INNOVATION MODE AND EFFECTIVE WAYS OF REALIZING RURAL PUBLIC MANAGEMENT UNDER ACCURATE POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Congwu XIANG, Mingjiao TAN

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Abstract

Governments have always valued anti-poverty as an important task. For China, precision poverty alleviation bears the historical responsibility of realizing a well-off society and realizing a great Chinese dream. In the work of poverty alleviation, the government's policy intentions and the farmers' willingness requirements need to be conveyed and implemented through the village level. Therefore, the public management situation in rural areas is a key factor in the stable development of poverty alleviation work. This requires the rural grassroots party organizations to give full play to the fighting fortress and the exemplary role of vanguard. Collaborative governance is a process that emphasizes the exchange and collaboration between governments, social groups, and citizens based on common interests. Through the research and analysis of governance methods, we propose that strengthen the coordinated management of grassroots multi-party is the best way to innovate rural public development. We propose a way to develop multi-party cooperation by focusing on policy support and reward and punishment systems led by grassroots party organizations. Then we combined the investigation of the accurate poverty alleviation work in the county of poverty-stricken counties in our province. We have sorted out the existing problems and poverty alleviation methods in County B, and analyzed the poverty alleviation results of the coordinated management of County B through the number of existing poor households and the satisfaction of villagers. Through research, we have learned that strengthening rural grassroots party organization and collaborative governance is a way to innovate public management models. This is an effective way to achieve accurate poverty alleviation.

Keywords: accurate poverty alleviation, rural public management model, government, collaborative governance, social development, social problem.

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Introduction

In the international community, governments have always valued anti-poverty as their important work (Hernandez-Trillo, 2016). The primary goal of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to "eliminate all forms of poverty around the world". In 2012, the Communist Party of China convened the 18th National Congress, which set forth an ambitious goal of ensuring the full establishment of a well-off society by 2020. The party and the government regard poverty-stricken and poverty-stricken areas as the bottom line task and landmark indicator for building a well-off society in an all-round way. At present, the intensity, scale and impact of poverty alleviation work carried out in rural areas across the country can be called unprecedented. In order to win this battle, the Party Central Committee adhered to the principle of problem orientation in accordance with China's basic national conditions and the party's fundamental mission, and initiated a precise poverty alleviation project (Pan, Ying, & Huang, 2017). In the work of poverty alleviation, the government's policy intentions and the farmers' willingness requirements need to be conveyed and implemented through the village level. Therefore, the public management situation in rural areas is a key factor in the stable development of poverty alleviation work. This is because we are led by grassroots party organizations, play a major role in the process of poverty alleviation, and innovate management models to better eliminate poverty (Lee *et al.,* 2016). General Secretary Xi pointed out: "To achieve comprehensive poverty alleviation, grassroots organizations are the foundation. We must organically combine poverty alleviation and development with grassroots party organizations. We must do a good job in supporting the village-level organization with the village party organization as the core, in order to truly build the grassroots party organization into a strong fighting fortress to lead the masses out of poverty." The article "Building Rural Grassroots Party Organizations since the Reform and Opening up" conducted a comprehensive and systematic assessment of the construction of rural grassroots party organizations since the reform and opening up. It explored the construction ideas of rural grassroots party organizations in the new situation. It puts forward the overall concept and decision-making suggestions for improving the construction of grassroots party organizations in the western rural areas **(**Betrisey, Mager, & Rist, 2016). The "New Exploration of Strengthening the Construction of Grassroots Party Organizations in the Construction of New Countryside" points out the problem of lack of innovation consciousness in grassroots party organizations and the problems affecting the construction of new countryside. It proposes that efforts should be made to strengthen the building of grassroots party organizations in rural areas from the aspects of improving the credibility and execution of party organizations and innovating the form of party organization. Accurate poverty alleviation is still in the exploratory stage. In addition, because of China's vast territory and uneven economic development between regions, the practice of precise poverty alleviation mechanisms in

various places has shown a state of blooming. Based on this, this paper insists on the combination of theory and practice, and proposes to explore effective ways to promote poverty alleviation on the road of leadership of grassroots party organizations (Qi, & Wu, 2015). Through the research and analysis of governance methods, we propose to strengthen the coordinated management of grassroots multi-party is the best way to innovate rural public development. We propose to use the policy support and reward and punishment system led by grassroots party organizations as the main means to develop multi-party cooperation. In the following, we will conduct a survey on the precise poverty alleviation work in the county of poverty-stricken counties in our province. We sorted out the existing problems and poverty alleviation methods in County B, and analyzed the poverty alleviation results of the coordinated management of the county through the number of existing poor households and the satisfaction of the villagers. We hope that through research, we can understand how to strengthen grassroots party organization and collaborative governance to achieve accurate poverty alleviation.

