A Comparative Study on Poverty Reduction Models of Rural Collective Economic Organizations from the Perspective of Relative Poverty

-- Take Toupu Town and Liyuan Village as Examples

Ziyao Yuan¹, a, Houjun Fang¹, Binqiang Han¹, Zejiong Zhou², b, *

¹School of International Trade and Economics, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, Anhui, China
²School of Finance and Public Administration, Anhui University of Finance and Economics, Bengbu, Anhui, China
¹1437581626@qq.com, ¹aczzj123456@163.com

Abstract: Rural collective economic organization is an important guarantee to develop rural collective economy and increase farmers' income. In order to further explore its future development ideas and improve the development mechanism, this paper conducts a comparative study on the two poverty reduction models of Toupu Town and Liyuan Village. From the overall perspective, they reflect the realistic requirements of returning public services to the rural grass-roots level in the perspective of relative poverty, as well as the positive efforts made by local Party committees and governments to achieve rural revitalization. From the perspective of system design, Toupu Town and Liyuan Village show different development ideas and specific designs. The "political economic integration" route of Liyuan Village is reasonable and effective, while the "political economic separation" route of Toupu Town presents a crisis of trust. We put forward specific ideas on how to improve and amend the poverty reduction model of Liyuan and Toupu.

Keywords: Rural collective economic organization, Relative poverty, Rural vitalization, Land circulation.

1. Introduction

In 2020, China has historically eliminated absolute poverty and achieved unprecedented success in poverty alleviation. However, this does not mean that the poverty problem has been completely solved and the relative poverty problem still exists. The focus of poverty alleviation work has shifted from absolute poverty to relative poverty. The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Major Issues of Adhering to and Improving the Socialist System with Chinese Characteristics and Promoting the Modernization of the National Governance System and Governance Capacity adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee pointed out that "we should resolutely win the battle against poverty, consolidate the achievements of the fight against poverty, and establish a long-term mechanism to solve relative poverty". Why should we emphasize the establishment of a long-term mechanism? Relative poverty is different from absolute poverty, which is not only to solve the problem of income but also to solve the problem of human development, and cannot be completely eliminated. So, it's necessary to establish a long-term mechanism and truly implement the daily assistance measures.

It is estimated that 150 million people in China will be classified as relatively poor (Guo Xiaoming, 2020), and rural poverty alleviation will remain the focus of work at the initial stage of relative poverty alleviation. Absolute poverty governance is focused on solving basic living security, while relative poverty governance is mainly aimed at narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas, and essentially lies in the establishment and improvement of public service system in rural areas (Li Xiaoyuan, 2020). As a focus of the study of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", rural collective economic organizations have a pivotal position and role.
government, and the different development levels of rural collective economic organizations between different villages and towns, it is necessary to explore the poverty reduction mechanism and realization path of rural collective economic organizations according to local conditions.

In addition, with the increase of the indicators established based on relative poverty, the requirements for various rural collective economic organizations are also gradually increasing, involving the natural environment, human environment and other aspects of which little attention has been paid before. Therefore, the field investigation and analysis of the development of rural collective economic organizations in different villages and towns is of great significance to the theoretical research on the governance of relative poverty.

2. Overview of Poverty Reduction Model of Rural Collective Economic Organizations

After extensive literature reading and field research, we roughly divided the poverty reduction development of rural collective economic organizations into two models, representing two cases. We take the model of Liyuan Village in Huaiyuan County, Bengbu City, Anhui Province as the representative, and the model of Qutai Village, i.e, the poverty reduction model of Toupu Town in Bengbu City, Anhui Province as the representative.

2.1. Poverty reduction model of pear orchard

Liyuan, as a former poor village just removed its hat from the poor village, the development of local rural collective economic organizations is not mature, but the development ideas are commendable. For such special villages just emerging from absolute poverty, Liyuan is a good development case. It did not set up a rural collective economic organization, but it just avoided the problem of disordered political and economic relations of rural collective economic organizations, and the village committee led poverty alleviation. This is exactly the correct development idea that the development of rural collective economic organizations could not be separated from government assistance in the early stage, but the problems are also obvious. The special functions of rural collective economic organizations as special legal persons are not well reflected, which is not conducive to further development. Under the guiding ideology of "integration of politics and economy" in the early stage, we acquired that the village committee has performed some functions of rural collective economic organizations. Based on this, the practice of Liyuan is to take the land as the foundation and the village committee takes the lead in developing the collective economy.

