

國民教育暨「公民、經濟與社會」教師培訓知識增益研討會系列
National Education Cum “Citizenship, Economics and Society” Teacher Training
Knowledge Enrichment Seminar Series

(3) 國家改善民生政策和成就

(3) Our Country’s Policies and Achievements in Improving People’s Livelihood

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一、社會主義市場經濟下的政府經濟職能

1. 提供公共產品及半公共產品（例如義務教育、衛生醫療）
2. 對界外效應¹的干預，減少其不良影響（例如生態環保、河流湖泊保育、育林治沙）
3. 提供基礎設施（例如光纖、高鐵公路、水電）
4. 維護國家安全，包括糧食安全、能源安全、金融安全等
5. 對國民經濟的現代化的導向，包括科研、高新產業、市場發展等
6. 建設國防軍事
7. 對民營經濟的支持、管理及監督
8. 管理中國的公共財政，包括國有企業

二、由 1978 年至 2022 年我國經濟飛速發展

1. 人口上升 14%（由 9 億 6 千萬人上升至 14 億 1 千萬人）
2. 國內生產總值上升 33 倍（由 3 千 6 百億元上升至 120 兆元）
3. 人均 GDP 上升 224 倍（由 381 元上升至 8 萬 5 千元）
4. 貧困人口由 2 億 5 千萬人下降至「全面脫貧」
5. 國家財政收入上升 180 倍（由 1 千 1 百億元上升至 20 兆元）
6. 貿易總額上升 305 倍（由 206 億美元上升至 6 兆 3 千億美元）

三、我國在基礎設施建設方面的成就²

¹ 界外效應：是指一個行動、決策或活動對除了直接涉及者之外的其他人或實體所產生的影響。政府會通過立法、監管、稅收政策、環境保護措施和社會福利計劃等手段，在促進經濟發展的同時，最大程度地減少該行動、決策或活動對經濟、社會和環境的不良影響。

² 除特別註明外，數字為 2000-2021 年的國家統計局的數據。

1. 移動電話交換機容量由 1.4 億戶上升至 27.5 億戶
2. 移動電話基站由 8 萬個上升至 931 萬個
3. 光纜綫路長度由 121 萬公里上升至 5480 萬公里
4. 移動電話用戶數由 685 萬戶上升至 16.42 億戶
5. 快遞件數量由 12 億件（2007 年）增至 1083 億件（2021 年）；快遞業務收入由 342 億元（2007 年）增至 10332 億元（2021 年）
6. 交通運輸及基礎設施由 1978 年至 2021 年間增長：
 - i. 鐵路營業里程，由 5 萬公里，增至 15 萬公里
 - ii. 鐵路電氣化里程，由 0.1 萬公里，增至 11 萬公里
 - iii. 高速公路，由 0.05 萬公里（1990 年），增至 17 萬公里
 - iv. 定期航班航綫里程，由 15 萬公里，增至 689 萬公里
 - v. 國際航綫里程，由 5.5 萬公里，增至 132 萬公里
 - vi. 輸油（氣）管道里程，由 0.8 萬公里，增至 13 萬公里

四、我國各種運輸方式客運量改變³（由 1978 年至 2021 年）

1. 公路運輸：由 1492 億人增至 5087 億人
2. 水路運輸：由 230 億人降至 163 億人
3. 鐵路運輸：由 814 億人增至 2611 億人
4. 民航運輸：由 2 億人增至 440 億人

五、高速鐵路的發展

1. 我國高速鐵路里程自 2007 年起穩步上升，至 2008 年居各國之首；2021 年，我國高速鐵路里程居世界第一，有 40139 公里
2. 預計至 2030 年，我國高鐵將發展至 45000 多公里
3. 2004 年，國家《中長期鐵路網規劃》提出建設「四縱四橫」客運專線；2016 年，在「四縱四橫」主骨架基礎上，勾畫了「八縱八橫」高速鐵路網的宏大藍圖
4. 高鐵建設帶動沿綫崛起一條條新型城鎮帶、產業聚集帶及經濟繁榮帶