Literature Review

In the process of human social development, poverty has always been a combination of natural factors, institutional and cultural factors, and policy and political factors. The Chinese dream put forward by General Secretary Xi put forward the grand goal of building a well-off society in 2020. To build a well-off society in an all-round way, the key points and difficulties are in the rural areas and in the poverty-stricken areas. Without a well-off society in rural poverty-stricken areas, there is no comprehensive well off (Wang *et al.,* 2017). Carausu *et al.,* (2017) studied the addressability to health services and evaluation supplying medicines for rural area. Throughout the world, cardiovascular diseases (CVD) have become a major public health problem and have been recognized as a leading cause of death and disability in most developed and developing countries. Hypertension is the most important risk factor for cardiovascular diseases such as stroke, coronary artery disease, end-stage renal disease and heart failure (Costache *et al*., 2017). We can say that comprehensive poverty alleviation is an inevitable condition for building a well-off society in an all-round way. The stage of poverty alleviation in China is roughly divided into four, as shown in *Figure 1*. Poverty seriously affects social stability, economic development and human self-realization. Since the reform and opening up, Chinese poverty alleviation work has begun to be institutionalized, standardized, and normalized (Ren *et al.,* 2017). Matichescu *et al*., (2016) conduct a social research on oral hygiene behaviour in primary school. In order to achieve our aim we designed our research using quantitative approach and conducting specialized social survey, using a sample of 1016 children from 11 different schools Timis County. At present, the academic community has not yet formed a universal definition of precision poverty alleviation, but most experts

and scholars believe that General Secretary Xi Jinping proposes the concept of precision poverty alleviation **(**Jieyong, Yufu, & Maochao, 2016). In 2013, when General Secretary Xi was inspected in Hunan's Xiangxi, he pointed out that "Poverty alleviation work must be carried out with precision. Shouting slogans and setting unrealistic goals are not conducive to precision poverty alleviation". Subsequently, the establishment of a precise poverty alleviation mechanism was listed as an important part of the six major mechanisms for poverty alleviation work, which was published in the "Opinions on Innovative Mechanisms to Promote Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Work" issued by the Central Office of the CPC. Accurate poverty alleviation emphasizes poverty alleviation aimed at targeted precision, precise poverty alleviation measures, and precise allocation of resources (Adam & Eltayeb, 2016). Accurate poverty alleviation can ensure that poverty alleviation resources are truly used for poverty alleviation and are actually used in poverty-stricken areas.

The China Poverty Alleviation and Development Report 2016 jointly issued by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the State Council Poverty Alleviation Office mentioned that the situation of poverty alleviation is still very serious (Li, Su, & Liu, 2016). It can be seen that throughout the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, poverty alleviation has been in a sprint stage. We must adhere to precision poverty alleviation. The rural grassroots party organization, as a frontier basic combat unit, is the foundation of all the party's work and combat effectiveness, and is the most solid organization and strength support of the party in poverty-stricken areas. The construction of grassroots party organizations in poverty-stricken areas is directly related to the realization of the goal of precise poverty alleviation and accurate poverty alleviation (Wang & Chen, 2017). We must turn the grassroots party building and precision poverty alleviation into a "one strand" and give full play to the role of the "first-line command department" of grassroots party organizations. We must make it a strong organizer, promoter and implementer of precision poverty alleviation to ensure that we can effectively fight and win the battle against precision poverty alleviation.

Research Design

Data Source

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the government reform under the new public management movement has improved the efficiency of government public services, but it has also led to the division of departments and the fragmentation of services. In the 1990s, governance theory began to develop as a coordinated approach to new public management. Network governance is idealized horizontal governance, and the government plays a key role in collaborative governance (Jha, Pinsonneault, & Dube, 2016). Collaborative governance emphasizes effective

participation. It achieves common interests through multi-directional interaction. In the process of solving a certain social problem, the government, social groups and citizens exchange and cooperate with each other. The differences between them are in the following table. They properly handle conflicts of interest by rationally arranging rights and resources.