2.1.1. Set up "100 mu experimental field"

"Hundred mu experimental field" means that the village committee takes the lead in purchasing 100 mu of local land for large-scale planting. Village cadres take the lead in private participation, accounting for 49% of the shares, and village committees account for 51% of the shares. The shareholding system is adopted for income distribution, which means that village committees, as major shareholders, have the actual decision-making power. The village committee is responsible for planting experimental fields, and contacting large enterprises to plant order farming. Huaiyuan County's previous policy of "one village, one product" has achieved great success in land transfer. "Hundred mu experimental land" is a combination of further land transfer and scale, reducing costs, while mobilizing the strength of the village committee and scale to improve the bargaining power. Its agricultural products have a better marketing channel than single family planting. On the one hand, the total income increases, and the village committee with 51% of the shares can also get an income, which can supplement the village collective economic income, and then can introduce good projects and advanced technology to promote the economic development of the pear garden. In addition, this income can be used to develop rural public services, reducing the burden of national capital investment. On the other hand, with the increase of total income, the villagers who have invested in the project can also obtain income. Of course, although the experimental field is now a village cadre, when the villagers see the success of the experimental field, which can increase their income, the villagers will naturally have a sense of trust, and the rural collective economic organization with the shareholding system as the structure will have a suitable opportunity to establish and develop ecology.

2.1.2. Create "the whole industrial chain of pear trees"

The development of the rural economy mainly depends on land, because agriculture is still the main form of development. Land is the foundation of farmers and has been a tradition for thousands of years, so we should pay considerable attention to it. The characteristic industry of pear garden is pear planting. Traditional pear planting is fundamental. In addition to planting good pears, processing industries such as pear wine, cans and beverages should be further developed to create a whole industrial chain. To build a whole industrial chain of pear trees, the first is to solve the problem of pear sales. Most farmers who grow pears in a single family have no sales channels, and the situation of each family is different. The local farmers told us that when the pears are ripe, the pears that cannot be sold are rotting in the fields. The development of the whole industrial chain and the introduction of processing enterprises such as pear wine, cans and beverages can broaden the sales channels and alleviate the problem of farmers’ sales. Second, the income of the village collective economy and the income of farmers increased. Developing the rural collective economy is equivalent to integrating the resources of a village, which can give better play to the economic benefits and give better play to its social attributes while obtaining economic benefits.

2.2. Poverty reduction model in Toupu Town

In the process of poverty alleviation, we should achieve a healthy poverty alleviation in all aspects. We should not only achieve poverty alleviation economically, but also change the system and ideology of the economically and culturally backward villagers, so that the villagers can get rid of poverty in a fundamental sense. Therefore, we will analyze the poverty alleviation model of Toupu Town in Bengbu City from multiple perspectives. In addition to the common measures taken by the government to help the poor villages and towns, the economic aspects mainly include the following:

2.2.1. Enrollment and capital introduction, enterprise outsourcing

In recent years, due to the limited human and material resources in Toupu Town, the villagers can't make efficient use of the developable resources. After continuous exploration, they decided to focus on enterprise outsourcing. According to statistics, with various bidding and friendly
reception of local and foreign customers in the town, five enterprises were introduced into the town in the first half of the year, with an agreed capital of 25 million yuan. In addition, there are six projects under discussion, and the intended investment is twice the agreed capital before. When meeting Zhejiang businessmen who are interested in Toupu Town, the town specially contacted with the enterprise many times. Zhejiang businessmen were moved by the sincerity of the town leaders, and finally signed an agreement of 12 million yuan.