六、我國建立「服務型政府」的公共財政

1. 政府的職能在於在市場經濟中的提供高鐵、公路、基礎教育、衛生防護等公共產品
2. 地方政府負責地方的建設、水電的供應、道路、治安、衛生等

七、我國「義務教育」的發展

1. 我國多次修訂「義務教育法」

³ 根據國家統計局的數據整理。

2. 至 2020 年，全國小學淨入學率 99.96%，初中毛入學率 102.5%，已相當於世界高收入國家平均水平
3. 九年義務教育鞏固率達到 95.2%
4. 「義務教育」保證了我國人民群眾素質及生產力的提高

八、我國的「全面脫貧」/「脫貧攻堅戰」的成就

1. 世界銀行有關貧困綫新標準是每天消費低於 1.25 美元（2005 年）
2. 2008 年，全球發展中國家的貧困人口為 12.9 億人，佔總人口的 22%
3. 我國的貧困標準不斷調高：
 - i. 2300 元（2011 年）
 - ii. 2800 元（2015 年）
 - iii. 3000 元（2016 年）
4. 我國的貧困人口不斷下降
 - i. 8.4 億（1981 年）
 - ii. 1.73 億（2008 年）
 - iii. 約 1 億（2012 年）
5. 我國的農村貧困人口不斷下降
 - i. 約 1 億人（2012 年）
 - ii. 550 萬（2019 年）
 - iii. 全面脫貧（2020 年）
6. 貧困地區農村居民人均可支配收入 2013 年至 2020 年年增長 11.6%，於 2020 年達 12,599 元
7. 工資性收入成為農村人口主要收入來源，2014 年至 2020 年年均增長 12.7%，於 2020 年達 4444 元
8. 我國在減少貧困方面取得了史無前例的成就獲世界銀行 2018 年發布的《中國系統性國別診斷》報告的肯定
9. 貧困地區的教育文化設施及服務水平提升
 - i. 貧困地區有小學的鄉鎮比重為 98.5%
 - ii. 100%的縣設有初中學校，70.3%的鄉鎮設有初中學校
 - iii. 94.1%的鄉鎮設有寄宿制學校
 - iv. 82.4%的縣設有中等職業教育學校
 - v. 18.7%的縣設有技工院校
 - vi. 84.5%的縣設有職業技能培訓機構
 - vii. 98.1%的縣設有公共圖書館
 - viii. 99.4%的鄉鎮設有綜合文化站
 - ix. 99.8%的行政村設有圖書室或文化站
10. 貧困地區的醫療衛生服務體系愈趨健全
 - i. 99.8%的縣至少有一所縣級公立醫院（含中醫院）

- ii. 99.8%的行政村所在鄉鎮設有衛生院
- 11. 貧困地區農村的居住條件明顯改善，90%以上的農村設有：
 - i. 管道供水
 - ii. 獨用廁所
 - iii. 垃圾集中處理
- 12. 2020年現行標準下9899萬農村貧困人口全部脫貧，832個貧困縣全部摘帽，12.8萬個貧困村全部出列，區域性整體貧困得到解決
- 13. 鄉鎮幹部和村幹部奮戰在扶貧一線：截至2020年底，全國累計選派25.5萬個駐村工作隊、200萬名鄉鎮幹部、300多萬名第一書記和駐村幹部，打通了精準扶貧「最後一公里」

九、「精準扶貧」

1. 2013年11月習近平來到湖南西部的十八洞村，首次提出「精準扶貧」
2. 首先要建檔立卡摸清每戶致貧原因
3. 織起龐大的社會保障「安全網」
4. 近2000萬貧困群眾享受低保和特困救助供養
5. 2400多萬困難和重度殘疾人拿到了生活和護理補貼
6. 「六個精準」：扶持對象精準、項目安排精準、資金使用精準、措施到戶精準、因村派人（第一書記）精準、脫貧成效精準
7. 「五個一批」：發展生產脫貧一批、易地搬遷脫貧一批、生態補償脫貧一批、發展教育脫貧一批、社會保障兜底一批
8. 「七個堅持」：堅持黨的領導、堅持人民至上、堅持合力攻堅、堅持精準方略、堅持自立自強、堅持共享發展、堅持求真務實
9. 扶貧的具體方案：
 - i. 扶貧先扶志，扶智
 - ii. 易地搬遷扶貧
 - iii. 生態補償脫貧
 - iv. 產業扶貧
 - v. 教育扶貧
 - vi. 健康扶貧
10. 基礎設施建設作為脫貧攻堅基礎工程：
 - i. 建好、管好、護好、運營好農村公路
 - ii. 改善貧困地區水利基礎設施條件
 - iii. 提升貧困地區用電條件
 - iv. 加強貧困地區通信設施建設
11. 25.5萬支扶貧工作隊，由派駐的縣級政府根據貧困村的情況組建
 - i. 人員統一安排、統一培訓、統一管理、統一考評
 - ii. 貧困村不脫貧，扶貧對象不達標，扶貧工作隊不撤出