Table 1. Similarities and differences between network governance and collaborative governance

Governance	Different	Similarities
Network governance	Horizontal governance Unstable tissue morphology	Multi-agent participation
Collaborative governance	The government plays a leading role Participation of all parties, orderly structure Effective participation in information and consultation	Mechanisms and rules Process of interest coordination

Tian Peijie constructed a new analytical model of collaborative governance by analyzing and reviewing his own models (Lee *et al.,* 2016). The analysis model has a comprehensive and objective presentation of the collaborative governance process and is a relatively advanced analytical model. Tian Peijie's analytical model (*Figure 1*) divides collaborative governance into four parts: external environment, synergistic motivation, collaborative process and synergistic output.
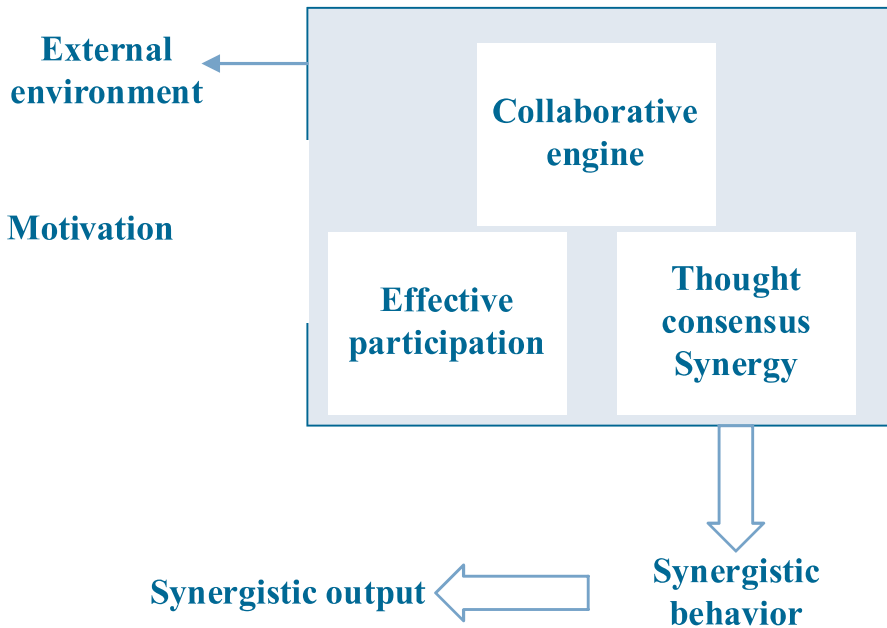

Figure 1. Collaborative governance model

Collaborative governance can be applied at all stages of the policy process or throughout the policy process. There are many influencing factors. The current research of scholars focuses on social capital, resources, interests, goals and other influencing factors. They are autonomy, learning, common goals, membership structure, culture, blame, trust, social capital, risk, leadership, rights, and compromise (*Figure 2*). Based on the comprehensive model of collaborative governance, we classify the influencing factors of existing research into these four sections.
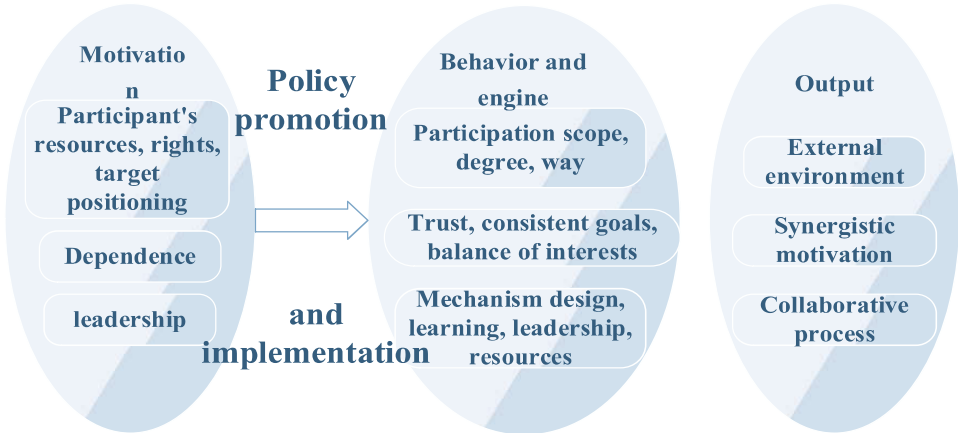

