

China's Epic Journey From Poverty To Prosperity (II)

中国的全面小康(下)

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III. Prosperity for All

A moderately prosperous society in all respects is a society in which all people share the fruits of development, a society where no individual, region or ethnic group is left behind, and a society that promotes the well-rounded development of all. Each of these is essential for achieving common prosperity, a major goal of socialism. China has now succeeded in creating such a society, where the people from all 56 ethnic groups enjoy a happy and comfortable life in every corner of China's vast land.

1. Prosperity for Every Individual

China is the largest developing country in the world. The country was long plagued by weak foundations, uneven development, and poverty. Unless every poor person and all poor areas could rise out of poverty, moderate prosperity in all respects would be impossible.

Led and united by the CPC, the Chinese people have fought a steadfast war against poverty. After its 18th National Congress in 2012, the CPC made the elimination of regional poverty and absolute poverty in rural areas its basic objective and the defining indicator for achieving the First Centenary Goal, and has secured a complete success.

China adopted a targeted strategy to help poor people rise out of poverty and achieve moderate prosperity along with the rest of the country. Targeted efforts have been made in six areas:

- identifying the poor accurately;
- arranging targeted programs;
- utilizing capital efficiently;
- taking measures targeting individual households;
- dispatching officials based on conditions in individual villages;
- achieving the set goals.

Five measures for poverty eradication have also been taken:

- boosting the economy to provide more job opportunities;
- relocating poor people from inhospitable areas;
- compensating for economic disadvantage associated with reducing environmental damage;
- improving education in poor areas;
- providing subsistence allowances for those unable to escape from poverty through their own efforts.

By the end of 2020, all of the 99 million rural poor, and all of the 832 counties and 128,000 villages classified as poor under China's current poverty line, had emerged from poverty.

The government has substantially reduced poverty in ethnic minority groups and areas. By the end of 2020, a total of 31.2 million people had been raised from poverty in the five autonomous regions

三、全面小康是全体人民的小康

中国的全面小康，是全体人民共同享有发展成果的小康。不让一个人掉队，不让一个区域落下，不让一个民族滞后，体现了实现人的全面发展和实现全体人民发展的有机统一，体现了实现共同富裕的社会主义本质要求。全面小康的阳光照亮960万平方公里广袤大地的每一个角落，14亿多人民、56个民族共同享有幸福美好的小康生活。

(一) 不让一个人掉队

中国是世界上最大的发展中国家，基础差、底子薄，发展不平衡，长期饱受贫困问题困扰。没有贫困人口脱贫，没有贫困地区的小康，就没有全面建成小康社会。党团结带领人民，以坚定不移、顽强不屈的意志，与贫困长期斗争。党的十八大以来，党把农村贫困人口全部脱贫、贫困地区全部摘帽、解决区域性整体贫困，作为全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标的底线任务和标志性指标，领导人民坚决打赢新时代脱贫攻坚攻坚战，完成了消除绝对贫困的艰巨任务。

贫困群众与全国人民一道迈进小康。实施精准扶贫方略，做到扶持对象、项目安排、资金使用、措施到户、因村派人、脱贫成效“六个精准”，实施发展生产、易地搬迁、生态补偿、发展教育、社会保障兜底“五个一批”。到2020年底，中国如期完成新时代脱贫攻坚目标任务，现行标准下9899万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832个贫困县全部摘帽，12.8万个贫困村全部出列。少数民族和民族地区脱贫攻坚成效显著，到2020年底，内蒙古自治区、广西壮族自治区、西藏自治区、宁夏回族自治区、新疆维吾尔自治区和贵州、云南、青海三个多民族省份3121万贫困人口全部脱贫；28个人口较少民族全部实现整族脱贫，一些新中国成立后“一步跨

of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Tibet, Ningxia and Xinjiang, and the three provinces of Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai, where many ethnic minorities live. All members of the 28 ethnic groups, with populations below 300,000, had risen out of poverty, and the ethnic groups which made the direct transition from a primitive to a socialist society in the early years of the PRC experienced another dramatic transformation—from absolute poverty to moderate prosperity.

The incomes and welfare of the registered poor in rural areas have improved substantially. Adequate food and clothing, and access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing have been guaranteed for them. Improvements in education, health care, housing, and access to safe drinking water and other amenities have met their basic needs and also laid the foundations for their future development.

Since 2016, more than 9.6 million people registered as living below the poverty line have been lifted out of poverty through relocation from places that are inhospitable for them to make a decent living.

The battle against poverty has inspired people to strive for a better life and built up their confidence and determination. Those who have risen out of poverty are inspired to seek prosperity through hard work, self-reliance, thrift and entrepreneurship.