- iii. 2014 年至 2019，駐村工作隊及駐村幹部持續增加
案例：「懸崖村」脫貧（2020 年）

十、鄉村振興戰略規劃（2018 年至 2022 年）

1. 規劃——政策扶持——監察考核
2. 政府加強基建——道路、水電、5G、污染防治、生態保護
3. 穩住及提升糧食及農作物生產，嚴守 18 億畝耕地紅線
4. 農業生產機械化、現代化
5. 配合脫貧攻堅
6. 農村經濟多元化——農產品加工、特色農業（休閒農業、鄉村旅遊精品、農家樂民宿、電銷產品）
7. 村自治、法治、德治全面推進
8. 1978 年至 2012 年城鄉居民人均收入持續上升

十一、「鄉村振興」相關文件

1. 中共中央國務院《關於實施鄉村振興戰略的意見》（2018 年）
2. 《鄉村振興戰略規劃（2018 年—2022 年）》
3. 中共中央國務院《關於做好全面推進鄉村振興重點工作的意見》（2022 年）
4. 中共中央國務院《關於做好全面推進鄉村振興重點工作的意見》（2023 年）

十二、中共中央國務院《關於做好全面推進鄉村振興重點工作的意見》⁴提出推進鄉村振興，加快農業農村現代化。內容包括：

1. 抓緊抓好糧食和重要農產品穩產保供
 - i. 全力抓好糧食生產
 - ii. 加力擴種大豆油料
 - iii. 發展現代設施農業
 - iv. 構建多元化食物供給體系
 - v. 統籌做好糧食和重要農產品調控
2. 加強農業基礎設施建設
 - i. 加強耕地保護和用途管控
 - ii. 加強高標準農田建設
 - iii. 加強水利基礎設施建設
 - iv. 強化農業防災減災能力建設
3. 強化農業科技和裝備支撐
 - i. 推動農業關鍵核心技術攻關
 - ii. 深入實施種業振興行動
 - iii. 加快先進農機研發推廣

⁴ 詳情可參考 https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2023-02/13/content_5741370.htm

- iv. 推進農業綠色發展
- 4. 鞏固拓展脫貧攻堅成果
 - i. 堅決守住不發生規模性返貧底綫
 - ii. 增強脫貧地區和脫貧群眾內生發展動力
 - iii. 穩定完善幫扶政策
- 5. 推動鄉村產業高質量發展
 - i. 做大做强農產品加工流通業
 - ii. 加快發展現代鄉村服務業
 - iii. 培育鄉村新產業新業態
 - iv. 培育壯大縣域富民產業
- 6. 拓寬農民增收致富渠道
 - i. 促進農民就業增收
 - ii. 促進農業經營增效
 - iii. 賦予農民更加充分的財產權益
- 7. 紮實推進宜居宜業和美鄉村建設
 - i. 加強村莊規劃建設
 - ii. 紮實推進農村人居環境整治提升
 - iii. 持續加強鄉村基礎設施建設
 - iv. 提升基本公共服務能力
- 8. 健全黨組織領導的鄉村治理體系
 - i. 強化農村基層黨組織政治功能和組織功能
 - ii. 提升鄉村治理效能
 - iii. 加強農村精神文明建設
- 9. 強化政策保障和體制機制創新
 - i. 健全鄉村振興多元投入機制
 - ii. 加強鄉村人才隊伍建設
 - iii. 推進縣域城鄉融合發展

十三、村民自治

- 1. 村務公開
- 2. 民主管理

例子：左步村村民委員會的組成（村民自治）

十四、我國有完整的社會保障制度

- 1. 社會保險
- 2. 社會救助
- 3. 社會福利
- 4. 慈善事業

十五、社會保障的受益人數（2012 年至 2021 年）

1. 貧困人口由 9 千萬人至全面脫貧
2. 參加基本養老保險人數由 7.8 億人升至 10 億人
3. 參加城鎮職工基本養老保障人數由 3 億人升至 4.8 億人
4. 參加城鎮基本醫療保險人數由 5.3 億人升至 13.6 億人
5. 參加失業保險人數由 1.5 億人升至 2.2 億人
6. 參加工傷保險人數由 1.9 億人升至 2.8 億人
7. 參加生育保險人數由 1.5 億人升至 2.3 億人