Figure 2. Influencing factors of collaborative governance

The external environment mainly refers to the political, social and economic environment in which poverty alleviation is implemented. The party and government's concern for people's livelihood and the need for stability have enabled precision poverty alleviation to be carried out. Under the background of building a new socialist countryside and building a well-off society in an all-round way, the central government must constantly develop and improve top-level design. The provincial and municipal departments integrate various resources. The county department is responsible for project planning and resource integration. The grassroots government is responsible for implementation. It can be said that the current precision poverty alleviation efforts are unprecedented. The continuous promotion of policy propaganda and the continuous investment of resources have made precision poverty alleviation a powerful sport-oriented governance. From the point of view of synergy, the party and the government have proposed and carried out precise poverty alleviation for the people's livelihood. The purpose of social participation is to serve the society and promote the orderly development of society. Social organization is a bridge between government, markets and citizens. Social organizations can only survive and develop if they support the government, safeguard the market, and benefit the citizens. Corporate involvement

in precision poverty alleviation is more of a social responsibility consideration. They rely on rural resources to create and realize economic benefits while fulfilling their social responsibilities. As the main body and target of poverty alleviation, the masses must take the initiative. The government plays a leading role in precision poverty alleviation. The authority and ability of leaders at all levels of government, especially in the grass-roots government, directly affect whether or not they can promote synergy among all parties. The synergy engine is the help of collaborative behavior, which shows how the parties can effectively participate in the precise poverty alleviation and achieve coordinated governance. In order to coordinate with each other, there must be certain common goals between the parties (Liu & Xu, 2016). This also means that the interests of one party may conflict with the common goals of the cooperative group. At this time, a strong grassroots party organization is needed to maintain order and promote progress. Collaborative ability is the key to synergy, and the improvement of synergy must be built on a certain synergy mechanism. This mechanism must have a certain organizational structure and rules, such as the "company + cooperative + farmer" model implemented in some rural areas. In addition, through continuous learning, the synergy of participating entities can be improved. In precision poverty alleviation, government leadership, especially the governance capacity of rural villages, is positively related to the ability to participate and promote synergy. In order to realize the dynamic management of poor households, it is also one of the current methods of government to construct a horizontal inter-departmental information sharing mechanism. In the context of encouraging social participation in poverty alleviation, the government's ability to motivate and guide social forces to participate in poverty alleviation is particularly important (Poldnurk, 2015). The government must provide the participation platform for all parties while formulating rules, coordinate the interests of all parties, and give full play to the actions of all parties. In the assessment, we must pay attention to the satisfaction evaluation of the poor groups, and we must focus on whether the real interests of the poor households are satisfied. The poverty alleviation effect of local governments is not only the embodiment of their own governance capabilities, but also the people's trust in grassroots cadres. Social capital such as trust and authority will in turn affect the poverty alleviation practice, so the impact of the results is mutual. Finally, we need to evaluate and account for the results. The main mode of rural grassroots development is shown in the following figure.Based on the economic base of different regions and the differences in local society, the assessment should be flexible based on the sense of gain of the poor.
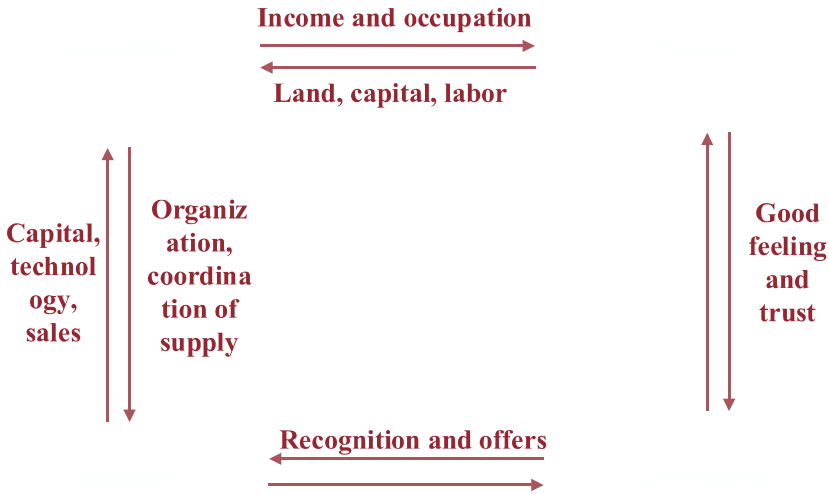
Income and occupation

Land, capital, labor

Capital, technology, sales

Organiz ation, coordina tion of supply

Good feeling and trust

Recognition and offers

Figure 3. The form of Collaboration in country

Collaborative governance consists of governments, enterprises, social groups, and citizens, and conducts coordinated actions based on common interests. The governance of poverty has not only required government leadership, but also requires enterprises, social groups and individual citizens to exert subjective initiative. Since the implementation of accurate poverty alleviation work, the Chinese government has formulated and implemented a series of policies and measures to encourage and guide social forces to participate in accurate poverty alleviation. There are "Innovative Poverty Alleviation and Development Social Participation Mechanism Implementation Plan" and the "Opinions on Further Mobilizing All Aspects of Social Participation in Poverty Alleviation and Development". This laid the foundation for the participation of multiple subjects in practice. In the process of collaborative governance, governments, enterprises, social groups, and citizens properly handle conflicts of interest through communication, collaboration, and rational allocation of rights and resources (Hutchings *et al.,* 2015). In the process of poverty governance, if the parties are unable to communicate and cannot resolve the differences of interests, synergy cannot be achieved, and the benefits of governance are even more difficult to talk about.