2.2.2. Set up poverty alleviation workshops for poor households

There is a poverty alleviation workshop in the village. The workshop mainly absorbs the poor households who stay at home. The wages are calculated in the way of getting more for more work. The four pieces of bed sets produced by the workshop are sold to the whole country and even around the world. The benefits are obvious, and getting more for more work. Therefore, there is a huge gap between the local poor households. The huge gap between the poor households indicates that the idea and intention of the poor households to get rid of poverty is the key point of economic development. The village cadres said with emotion that the poverty alleviation still depends on the poor households themselves. The village can only provide them with opportunities and places. Bearing in mind the principle of "teaching one to fish is better than giving him fish", we suggest setting up poverty alleviation workshops for poor households.

2.2.3. Increase the flow of logistics people and encourage e-commerce and tourism projects

Reward the poor households who open online stores. For poor households who have established files and registered cards in the county and opened personal online stores of Class C and above on third-party online marketing platforms such as Taobao and JD, which have been registered with the industry and commerce and operate normally, each household will be given a one-time subsidy of 5000 yuan. The county finance allocates special funds from the special funds for tourism development and cultural industry development as the funds to guide rural tourism development. It supports tourism brands in the form of awards instead of subsidies. For the poor households who have won different star level rural entertainment in Anhui Province, the municipal level will give rewards ranging from 30000 to 80000 respectively, and the county level will give the same reward at the municipal level once. On August 2, a series of activities of "Celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China", sponsored by the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China Cybertrust Office and organized by the Municipal Cybercommonsweal Alliance, --- Online Poverty Alleviation in Action, went into Chentai Village, Toupu Town. Bengbu Publishing, Bengbu News Network, Bengbu Forum and other 19 municipal We Media and website forums participated together.

During the activity, the respective media checked the development of Chentai Village promoted by industrial poverty alleviation, learned about the changes in the appearance of Chentai Village in recent years, and communicated with the first secretary of the village. We media and online big V used images, small videos and other forms and angles to tell the story of poverty alleviation in Chentai Village, Toupu Town. At the activity site, relevant self media and websites donated about 30000 yuan for Chentai Village, Toupu Town.

2.2.4. Construction of village collective economic organizations

At present, village collective economic organizations play a small role in the village, but they have set up many collective economic organizations. Because most of the young and middle-aged people go out to work, most of the villagers are middle-aged and old. Their ideas are relatively closed and not easy to be civilized, they do not understand the significance of collective economic organizations, and few villagers complete the calls and requirements of the organizations. What's more, there is a saying in the village: "Follow the village and make no money". However, the organizational construction in the village is relatively perfect. The organizational officers are elected by the villagers' representatives, and the council and the board of supervisors have been established to ensure the planning and development of the organization. However, the villagers' incomprehension and distrust of the rural collective economic organization make it difficult for the collective economic organization to move forward, which leads to the integration of the organization and the village committee. The large amount of rural land and homestead transferred in the village also left the organization without land, which led to the village organization having no money in hand and being unable to run large-scale undertakings, forming a vicious circle, and the village collective economic organization was forced to do nothing in the village. At present, the role of the village collective economic organizations is to negotiate with the cooperatives and enterprises.

2.2.5. Cultural and ecological construction

(1) We will improve basic environmental facilities and improve the rural environment. Toupu Town is implementing the "Toilet Revolution" recently, which places the construction of public toilets for most parts of the village as an important part of environmental governance. At the same time, Qutai and Bacha Villages plan to build biochemical sewage treatment facilities in the area, adopt new sewage treatment facility technology, implement advanced standards for effluent quality, design large treatment scale, and have good filtering effect. Secondly, the rural environment has been renovated and the domestic garbage in the village area has also been treated in an integrated way. It is proposed to adopt the integrated treatment method of "household classification, village collection, town transfer and county treatment" for urban and rural domestic waste, and establish a high-quality treatment system for rural domestic waste. The effect is excellent.