十六、我國人民的生活大幅度改善（由 2011 年至今）

1. 我國居民（包括城鎮及農村人口）家庭恩格爾系數（食品支出總額佔個人消費支出總額的比重）下降
2. 人均住屋建築面積（包括城鎮及農村人口）上升
3. 居民（包括城鎮及農村人口）擁有的耐用消費品數量上升，包括彩色電視機、電冰箱、空調器、熱水器、洗衣機、家用汽車和摩托車等
4. 居民（包括城鎮及農村人口）的供水普及率和燃氣普及率超過 90%
5. 移動電話及電腦普及

十七、我國對民生及國家發展的方向

1. 國家主席習近平講論民主及使命：「江山就是人民，人民就是江山」
2. 以人為本：「人民對美好生活的嚮往，就是我們的奮鬥目標」
3. 我國全面建成社會主義現代化強國
4. 2020 年到 2035 年：基本實現社會主義現代化
5. 2035 年到 2049 年：建成富強民主文明和諧美麗的社會主義現代化強國
6. 中共二十大決議兩個「確立」：「確立習近平同志黨中央的核心、全黨的核心地位」及「確立習近平新時代中國特色社會主義思想的指導地位」

1. The economic role of the government in a socialist market economy

- a. Provision of public goods and semi-public goods (e.g. compulsory education, healthcare)
- b. Positive and negative externality – e.g. intervention for minimizing the adverse effects of externality, ecological conservation, conservation of rivers and lakes, afforestation, desertification control.
- c. Construction of infrastructure (e.g. fiber optics, high-speed railways, highways, hydroelectric power)
- d. Safeguarding national security, including food security, energy security, and financial security, etc.

- e. Guiding the modernisation of the national economy, including scientific research, high-tech industries, and market development, etc.
- f. Develop national defense and military securities.
- g. Supporting, managing and supervising the development of private economy
- h. Manage China’s public finance, including state-owned enterprises

2. Our country’s rapid economic development from 1978 to 2022

- a. The population has increased by 14% (from 960 million to 1.41 billion people).
- b. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased by 33 times (from 360 billion yuan to 120 trillion yuan).
- c. Per capita GDP has increased by 224 times (from 381 yuan to 85,000 yuan).
- d. The number of people living in poverty has decreased from 250 million to achieving “complete poverty alleviation”.
- e. National fiscal revenue has increased by 180 times (from 110 billion yuan to 20 trillion yuan).
- f. Total trade volume has increased by 305 times (from 20.6 billion US dollars to 6.3 trillion US dollars).

3. Our country’s achievement in infrastructure construction⁵

- a. The capacity of mobile telephone exchanges has increased from 140 million households to 2.75 billion households.
- b. The number of mobile phone base stations has increased from 80,000 to 93.1 million.
- c. The length of optical cable lines has increased from 1.21 million kilometers to 54.8 million kilometers.
- d. The number of mobile phone users has increased from 6.85 million households to 1.642 billion households.
- e. The number of express deliveries has increased from 1.2 billion items (in 2007) to 108.3 billion items (in 2021); the revenue from express delivery services has increased from 34.2 billion yuan (in 2007) to 1,033.2 billion yuan (in 2021).
- f. The transportation and infrastructure has grown from 1978 to 2021:
 - i. Railway operating mileage increased from 50,000 kilometers to 150,000 kilometers.
 - ii. Railway electrified mileage increased from 0.1 thousand kilometers to 110,000 kilometers.
 - iii. Expressways increased from 0.05 thousand kilometers (in 1990) to 170,000 kilometers.

⁵ Unless otherwise specified, the numbers are data from the National Statistics Bureau for the years 2000-2021.

- iv. Regular flights airline mileage increased from 150,000 kilometers to 6,890,000 kilometers.
- v. International flight route mileage increased from 55,000 kilometers to 1,320,000 kilometers.
- vi. Oil and gas pipeline mileage increased from 8,000 kilometers to 130,000 kilometers.