Since 2000, Chinese comprehensive development-oriented poverty alleviation has become more and more difficult to adapt to the requirements of poverty alleviation work in the new era. Poverty alleviation work in the bottleneck period

requires us to focus on targeted positioning and implement "precise poverty alleviation". The actual situation requires that under the leadership of grassroots party organizations, we should give full play to the role of all parties, coordinate the governance of the countryside and formulate a poverty alleviation policy. Synergistic output is the last link in collaborative governance, and our analysis is mainly divided into two aspects. The first is the impact of the results on the parties involved, and the second is the assessment and accountability of the results. For precision poverty alleviation, the results of poverty alleviation are mainly reflected in the government's identification. However, this process will inevitably have an impact on participants and grassroots governance. Because of collaborative governance, each participant needs to share responsibility, especially accountability to itself. Next, we analyze the results of "precision poverty alleviation" under the innovative public management model in the poverty-stricken county B in Anhui Province. Then we use this to explore the role of innovative management models based on collaborative governance theory in improving the effectiveness of precision poverty alleviation.

Evaluation and Measurement

B County is located in the northwestern part of Anhui Province. It has 22 townships and 3 offices. It has two administrative villages with an area of 2,263 square kilometers, a cultivated area of 149,700 hectares and a population of 1.632 million, including a rural population of 120,000. In 2016, the fiscal revenue was 2.78 billion yuan, of which the local fiscal revenue was 1.79 billion yuan. In the first half of 2016, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in the district was 13,330 yuan, which is far lower than the per capita disposable income of urban residents in the country. Yuan, the per capita disposable income of rural residents is 6711 yuan, which is far lower than the per capita disposable income of rural villagers of 12,363 yuan. In 2012, B County was listed as a provincial key poverty-stricken county (district) by the provincial government. As a city in the late North, B County has a relatively short start. The rural population still accounts for the majority, which makes the development pressure of B County relatively large. In 2015, there were 58 poverty-stricken villages in B County, and there were 29,528 poverty-stricken households with 53,298 people. Among them, there are 18,336 households with poor households and 8,095 households with low-income households, which total 15,835. There are 2,287 poor households, 2,426 people. It can be seen from the data that there are more poor people in B County, and there is a lot of pressure on precision poverty alleviation work. Basic party organizations need to develop targeted and accurate measures to help them truly achieve one family and one policy. There are six reasons for poverty alleviation in the poverty-stricken objects in B County. 29,895 people were poor due to illness; 2,484 people were poor due to poverty, 5,484 people; 381 households were poor

due to learning, 1262 people; 4,600 households were poor due to lack of labor, 7,222 people; 3,122 households were poor due to lack of funds, 5,869 people; 1736 households for other reasons, 3,566 people.

It can be seen from the above data that the poverty-stricken subjects in County B have various causes of poverty. Grassroots party organizations should adopt targeted and practical assistance measures according to different causes of poverty when formulating assistance measures. In addition, the proportion of the causes of poverty is due to illness, lack of labor, lack of funds, and disability. Grassroots party organizations should focus on these when formulating relevant policies, grasp key points, and solve key problems. Through research, we found that infrastructure construction such as education, health, and communication is relatively lagging behind. Problems such as travel, schooling, and medical care for poor households still exist. The aging phenomenon of the poor is prominent. The education level of poor people is generally low, and 87.4% belong to primary school and below. In recent years, various professional cooperative organizations and family farms have developed rapidly. However, due to the lack of funds, technical support and necessary management talents in poor villages, their development faces many difficulties and problems.

First, the county-level party organizations in B County established a new poverty alleviation system based on local conditions in 2015. On the basis of the "Implementation Plan on Resolutely Winning the Poverty Alleviation", the local government has defined the "Twelve Major Projects" and "Twenty Key Tasks" for poverty alleviation (table 2). At the same time, the basic organization compiled the "B County accurate poverty alleviation assistance measures Daquan", and formulated the "B County accurate poverty alleviation assessment reward and punishment measures."