(2) Strengthen education construction and improve villagers' quality. In terms of cultural construction, from kindergarten to the completion of nine-year compulsory education, the village often holds professional lectures such as legal lectures to help improve the cultural literacy of the next generation. At the same time, the government often conducts knowledge publicity and science popularization in the town, encouraging everyone to actively participate in activities, follow the command and do practical things.

At the same time, when a large number of villagers go out to work, they also bring new ideas to the villages with backward ideas. The ideas of villagers are gradually infected by the new ideas, so that they can participate in the work more actively in the future.
3. Evaluation of Poverty Reduction Model

3.1. General idea and evaluation

How to evaluate Toupu Town and Liyuan? The judgment on the rationality of a model should not be limited to the model itself, but should be placed in the overall modern development environment. It should also be judged according to the poverty relief status of the rural collective economy from the perspective of relative poverty. The rationality and legitimacy of any development model depends on whether it can conform to the reality of poverty alleviation in a relatively poor environment and whether it can promote economic development. Our research believes that both Toupu Town mode and Liyuan mode, from the perspective of entering relative poverty, reflect the status quo of new rural collective economic organizations in the new environment, which try to break through themselves and traditions; On the other hand, it also reflects the efforts made by rural collective economic organizations to further alleviate poverty under the emerging banking system.

From the perspective of relative poverty, the universality and universality of poverty reduction of rural collective economic organizations are mainly reflected in the following two reasons. First, the actual needs of national development. After 2020, the country has achieved the decapitation of overall poverty. China is moving towards a well-off society as a whole. In fact, poverty alleviation has changed from absolute poverty eradication to relative poverty eradication. This requires villages to change their existing development ideas, jump out of the traditional poverty alleviation model ideas, and further reduce poverty on the basis of existing poverty alleviation with new development methods. This is not to completely deny the traditional model, but the soil on which the original model depends no longer exists. Only the development model that can adapt to the new environment can successfully help further poverty reduction. Second, the subjective competitiveness of village cadres. The only way to further improve is to achieve better performance, and the only way to achieve better performance is to change the existing development model. This development idea has almost been widely rooted in rural village cadres. In the previous stage of development, Liyuan Village achieved better poverty alleviation effect through industrial poverty alleviation, which is just the transformation of a reasonable development mode.

The so-called rural collective economic organization is a kind of rural economic organization with Chinese characteristics established to adapt to the ownership of the rural collective economy in China. It came into being in the 1950s. After many changes such as people's communes, production teams and production brigades, it was finally called a rural collective economic organization in the central documents and the Constitution in recent years. Rural collective economic organizations had undergone significant changes in the 1980s. Before the 1980s, the village community was unified, and then the village community was gradually separated. The existing rural collective economic organizations also evolved from the "three levels of ownership, team based" in the period of the people's commune. Whether the reform of rural collective economic organizations in Toupu Town and Liyuan Village is successful or not, it follows the objective law of their evolution and development. Therefore, the overall and general development ideas of the exploration of Liyuan and Toupu Town should be affirmed first.

3.2. Specific design and dialysis

Judging from the agricultural development history of rural farmers since China's land reform, the main body of rural revitalization and rural poverty alleviation has been hundreds of millions of farmers. Only by organizing a large number of farmers across the country can every farmer be involved in the construction of a better life. Only when rural revitalization requires "prosperous industry, livable ecology, civilized rural style, effective governance, and prosperous life" can it be achieved. At the same time, the poverty problem that has long been entrenched in China's rural areas will be solved. However, in the current situation that the urban infrastructure is perfect, the job demand is strong, the living environment is good, and a large number of young rural labor force enter the city to work, the labor force that still stays in rural life and production itself is highly uncertain, and may choose to enter the city at any time because of the economic benefits in rural areas. Because of the uncertainty and high variability of the rural working population, it is difficult for individual farmers who lack organizational strength to make substantial progress by relying on their own households to contract a few acres of land, and it is difficult to promote rural areas to get rid of relative poverty. The rural population and resources should be effectively combined, so that the entire village can become a community of interests. The establishment of the rural collective economic organization is a pioneering initiative. Its status as a special legal person enables the organization to effectively take into account the interests of all farmers both in the internal economic affairs of the village and in negotiations with external organizations and enterprises. However, in the process of implementing the system, because the organization has just been established, problems such as "the organization has no real power and the villagers do not understand" have arisen. In some villages, the functions of rural collective economic organizations overlap with those of village committees, and the cadres of rural collective economic organizations are also completely served by the members of village committees and completely attached to the village committees, resulting in confusion between the economic functions and administrative functions of a village management organization. This highly centralized model in the region is not conducive to the economic development of rural areas, "Two different" village committees and "inaction" rural collective economic organizations will bring great harm. Although the implementation of the rural collective economic organization system is full of difficulties, it is undeniable that
promoting rural areas to get rid of relative poverty and boosting rural revitalization must be based on the realistic basis of China's rural areas. The most important system in China's rural areas is rural collective ownership. Therefore, rural collective economic organizations are undoubtedly an indispensable part of the fight against poverty. However, in the process of using the rural collective economic system to promote poverty alleviation, there are still many problems to be solved.