4. Changes in passenger transport volume for various transportation modes in our country⁶ (from 1978 to 2021):

- a. Road transport: Increased from 149.2 billion passenger trips to 508.7 billion passenger trips.
- b. Waterway transport: Decreased from 23 billion passenger trips to 16.3 billion passenger trips.
- c. Railway transport: Increased from 81.4 billion passenger trips to 261.1 billion passenger trips.
- d. Civil aviation transport: Increased from 200 million passenger trips to 44 billion passenger trips.

5. Development of high-speed railways

- a. Since 2007, the mileage of high-speed railways in our country has been steadily increasing, and in 2008, it ranked first among all countries. In 2021, our country had the world's longest high-speed rail network, with a total mileage of 40,139 kilometers.
 - b. It is projected that by 2030, our country's high-speed rail network will expand to over 45,000 kilometers.
 - c. In 2004, the national "Medium-and Long-Term Railway Network Plan" proposed the construction of "Four Vertical and Four Horizontal" passenger dedicated lines. In 2016, based on the framework of the "Four Vertical and Four Horizontal" lines, an ambitious blueprint for the "Eight Vertical and Eight Horizontal" high-speed rail network was outlined.
 - d. The construction of high-speed railways has driven the development of new towns along the lines, industrial clusters, and economic prosperity belts.
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- a. **Our country's objective is building a "service-oriented government"** The function of the government is to provide public goods such as high-speed railways, highways, basic education, and health protection, etc. in a market economy.
 - b. Local governments are responsible for local infrastructure construction, water and electricity supply, roads, public security, and sanitation, etc.

⁶ With reference to data compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

6. The development of “compulsory education” in our country

- a. Our country has revised the Compulsory Education Law several times.
- b. By the year 2020, the net enrolment rate in primary schools nationwide reached 99.96%, and the gross enrolment rate in junior high schools reached 102.5%, which is comparable to the average level of high-income countries in the world.
- c. The consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education has reached 95.2%.
- d. “Compulsory education” has guaranteed the improvement of the quality and productivity of the people in our country.

7. Our country’s achievement in “Complete Poverty Alleviation” or “Battle Against Poverty”

- a. The World Bank’s standard for the poverty line is defined as people living on less than \$1.25 a day (in 2005).
- b. In 2008, the number of people living in poverty in developing countries globally was 1.29 billion, accounting for 22% of the total population.
- c. The poverty line in our country has been continuously raised:
 - i. 2,300 yuan (2011)
 - ii. 2,800 yuan (2015)
 - iii. 3,000 yuan (2016)
- d. The number of people living in poverty in our country has been continuously decreasing:
 - i. 840 million (1981)
 - ii. 173 million (2008)
 - iii. Approximately 100 million (2012)
- e. The rural poverty population in our country has been continuously decreasing:
 - i. Approximately 100 million people (2012)
 - ii. 5.5 million (2019)
 - iii. Complete poverty alleviation (2020)
- f. The per capita disposable income of rural residents in poverty-stricken areas increased by an average of 11.6% from 2013 to 2020, reaching 12,599 yuan in 2020.
- g. Wage income has become the main source of income for rural populations, with an average annual growth rate of 12.7% from 2014 to 2020, reaching 4,444 yuan in 2020.
- h. Our country has achieved unprecedented success in poverty reduction, which was recognised in the World Bank’s China Systematic Country Diagnostic 2018.
- i. The education and cultural facilities and services in less developed areas have improved:
 - i. The proportion of towns with primary schools in less developed areas is 98.5%.

- ii. 100% of counties have junior high schools, and 70.3% of towns have junior high schools.
- iii. 94.1% of towns have boarding schools.
- iv. 82.4% of counties have secondary vocational education schools.
- v. 18.7% of counties have technical schools.
- vi. 84.5% of counties have vocational skills training institutions.
- vii. 98.1% of counties have public libraries.
- viii. 99.4% of towns have comprehensive cultural stations.
- ix. 99.8% of administrative villages have libraries or cultural stations.
- j. The healthcare service system in poverty-stricken areas has become increasingly sound:
 - 1. 99.8% of counties have at least one county-level public hospital (including traditional Chinese medicine hospital).
 - 2. 99.8% of towns where administrative villages are located have township health centers.
- k. The living conditions in rural areas of less developed areas have significantly improved, with over 90% of rural areas having:
 - i. Piped water supply.
 - ii. Private toilets.
 - iii. Centralised garbage disposal system.
- l. Under the current standards in 2020, all 98.99 million rural people in poverty were lifted out of poverty, all 832 less developed areas were removed from the list, and all 128,000 less-developed villages were delisted, effectively addressing regional poverty as a whole.
- m. Township and village officials have been working tirelessly at the forefront of poverty alleviation: As of the end of 2020, a total of 255,000 village work teams, 2 million township officials, over 3 million first Party branch secretaries and resident working team members were dispatched nationwide, bridging the “last mile” of targeted poverty alleviation.