Table 2. Accurate poverty alleviation supporting documents

Number	Files
1	The government's implementation plan to resolutely win the fight against poverty
2	Notice of B County's Precision Poverty Alleviation Implementation Plan
3	B County poverty alleviation and assistance measures Daquan
4	Notice on Establishing Financial Support for Poverty Alleviation Fund Supervision System
5	B County accurate poverty alleviation assessment method
6	Full implementation of the implementation rules for poverty alleviation and responsibility system

In addition to the original staff, the B County Poverty Alleviation Office has transferred 50 people from townships (streets) and related units to the Poverty Alleviation Office. Several townships (streets) have set up poverty alleviation workstations and have independent office space. Each site identified a leader who specializes in poverty alleviation and is equipped with 3-4 staff dedicated to poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation staff will be assisted by the main responsibility system. On the one hand, B County strictly implements the main responsibility of poverty alleviation in township streets. This is mainly through the responsibility of the village and the signing of the responsibility letter for poverty alleviation. On the other hand, County B strengthens the management of the resident team and intensifies the supervision of the performance of the resident team. B County has recorded all the contents of the "four items list" into the B-city poverty alleviation platform. At the same time, according to the actual situation of poor households, the poor households are analyzed and adjusted. For a single measure, it is impossible to better realize the poverty alleviation of poor households, and increase measures to ensure that poor households complete poverty alleviation as scheduled. The higher authorities should strengthen the supervision of poverty alleviation funds. B County has set up special accounts for poverty alleviation funds, set up special accounts, and equipped special personnel to manage financial poverty alleviation funds. County B implements the use and supervision system of poverty alleviation funds. They continuously improve the use efficiency of poverty alleviation funds through strict control of project declaration, project establishment, implementation, and acceptance.

B County strictly establishes the card for the poor households according to the household application, village appraisal, round of public notice, township review, second round public notice, district-level review, announcement, and identification procedures. Through the formulation of the "Implementation Opinions on the Precise Verification Month of Poverty-stricken Households in B County", the situation of poor households will be adjusted in a timely manner. B County has further accurately grasped the poverty situation by classifying and managing the poverty-stricken households. The first category is 15,391 households with a total of 26,083 people in the poverty-stricken households (the poor households who have reached the poverty alleviation standard). The second category is 18,336 households with a total of 35,037 people in general poverty-stricken households. The third category is the policy-based households, of which 8905 are low-income poor households and 1,835.The specific data is shown in the following table.

Table 3. Classification management of poor households

Category	Number of households	Number of people	Proportion
First class of poor households	15391	26083	49%
Second class poor households	18366	35037	65.74%
Three types of poor households	11192	18261	34.26%

Classified management of poor households can achieve dynamic management of different categories of poor people. With the realization of the goal of precision assistance, poor households can make a transition as soon as possible. First, this can enable grass-roots organizations to formulate support measures for poor households that meet actual needs. The poverty alleviation department can adopt different assistance measures according to the different needs of different types of poor households to achieve rational use of poverty alleviation resources. This also helps to improve the efficiency of the precision assistance, greatly improving the accuracy of the assistance work.

B County has introduced the "Precision Poverty Alleviation (Industry) Implementation Plan", which takes poverty alleviation measures based on poverty-stricken households. In 2016, the county invested a total of 11.28 million yuan in poverty alleviation funds, supported 401 households with 897 households, and 1431 households with 3098 people. A total of 6,327 people were lifted out of poverty through planting projects.The specific poverty alleviation contents of planting and breeding are shown in *Table 4*.

Table 4. Specific poverty alleviation content for planting and breeding

Project Description	Measure content	Condition	Specification	Subsidy standard
Crop farming	Lotus root	Real thing	0.5 mu / person	7200 yuan / mu
	Chalk	Real thing	1 mu / person	1500 yuan / mu
	Peony	Real thing	1.5 mu / person	1500 yuan / mu
	Improved Salvia miltiorrhiza	Real thing	0.5 mu / person	1600 yuan / mu
	High quality platycodon	Real thing	1 mu / person	240 yuan / mu
	Heshouwu	Real thing	1.5 mu / person	1500 yuan / mu
Aquaculture	Ewe	Real thing	4 people / person	2000 yuan / person
	Egg duck	Real thing	100 people / person	1400 yuan / person
	Laying hen	Real thing	100 people / person	1400 yuan / person

B County has solidly carried out education and poverty alleviation work (see Table 3-6). In 2017, it arranged 1.26 million yuan for poverty alleviation funds, and subsidized 330 poor college students. Each college student subsidized 2,000 yuan. 222 senior high school students are subsidized, and each student is subsidized by 3,000 yuan. In 2017, 287 students from poor higher education and vocational education were funded, with a total fund of 681,000 yuan. In 2017, a total of 1,743 poor families, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools and business middle school students were granted a subsidy of 137.12 yuan per month. The government granted a total of 2.195 million yuan to 1,958 poor households suffering from major diseases and elite diseases. The government exempted the teaching materials of 663 poor students in the period of righteous education, totaling 55,000 yuan. The details of the rules are shown in *Table 5*.

