synergy of the large, medium, and small cities and towns are the general development trend of the new urbanization in the future, and this growth trend is parallel and synergistic with the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas, urban-rural integration, and urban-rural integration. The orderly entry of the migrant population into cities and towns, the promotion of industrial upgrading by smart agriculture, and the integrated promotion of the integration of the three industries will make agriculture gradually modernize and intensify, thus leaving the labor-intensive development mode of traditional agriculture (Li, L.-B., Gao, X.-L., & Huang, J., 2020), and rural agriculture will embark on the development path of moderate scale, full industrial chain coverage, optimization of living and ecological space, and livability with the characteristics of each village. Various production and development factors will converge to villages to further improve total factor productivity in agriculture, improve infrastructure construction and modernize rural agriculture. The two-way flow of factors between urban and rural areas also promotes the dynamic balance of production, life, and remuneration between urban and rural areas, and people who work and live in rural areas are as many participants in nation-building and enjoy the dividends of urban-rural integration as they are in urban areas. In particular, the county economy is an important combination of new urbanization and rural revitalization as well as a center for carrying population, industry, and factor exchange. The development of new urbanization does not mean that all the population will flow into the cities and thus "hollow out" the countryside, and the revitalization of the countryside does not mean that more people will flock to the villages. The new urbanization and rural revitalization are jointly promoted and developed simultaneously. The county is a component of urbanization (or urban cluster) and an expansion of rural functions. The future county economy will focus on the fact that it is a gathering place (or industrial park) for the integration of rural secondary and tertiary industries, the whole industrial chain, and the deep processing of special agricultural products, and more people will gather in the county. No matter in which industry they are employed or start their own business, their identity is "professional farmer" or "professional worker". The difference between "rural residents" and "urban residents" will be diluted and eliminated. The equalization of identity and the improvement of production efficiency can significantly improve the income gap between urban and rural areas, and the standard of living, quality of life, and life concept will be the same, and the total factor productivity of rural areas, cities and counties will converge. Of course, there are significant differences in the lifestyles of rural areas and urban counties, which have larger populations, high levels of industrialization and commercialization, and more livable rural areas with beautiful ecological environments and harmony between people and nature. Diversified, distinctive rural areas and developed agriculture will replace the single-function agricultural production base. Undoubtedly, the synergistic development of new urbanization and rural revitalization will bring positive growth effects of expanding middle-income groups. Therefore, an important policy orientation is to focus on the relationship between new urbanization and integrated development of rural and urban areas, to improve total factor productivity of agriculture and promote a two-way flow of factors between urban and rural areas, to continuously improve the identity of those who obtain the same identity as urban ones by employment and entrepreneurship in rural areas, and they develop the ability to continuously improve their wage income, business income, and property returns, and to improve their social security and social protection levels.

#### 4. Promote Social Integration and Enhance Sustainable Development

The social integration of marginalized groups, vulnerable groups, and relatively poor groups is an important way for them to access shared resources. As mentioned above, in the construction, operation, and maturation of the anti-poverty ecosystem, the identity of marginalized groups, vulnerable groups, and relatively poor groups will be characterized by the stages of identity demand, identity reshaping, and identity equalization. The process of identity evolution is also the process of social integration. Social integration is a dynamic process in which marginalized groups, vulnerable groups, and relatively poor groups enter social networks, communities, or new working and living environments on their own after China has entered a moderately prosperous society, and are able to access shared resources so as to achieve harmonious coexistence and social cooperation among people. Without social integration, the three stages of identity evolution of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty, and relatively poor groups will not be successfully completed, and the past poverty status will not be stripped away, the barrier effect of social stratification and upward development will persist, and good cooperation among people will be delayed. In particular, the identity equalization caused by blocked social integration cannot be realized, and the exploratory learning (such as the ability to identify opportunities, market selection, technological ability, entrepreneurial ability, etc.) and development of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty and relatively poor groups, and knowledge sharing cannot be promoted continuously, making the diffusion of information flow, production activities, knowledge acquisition, value flow, and innovation activities, etc. impossible, and preventing the formation of the positive growth trend. It is easy to see that sustainable and effective social inclusion will continue to raise the level of identity of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty, and relatively poor groups, promote identity parity, and ensure their ability to progress in the direction of knowledge absorption capacity, ability to escape poverty and sustainable development (see Figure 2).