At the design level of specifically using the rural collective economic system to lift out of poverty, the leading groups of Qutai Village in Toupu Town and Liyuan Village in Huaiyuan County have gone out of their own unique political path and direction.

The leaders of Toupu Town adopt the poverty alleviation model of "attracting investment, developing industry and reducing agriculture". Faced with the problem of "young people are unwilling to work and old people cannot" caused by the continuous outflow of young and middle-aged labor force, the leading group of Toupu Town firmly believes that only with factories can people be retained. To this end, the village committee reduced the area of local agricultural planting, cooperated with farmers to contract and lease out a large amount of land, and gave preferential policies to attract a large number of external enterprises to invest in the construction of factories in the town. The large number of employment opportunities provided by the factory effectively alleviated the situation of young people going out to work, and retained the labor force for the local area. At the same time, the factory employment income was more considerable than that of agriculture within a certain period of time. To some extent, it has promoted the development of local poverty reduction. However, because it relies too much on the local investment of external enterprises, villages and towns almost have no own industries, and only a few local farmers insist on farming, which makes it difficult for Toupu Town to form its own unique development model. Farmers who are scattered as independent agricultural individuals do not form a joint group after entering the factory, and villages and towns do not have their own enterprises, which will be detrimental to the long-term development of local villages. The root is that the local rural collective economic organizations have not played a role in rural economic affairs. Although the local government has established a relatively complete framework of rural collective economic organizations, elected residents' representatives from the local residents to serve as cadres and managers of rural collective economic organizations, and also stipulated a series of complete operating mechanisms, such as organizational operating regulations, organizational policy generation methods, and organizational functions and powers. However, judging from the few policies issued by the rural collective economic organizations in the past, farmers' "ignorance and distrust" attitude towards the rural collective economic organizations accounts for the majority, and farmers are unwilling to hand over their land to the rural collective economic organizations for collective production. As an institution with local land ownership, they have no assets and land to use, and are unable to play their role in integrating land resources. In essence, the development of Toupu Town is completely dependent on the outside. The village's income from external factories mainly comes from the rent of leased land, which cannot support the expenditure of various industries in the village. In this way, it is increasingly difficult for rural collective economic organizations to play a role in the current poverty reduction process, and the vicious circle formed for a long time will make the local poverty reduction road more and more difficult.