In accordance with the "Implementation Opinions of the Anhui Provincial People's Government on Health Poverty Alleviation Project" and the "Implementation Opinions on the Implementation of the B County Health Poverty Alleviation Project", all the poverty-stricken households in the establishment of the card were included in the scope of medical assistance. The government can pay the basic medical expenses for the poor households in full (see *Table 6*).

Through the poverty alleviation policies based on the above several policies, B County, which implemented precise poverty alleviation in accordance with the situation of each household, achieved 5,572 households and 10,000 people in poverty in 2015 (Speranza, Wiesmann, & Rist, 2014). In 2016, 4,908 households and 9,302 people were lifted out of poverty. In 2017, 9828 households and 18011 people were lifted out of poverty.
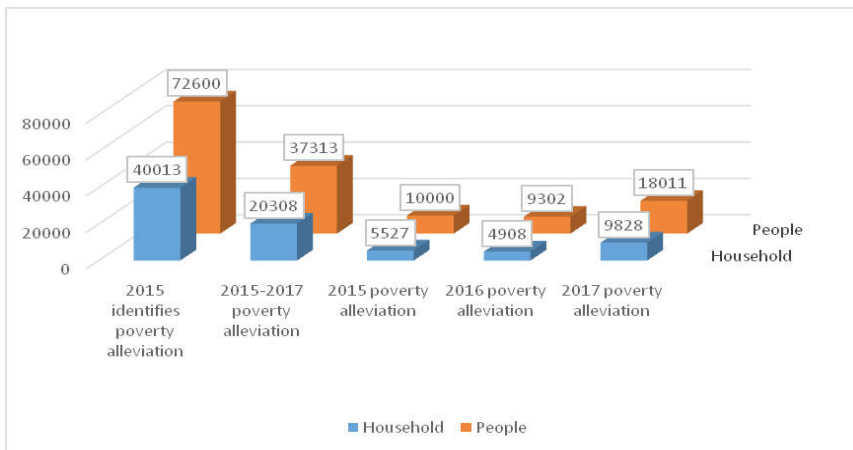

Figure 4. The poverty alleviation situation

Table 5. Details of education poverty alleviation

Project Description	Measure content	Condition	Specification	Subsidy standard
Education poverty alleviation	Preschool education	Reading kindergarten students	People	500 yuan\year
	compulsory education	Reading elementary school students, junior high school students	People	Exempt book fee
	Ordinary high school education	Reading high school students	People	500 yuan / year
	Secondary vocational education	Primary school students	People	800 yuan / year
	college education	Junior high school students	People	Free tuition and books
	Boarder living allowance		People	Primary school students: 1000 yuan / year Junior high school students: 1250 yuan / year
	Secondary vocational college	Reading a secondary vocational students	People	Free tuition
	State grants	Reading high school students	People	2000 yuan / year
	Schooling assistance loan	Full-time undergraduate and specialist students	People	2000 yuan / year
	Student source loan	Full-time graduate students	People	12,000 yuan / year
	One-time subsidy for student loans for the first time	Reading college students and freshmen	People	2000 yuan
	One-time subsidy for high school graduates	Freshmen in the province	People	500 yuan
	One-time subsidy for high school graduates	Freshmen outside the province	People	1000 yuan
	One-time subsidy for high school graduates with financial difficulties	Family members have major illnesses or accidents	Household	2000 yuan

Table 6. Health alleviation in precision poverty alleviation

Project Description	Measure content	Condition	Specification	Subsidy standard
Medical insurance	Poor population is included in the scope of medical assistance	Build a card for poor households	people	
	Paying for medical insurance for poor households	Build a card for poor households	people	Standard
	Implement medical security for the poor	Seeing a doctor in the prefecture	people	Self-paying <3000\ years
		Seeing a doctor in the city	people	Self-paid <5000\ years
		Seeing a doctor in the province	people	Self-paying <10000\ years