8. “Targeted Poverty Alleviation”

- a. In November 2013, Xi Jinping visited Shibadong Village in western Hunan Province and first proposed “precise poverty alleviation”.
- b. First, it is necessary to establish a database system and identify the causes of poverty for each household.
- c. It is to weave a massive social security “safety net”.
- d. Nearly 20 million impoverished individuals enjoy subsistence allowances and special assistance.

- e. Over 24 million people with disabilities and severe disabilities receive living and care subsidies.
- f. “Six Targets”: targeted objects, targeted projects, targeted use of funds, targeted measures for each household, targeted village-based poverty relief cadres and targeted poverty alleviation results..
- g. “Five Batches”: industrial development, relocation, eco-compensation, education and social security.
- h. “Seven Upholds”: Uphold the leadership of the Party, uphold the supremacy of the people, uphold joint efforts to overcome difficulties, uphold the strategy of precision, uphold self-reliance and self-improvement, uphold shared development, and uphold seeking truth and pragmatism.
- i. Specific poverty alleviation programs:
 - i. Help impoverished people build aspiration and access education.
 - ii. Relocate people from inhospitable areas.
 - iii. Develop the eco-economy.
 - iv. Develop local industries.
 - v. Improve education.
 - vi. Improve healthcare.
- j. Infrastructure construction as the foundation for poverty alleviation:
 - i. Build, manage, protect, and operate rural roads well.
 - ii. Improve water conservancy infrastructure in poverty-stricken areas.
 - iii. Upgrade electricity conditions in poverty-stricken areas.
 - iv. Strengthen communication infrastructure construction in poverty-stricken areas.
- k. There are 255,000 resident work teams formed by the county-level government based on the situation of poor villages.
 - i. Personnel are uniformly arranged, trained, managed, and evaluated.
 - ii. If the poor village does not alleviate poverty or if the poverty alleviation targets are not met, the resident work teams are not withdrawn.
 - iii. From 2014 to 2019, the number of resident work teams and resident officials stationed in villages continued to increase.

Case: Poverty alleviation in “Cliff Village” (2020).

9. Rural Revitalisation Strategy Planning (2018-2022)

- a. Planning—Policy Support—Supervision and Evaluation
- b. Government strengthens infrastructure construction—roads, water and electricity, 5G, pollution prevention and control, ecological protection
- c. Stabilizing and improving food and crop production, strictly adhering to the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land

- d. Agricultural mechanisation and modernisation
- e. Supporting poverty alleviation
- f. Diversification of rural economy—agricultural product processing, characteristic agriculture (leisure agriculture, rural tourism projects, farmhouse homestays, e-commerce products)
- g. Comprehensive promotion of villagers autonomy, rule by law, and rule by virtue
- h. Per capita income of urban and rural residents continued to rise from 1978 to 2012

10. Relevant Documents of “Rural Revitalisation”

From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council:

- a. ”Opinions on the Implementation of the Rural Revitalization Strategy” (2018)
- b. *“The Strategic Agenda for Rural Revitalization” (2018-2022)*
- c. “Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Key Tasks of Rural Revitalization in 2022”
- d. “Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Key Tasks of Rural Revitalization in 2023”

11. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council: “Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting the Key Work of Rural Revitalization in 2023”⁷ proposes advancing rural revitalisation and accelerating agricultural and rural modernisation. The content includes:

- a. Ensure stable production and supply of grain and important agricultural products
 - i. Make every effort to ensure sufficient grain production
 - ii. Expand the cultivation of soybeans and oil crops
 - iii. Develop modern facility agriculture
 - iv. Build a diversified food supply system
 - v. Coordinate the regulation of grain and important agricultural products
- b. Strengthen agricultural infrastructure construction
 - i. Strengthen the protection and management of arable land
 - ii. Strengthen the construction of high-standard farmland
 - iii. Strengthen water conservancy infrastructure construction
 - iv. Enhance agricultural disaster prevention and reduction capabilities
- c. Enhance agricultural technology and equipment support
 - i. Promote key and core technologies in agriculture
 - ii. Implement the revitalisation of the seed industry
 - iii. Accelerate the research, development, and promotion of advanced agricultural machinery
 - iv. Promote green development in agriculture

⁷ For more details, please refer to: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2023-02/13/content_5741370.htm

- d. Consolidate and expand the achievements in poverty alleviation
 - i. Guard the bottom line of preventing the large-scale return to poverty
 - ii. Assist in increasing the internal development momentum of areas and population lifted out of poverty
 - iii. Stabilise and improve support policies
- e. Promote high-quality development of rural industries
 - i. Support the development of agricultural product processing and circulation industries in size and strength
 - ii. Accelerate the development of modern rural service industries
 - iii. Develop new rural industries and business forms
 - iv. Cultivate and strengthen county-level industries that enrich the people
- f. Broaden channels for farmers to increase income and become prosperous
 - i. Promote farmers' employment and income growth
 - ii. Promote the efficiency of agricultural operation
 - iii. Grant farmers more adequate property rights and interests
- g. Solidly promote the construction of a livable, industrial and beautiful countryside
 - i. Strengthen village planning and construction
 - ii. Solidly promote the improvement of rural living environment
 - iii. Continuously strengthen rural infrastructure construction
 - iv. Enhance basic public service capabilities
- h. Improve the rural governance system under the leadership of Party organisations
 - i. Strengthen the political and organisational functions of grassroots Party organisations in rural areas
 - ii. Enhance the effectiveness of rural governance
 - iii. Strengthen the construction of spiritual civilisation in rural areas
- i. Strengthen policy support and innovate of systems and mechanisms
 - i. Improve the diversified input mechanism for rural revitalisation
 - ii. Strengthen the system for building of teams of skilled talents of rural areas
 - iii. Promote integrated and balanced development of urban and rural areas at the county level

12. Villagers Autonomy

- a. Transparency in village affairs
- b. Democratic management

Example: Composition of the Village Committee of Zuobu Village (Villagers Autonomy), at Zhongshan, Guangdong

13. Our country has a complete social security system

- a. Social insurance
- b. Social assistance
- c. Social welfare
- d. Charitable undertakings

14. The number of beneficiaries of social security (from 2012 to 2021)

- a. The number of people in poverty decreased from 90 million to complete poverty alleviation.
- b. The number of participants in basic old-age insurance increased from 780 million to 1 billion.
- c. The number of participants in basic old-age insurance for urban employees increased from 300 million to 480 million.
- d. The number of participants in basic medical insurance for urban residents increased from 530 million to 1.36 billion.
- e. The number of participants in unemployment insurance increased from 150 million to 220 million.
- f. The number of participants in work-related injury insurance increased from 190 million to 280 million.
- g. The number of participants in maternity insurance increased from 150 million to 230 million.

15. There has been a significant improvement in the living standards of the Chinese people (from 2011 to the present)

- a. The Engel coefficient (the proportion of total food expenditure in total personal consumption expenditure) of Chinese residents (including urban and rural population) has declined.
- b. Per capita housing area (including urban and rural populations) has increased.
- c. The number of consumer durable goods owned by residents (including urban and rural populations), including color televisions, refrigerators, air conditioners, water heaters, washing machines, household automobiles, and motorcycles, has increased.
- d. The coverage rate of water supply and gas supply for residents (including urban and rural populations) has exceeded 90%.
- e. Mobile phones and computers are widely used among residents.

16. The direction of our country's livelihood development and national development

- a. President Xi Jinping's statement on democracy and mission: "This country is her people; the people are the country."

- b. A people-centered development philosophy: “The people’s longing for a better life is our goal of struggle.”
- c. Building a socialist modernisation power in all respects in our country.
- d. From 2020 to 2035: Basically achieving socialist modernisation.
- e. From 2035 to 2049: Build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.
- f. The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China established two “confirmations”: “Uphold Comrade Xi Jinping’s core position on the Central Committee and in the Party as a whole” and “Establishing the guiding role of Xi Jinping’s Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era”.