Pear Garden itself has not established a rural collective economic organization, and its main driving force for poverty reduction comes from the local village committee. But why do we regard Pear Garden as a development case of rural collective economic organizations, and recognize their development ideas and directions? First, Liyuan is a village that has transited from absolute poverty to relative poverty. That is to say, it has just taken off the hat of a poor village. Therefore, its development is still in a transitional period, and it needs to be strictly prevented from returning to poverty. It needs the help of the government and some basic policies. At this stage, it is necessary to develop the economy, further optimize public services with the village's own economy, and reduce the national financial burden, but it does not have the ability to develop itself, which is also the main problem and a major problem of relative poverty. At this time, the intervention of the government is needed. Therefore, the village committee has taken the lead in setting up "100 mu experimental field", developing the whole industrial chain of pear products, developing local tourism, etc., which have achieved good results. Second, the status of rural collective economic organizations as special legal persons determines that their development should transition from "integration of politics and economy" to "separation of politics and economy". Its profitability requires that it can obtain economic income while its non-profit requires that it be associated with government agencies. Therefore, it is reasonable for the village committee to lead the development in the early stage, and can rely on the leadership and trust of the village committee at the grass-roots level. In the later period, the reason why "separation of politics and economics" was emphasized was the need to prevent corruption. The reason for the deviation in the development of rural collective economic organizations in Toupu Town is that in the process of responding to the national policy call, the influence of the consistent thought of "separation of politics and economy" has led to the trust in the early development and the inability to implement the functions of rural collective economic organizations.

Liyuan is driven by the village committee, and village cadres take the lead in testing the "100 mu experimental land" in the form of shareholding system, which is equivalent to the mapping of the core functions of rural collective economic organizations. They do not experiment with farmers' income, so as to prevent the village committee's position in the hearts of villagers from being hit after failure. At the same time, all villagers can witness the achievements. At this time, the farmers' rejection of the establishment of rural collective economic organizations will be greatly weakened, so that they can start to play the role of rural collective economic organizations and gradually establish a sense of trust between the two sides. The creation of "the whole industrial chain of pear products" can also be regarded as the function of rural collective economic organizations, which belongs to the economic category. In the early stage, the village committee and the rural collective economic organization can be combined to complement each other. In the later stage, the politics and economy still need to be separated. The rural collective economic organization further makes economic construction and develops a new type of rural collective economy. Of course, its status as a special legal person cannot
be separated from the construction of local public services. Therefore, the development of rural collective economic organizations especially needs to straighten out the political and economic relationship and the support of relevant legislation.

3.3. Existing problems and their research and judgment

Although the rural collective economy and related organizations in Toupu Town have developed well, there are some common problems in their operation. The core of the problem is that it is difficult for rural collective economic organizations to develop, and the overall development level is not too high. A very important reason is that the rural collective economic organization has only been formally addressed in the Constitution and the relevant documents of the Central Committee in recent years. At the same time, the organization has undergone many changes, and new titles have emerged constantly. It is difficult to get universal recognition in the minds of the people. At the same time, the legal person status of the rural collective economic organization has not been clearly defined yet, This has had a very important impact on rural collective economic organizations.

Among them, people's recognition of rural collective economic organizations will also affect the normal operation of rural collective economic organizations. In Toupu Town, there is a saying that follow the village and ensure no money. Under the guidance of such a concept, villagers will lack trust in the village collective. When rural collective economic organizations carry out some large-scale projects that are beneficial to the village and villagers, villagers will not support the village collective. It may even hinder the development of village projects. From a deeper perspective, this is caused by the deep-rooted bad habits of Chinese farmers for a long time, and the village collective must fundamentally propose solutions if it wants to develop.

There are many young cadres with ideas and courage in Liyuan Village and Toupu Town, but it is difficult to carry out these good projects without material foundation in the village. This requires the government to do something, set up special projects, improve the use efficiency of funds, strengthen the support of funds, and try to achieve "the most farmland with the least cattle". In recent years, young talents and cadres have gradually sunk. It is undeniable that these young village cadres have indeed promoted the development of the rural collective economy, but "the lowest level of village affairs is the most complex, and many other positions can be competent if they have done well at the village level" (the original words are from the Qutai Village Branch of Toupu Town). At present, college students who return to many places after graduation can directly work in the village level administrative system. However, because their minds are not fully mature, their abilities have not been trained, and their experience is relatively insufficient, some young cadres who enter the village level will be overwhelmed by the ambition to create a career, divorced from reality, and blindly carry out their work. This is also an important factor affecting the level of rural collective economic organizations.