The poverty alleviation situation in B County in the past three years is shown in *Figure 4*. According to our survey, in 2017, the per capita net income of the poverty-stricken population in the Q district reached an average of more than 5,000 yuan, which exceeded the standard for the per capita net income of poverty alleviation set by Anhui Province. In addition, the collective income of poor villages is also constantly improving. In the poverty-stricken villages listed in B County in 2015, the village-level collective economic income reached the highest 244,000-yuan, and the lowest reached 55,000-yuan. They all exceeded the standard line of 50,000 yuan prescribed by the province. Poverty-stricken people in County B can receive various forms of assistance (Lo *et al.,* 2016). Poverty-stricken people in County B can receive various forms of assistance. Poor families have basically solved the problem of food and clothing. Through health and poverty alleviation, the medical out-of-pocket expenses of poor households are continuously reduced. Through education to help the poor, the burden of schooling for poor children is greatly reduced. Through the dilapidated housing renovation project, the housing security of poor households has also been guaranteed. Poor households who have established their own files have eaten safe drinking water and their living standards have improved. There is a basic guarantee for compulsory education, medical care and housing security in the county. The author learned from visiting poor households that most of the poor households expressed satisfaction with the government's way of helping and held a positive attitude toward helping the contacts. Most poor households are satisfied with the supporting measures such as industrial poverty alleviation and minimum living security (Newig *et al.,* 2018). By analyzing the results of our visits, 181 of the 200 poor households were satisfied, accounting for 90.5%. Four people who are dissatisfied, accounting for

2%. Through the data, we can see that the overall satisfaction of poor households is relatively low.

Discussion

Therefore, we can optimize our precision poverty alleviation direction from the following path. In terms of the external environment, we started by strengthening publicity and optimizing participation mechanisms. We should focus on strengthening policy propaganda, and let poor households know what policies they enjoy to reduce the suspicion of village cadres carrying out poverty alleviation work. This will not only improve the transparency of the work, but also enhance the trust of the villagers and the poor in the village. Local governments should, as soon as possible, improve the organization and mobilization mechanism as soon as possible, and provide information services and business guidance for social organizations to participate in poverty alleviation. Social organizations must also strengthen their capacity building and improve service levels. We can improve the allocation and use efficiency of social poverty alleviation resources by building poverty alleviation public welfare brands. Second, we must strengthen the education of poor groups and grassroots cadres. For poor households with working ability, we must give them support in light of their actual situation. For the morally disadvantaged groups, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the responsible person. We must strengthen its guidance and care. We need to create conditions for our participation in labor by providing skills training, employment subsidies, and coordinating jobs. The education of grassroots cadres can be through specific training, watching promotional videos and other specific methods. The broad masses of cadres must establish the value concept of "all parents and fathers who are poor." Appropriate assessment mechanisms can enhance their sense of responsibility and initiative in participating in precision poverty alleviation. The most effective way to improve the effectiveness of precision poverty alleviation is to optimize the assessment mechanism. The majority of grassroots party organizations should shift the focus of assessment from the improvement of text materials to the satisfaction of poor groups. On this basis, the party organizations should assess the implementation of poverty alleviation projects, the status of industrial development, and the specific living conditions of poor households. We must conduct a questionnaire survey on poor households, and combine multi-dimensional evaluation to assess poverty alleviation work. The employment of third-party organizations can guarantee the fairness and fairness of the assessment results. We must not only implement a collaborative governance program, but also need a collaborative assessment to check the results of our work.

Conclusion

In the practice of precise poverty alleviation involving multiple parties, the government has always played a leading role. The government is both the main provider of poverty alleviation resources and the owner of poverty alleviation information. The government must respect the dominant position of the poor and fully consider the interests of the poor. First, the government must respect the dominant position of the poor and fully consider the interests of the poor. At the same time, the government should rely on the information it has to give enterprises and social organizations to participate in the platform for precise poverty alleviation. In the specific practice process, the government should properly empower and reduce administrative control and intervention. The government establishes a normalized communication and coordination mechanism, which can fully exert the catalytic role of stimulating enterprises and social organizations to participate in poverty alleviation and achieve coordinated governance.

However, the effective leadership of rural grassroots party organizations is the basis for building trust. Only when all parties play their strengths can we change the public management model in rural areas, and the precise poverty alleviation work can be carried out smoothly. Through field research, we learned about the living conditions of poor households in contact and exchanges with poverty alleviation workers and poor households. We deeply understand the importance and necessity of the country's precise poverty alleviation work and the well-being for the grassroots. Good policies need to be promoted in order to maximize the welfare of poor households. The poor households are the beneficiaries, witnesses and participants of the precise poverty alleviation work. From the perspective of policy evaluation, real success is a policy that the people are satisfied with. Based on this, in the field research process, we pay attention to let the poor households fully express their views and opinions on the current precise poverty alleviation work. On this basis, we found that although the accurate poverty alleviation work in County B has achieved results, there are still many problems. Through analysis, we have put forward many constructive opinions from the perspective of the masses. Only by playing the role of the grassroots party organization can we better arrange the work of all parties to better promote precision poverty alleviation.

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