Factors that contribute to the blockage of social inclusion are a series of social and institutional exclusion factors (Cui, Y., 2012). These include social exclusion, class discrimination, institutional exclusion, relative deprivation, social disparities (e.g., urban-rural and regional disparities), psychological discrimination, community exclusion, cultural exclusion, etc. These factors that cause social integration to be hindered slow down the identity construction process of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty, and relatively poor groups on the one hand, and prevent their social capital from being accumulated and injected into the anti-poverty ecosystem (the relational chain of relational capital, cognitive capital, and structural capital is broken), making the capacity synergy, market synergy, innovation synergy, and cultural synergy not well matched and perfected.

The process of precise poverty alleviation and poverty eradication and building a moderately prosperous society in China is essentially a process of eliminating all factors that hinder social integration and equalizing identities. Under the framework of the anti-poverty ecosystem, the direction of future efforts is to continue to uphold the subject and centrality of the people, take the socialist core values as the leader, actively remove the factors that hinder social integration, advocate social relations based on cooperation and harmonious coexistence of all people (Sheng, D.-R., & He, H.-Z., 2020), form a community of shared destiny, form collective action norms with consistent goals and a network form of learning cooperation and trust, promote the improvement of human capital level, and continuously enhance sustainable anti-poverty capacity.

First, we should pay attention to the social integration and identity equalization of the migrant population. The acceleration of the new urbanization process makes the mobile population face the real problems of social integration and identity transformation after entering the cities. Some studies have shown that some relatively poor areas have poor development conditions (specifically in terms of insufficient resource endowment, poor natural environment, and more tense relationship between people and land), and adopting relocation of population to achieve the purpose of poverty management is an important way (Fan, J., Zhou, K., & Wu, J.-X., 2020). Obviously, the relocation of the population will also face the real problems of social integration and identity change in the place of relocation. Therefore, social integration, identity transformation, and identity equalization should take into account their needs in terms of policy support, social security, career choice, occupational treatment, employment promotion, cultural traditions, and spiritual values, and continuously improve their sense of access, satisfaction, and security. At the same time, they should be allowed to accumulate social capital and social networks in their local networks and generate an active willingness for social integration (Huynh, Y., Zhang, D.-Q., & Fan, Q.-Q., 2020). During the evolution of the anti-poverty ecosystem, social capital is formed to transform from relational capital to cognitive and structural capital, establish a strong learning mechanism and knowledge sharing, and improve their human capital level and sustainable development capacity.

Second, building communities is an important platform for social integration and identity transformation. Communities are micro-level social governance communities. Oriented toward individuals and reaching directly to the grassroots, communities can give full play to the central role of grassroots party organizations, which, combined with the powerful function of the early warning and monitoring system for returning to poverty, can maximize the elimination of identity conflicts, enhance the main status of the inflowing population, and strengthen the degree of aggregation and integration of social groups of all classes. Communities should focus on their employment status, employment quality, income changes, vocational skills, children's education status, public service accessibility, and life satisfaction. In particular, the community is an important platform for the socialist core values to form a "zero distance" with the community residents, which can have a positive impact on the social integration of the mobile population at the psychological level. Communities should break through the traditional more closed communication and living model and gradually transform into open and inclusive communities to eliminate the negative effects of social exclusion. From the perspective of community and anti-poverty ecosystem evolution, as the degree of social integration deepens, the identity transformation of the mobile population identity needs (individual identity) - identity reshaping (identity bridging) - identity parity (group identity).

Third, we focus on the important role of cultural synergy in social integration and identity equalization. Cultural synergy can widely bridge the cultural divide between urban and rural areas and identity restrictions between different groups, and promote intercultural integration and consensus building. Cultural synergy makes it possible to further strengthen common consciousness, social norms, and joint cooperation. Cultural synergy constantly improves the education and human capital of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty, and relatively poor groups, and further strengthen the synergy, consistency, and sense of common identity among subjects. Cultural synergy provides a common vision of development and education for the healthy growth and education of each subject's next generation and is important for the cultivation of values, solidarity, and collectivist values. In particular, cultural synergy eliminates the sense of separation between regions, families, or classes, enhances the sense of community and cultural self-confidence, and promotes the cultivation of the spirit of cooperation, teamwork, professionalism, etc., thus continuously improving the sustainable development of marginalized groups, groups prone to return to poverty and relatively poor groups.

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