At the same time, due to the different ways of rural collective economic organizations in the village to eliminate poverty, there are some differences in the ways of eliminating poverty between the two regions. Liyuan Village relies more on the development of the "one village, one product" characteristic agricultural industry to drive the economic development of Liyuan, while Toupu Town Village relies more on the rural collective economic organizations to attract capital, build factories, and further reduce poverty in the local area.

However, no matter what way to reduce poverty, rural collective economic organizations play an important role, and their problems in development must be reasonably solved to better promote rural development.

4. Improvement of Poverty Reduction Model

4.1. Perfection of pear garden model

The poverty reduction model of Liyuan Village, Xuwei Township, Huaiyuan County, in which the village committee takes the lead in developing the collective economy, ingeniously circumvents the political and economic problems of rural collective economic organizations under the imperfect relevant legislation. However, according to our research, their ideas for future development are correct, but they do not have the concept of rural collective economic organizations. They confuse the concept of collective economic organizations with that of rural collective economic organizations. There is no problem in the early stage of development. In the process of further promotion, even the shareholding system and large-scale production model of "100 mu experimental field" will be expanded to the whole village. The functions of the village committee are far from enough and need to be further improved.

4.1.1. Establishment of rural collective economic organizations

The difference between the rural collective economic organization and the collective economic organization is equivalent to that the rural collective economic organization governs and manages various collective economic organizations in the village, and has the function of decision-making and control in the rural collective economy. The establishment of rural collective economic organizations, the implementation of the joint-stock structure, and the villagers' benefit sharing can effectively avoid the phenomenon of "self sweeping". Compared with before joining, villagers can participate in collective construction more, which can improve villagers' sense of belonging and identity, and is conducive to the construction of rural culture. The poverty-stricken governance in Liyuan is on the border of the transition from absolute poverty to relative poverty, and the policy of bottom-up can not be missed, but it has indeed entered the stage of relative poverty, so the thinking can not remain in absolute poverty governance and focus only on economic development. The establishment of rural collective economic organizations in accordance with local conditions and the actual situation of each village is based on multi-dimensional considerations such as cultural construction, environmental governance, ecological protection and educational development.

4.1.2. Improve relevant systems

Rural collective economic organizations involve the rights and interests of the whole village, and are prone to various disputes. In the absence of perfect relevant legislation, it is more necessary to formulate relevant rules and regulations, straighten out the political and economic relationship, and
clarify the functional scope and cross relationship between rural collective economic organizations and village committees.

4.1.3. Further develop collective economic organizations

As an important part of the collective economy, further development of collective economic organizations is conducive to promoting the development of the collective economy. As we know, there are few factories in Liyuan, and the collective economic income mainly comes from photovoltaic power generation, workshops built in 2017, poverty alleviation in villages (20000 rent), cold storage (15000), and straw recycling power generation (tens of thousands of subsidies). At present, the income of the collective economy is more than 300000 yuan. Now the higher level government has proposed the goal of breaking through 500000 yuan this year. We need to continue to expand the scale and make good use of our own advantages.

To develop the collective economy, pear orchards have no technology like enterprises. They can only thrive on their own and focus on land. It mainly depends on doing well in social services. Collect the scattered land of farmers, use mechanized production, reduce production costs, give play to scale effect, and carry out social production. From the original contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to scale and make good use of our own advantages.

In the collective economy, those who have technology do technical work, those who have culture engage in educational and propaganda activities, and those who have no technology and no culture engage in mechanized production. Cooperate with several planting cooperatives and some people with production capacity to transfer the idle land that cannot be planted in the pear orchard.

4.2. Improvement of Toupu town mode

The revision of the operation mode of the rural collective economy in Qutai Village must be based on the current local development and construction situation, because there is a large gap between the collective economic organizations in Qutai Village and the local farmers at present, and it is not allowed to directly and massively expropriate land from farmers. Such expropriation is not only inefficient but also causes farmers’ resistance. Forced expropriation is not conducive to the subsequent work of the rural collective economic organizations in agricultural production. Therefore, the model modification of Qutai Village needs to be carried out step by step from the simple to the deep, so that it can step into the right path for rural collective economic organizations to carry out their work.

4.2.1. From "separate operation" to "integration of politics and economy" to "separation of politics and economy"

At present, Qutai Village adopts the mode that the village committee and the rural collective economic organization operate separately. However, because the villagers do not understand the functions of the rural collective economic organization, they are unwilling to contract the land to the organization for joint operation. This makes it difficult to implement the management and service functions of rural collective economic organizations. Therefore, in the early stage of the establishment and development of rural collective economic organizations, we did not force "separation of politics and economy", but adopted the "integration" approach. The members of rural collective economic organizations are composed of three parts. They are respectively "villagers' representatives elected by villagers, some villagers' committee members, and guidance cadres sent by superiors", and the three parties work together to carry out the operation and management of rural collective economic organizations. With the prestige of the village committee in the village, after the rural collective economic organizations have developed to a certain extent in the local area, the members of the village committee will gradually withdraw from the management of the rural collective economic organizations, implement the operation mode of "separation of functions, personnel, institutions, and funds", thoroughly realize the "separation of politics and economy", and ensure the efficient and clean operation of the rural collective economic organizations.

The advantages of this approach are: first, in the "political economic integration" stage, the political prestige of the village committee is borrowed to help the initial construction and development of rural collective economic organizations and win the trust of local residents. As mentioned above, although the management personnel of the rural collective economic organizations in Qutai Village are all elected by the local villagers, the fact is that the villagers do not know the people they elected and do not have enough trust. However, most of the village cadres in the village committee are well known and understood by the villagers. At the initial stage, the management of the collective economic organization is held by the village cadres, which can easily and quickly gain the trust of the villagers. It can overcome the problems of lack of prestige and weak management ability at the initial stage. With the authority of the village committee, it can also reduce the villagers' concerns about investing land in the rural collective economic organization, and improve the implementation of the policies and plans issued by the organization. In addition, village cadres have been in charge of rural economic affairs for a long time in the past, and have a certain ability to deal with economic problems. Their early entry into the management of collective economic organizations can better help economic organizations make profits and achieve their role in driving rural poverty. At the initial stage of the establishment of rural collective economic organizations, village cadres can also help train villagers' representatives and other management personnel to help them understand more specifically the economic affairs in the village, complete the handover of work, and pave the way for future work. Second, the "separation of politics and economy" in the later stage can ensure the efficient operation of rural collective economic organizations, and eliminate the corruption problems arising from the high concentration of power. Let the rural collective economic organization be independent from the traditional village level management organization and become a new rural management organization, which can strengthen the economic management ability of the rural collective economic organization, unite all villagers to the greatest extent, and form a community of interests. In addition, the independent rural collective economic organizations, relying on their special status as "special legal persons", will play a greater role in the market-oriented operation and internal organizational structure construction, which will be more
conducive to promoting the market-oriented exploration of rural collective economic organizations and promoting the reform and progress of their socialization.

4.2.2. Establishment of corporate management mode

As a rural collective economic organization, its fundamental purpose is to make profits, help rural construction and help farmers get rid of poverty. At the same time, its status as a "special legal person" also doomed the development of rural collective economic organizations to rely on the corporate management model. As the only subject with land ownership other than the state, the management of agricultural resources is often inefficient, the distribution of resources is uneven, and the local rural self generated resources and subsidies issued by the state cannot be effectively allocated, which often leads to the authenticity of various production resources. Therefore, at present, rural collective economic organizations urgently need to clarify the property rights relationship, optimize the internal management structure of the organization, build a board of directors, a board of supervisors, and a council based on rural areas, agriculture, and farmers, and establish a modern corporate system of rural collective economic organizations. Clarify the market position of rural collective economic organizations, alleviate the long-term failure of market allocation of resources, and take advantage of the market economy adjustment mechanism. As the main body of the market, rural collective economic organizations actively participate in the process of marketization, and jointly operate with external organizations and urban enterprises to achieve the goal of profitability. Break the impression of "inaction" of rural collective economic organizations in rural economic development. Let rural collective economic organizations give full play to their economic functions in rural management, and promote the rural poverty reduction project.

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