After eradicating absolute poverty, China has been conducting follow-up monitoring for those areas and people who have newly escaped poverty, and has set a grace period during which assistance and other supportive policies will continue. Through regular inspections and dynamic management, problems can be spotted as soon as they arise, and intervention and assistance can be carried out promptly. These areas have been equipped to generate their own capacity for development, and people recently emerging from poverty have been motivated to invest their own efforts, so that they will not fall back into poverty.

The rights of special groups to subsistence and development have been effectively guaranteed. Preferential policies have been adopted to reinforce support, improve their welfare, and increase their access to development opportunities.

The basic national policy of gender equality has been universally applied. Women have been a prioritized target group for poverty alleviation and reduction. China has adopted preferential policies, allocated funds, and implemented targeted measures to help poor women address their pressing problems. Women account for about half of the 99 million people who have emerged from poverty.

China has implemented the National Development Plan for Children in Poor Areas (2014-2020) to ensure the education and health of children in poor areas and make any necessary interventions. The Nutrition Improvement Program for Children in Poor Areas has been implemented. In 832 counties formerly classified as impoverished at national level, the government provides a free daily pack of dietary supplements rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals to every baby aged 6-24 months, benefiting a total of 11.2 million children. Volunteers have been organized to provide paired care and assistance to orphans, left-behind rural children, and other children in need. The government has strengthened the guarantees for the basic needs of orphans and improved care for all children in need.

China has promptly increased the premium of basic old-age insurance and pension for both urban and rural residents. A system of care and services for left-behind rural seniors has been established. Care for poor seniors who cannot carry out essential self-care has been strengthened. The government has ensured seniors' basic living standards and their access to essential services.

千年”进入社会主义社会的“直过民族”，又实现了从贫穷落后到全面小康的第二次历史性跨越。农村建档立卡贫困人口的收入和福利水平大幅提高，“两不愁三保障”全面实现，教育、医疗、住房、安全饮水等条件明显改善，既满足了基本生存需要，也为后续发展奠定了基础。从2016年起，通过大力实施易地扶贫搬迁，960多万居住在“一方水土难养一方人”地方的建档立卡贫困人口告别穷山恶水之地，易地搬迁，实现了脱贫。脱贫攻坚唤醒了贫困群众对美好生活的追求，提振和重塑了自力更生、自强不息、勤劳致富、勤俭持家、创业干事、创优争先的精气神，增强了脱贫致富的信心和劲头。脱贫攻坚任务目标完成后，对脱贫地区、脱贫人口实施跟踪监测，设立一定过渡期保持帮扶政策总体稳定，定期检查、动态管理，早发现、早干预、早帮扶，提升脱贫地区自主发展能力，激活脱贫人口自我发展动力，确保稳定脱贫、防止返贫。

特殊困难群体生存发展权利有效保障。对特殊困难人员的生存和发展，采取特殊政策，加大帮扶力度，福利水平持续提高，生存权利充分保障，发展机会明显增多。坚持男女平等基本国策，将妇女作为重点扶贫对象，把缓解妇女贫困程度、减少贫困妇女数量放在优先位置，通过扶贫政策、资金、措施予以积极支持，帮助贫困妇女解决最困难最忧虑最急迫的问题，实现脱贫的近1亿人口中妇女约占一半，贫困妇女生存发展状况显著改善。实施《国家贫困地区儿童发展规划（2014-2020年）》。对儿童教育和健康实施全过程保障和干预，实施贫困地区儿童营养改善项目，为6-24月龄婴幼儿每天提供1包富含蛋白质、维生素和矿物质的辅食营养补充品，覆盖832个原国家级贫困县，累计有1120万儿童受益。组织各类志愿者与孤儿、农村留守儿童、困境儿童结对开展关爱帮扶，大幅提高孤儿保障水平，困境儿童关爱水平明显提高。适时提高城乡居民基本养老保险缴费和待遇水平，建立农村留守老年人关爱服务制度，加强失能贫困老年人关爱照顾，贫困老年人生活和服务保障显著改善。700多万贫困残疾人如期脱贫，保障水平全面提升，特殊需求得到更好保障，贫困重度残疾人照护服务创新实践取得显著成效。

（二）城乡融合发展

全面小康是城乡区域共同发展的小康。城乡统筹更加协调，以人为核心的新型城镇化深入推进，

China has guaranteed basic needs and services for people with disabilities, helping more than 7 million poor disabled people out of poverty. Their special needs are now better met, and significant progress has been made in providing better nursing services for poor people with severe disabilities.

2. Integrated Urban-Rural Development

In a moderately prosperous society, urban-rural development is more balanced and people-oriented urbanization is advancing, while the salient problems of agriculture, rural areas and rural people are being addressed. The urban-rural divide is being narrowed, the development gap between urban and rural areas continues to shrink, and integration has increased. Like two wheels of a cart, urban and rural areas complement each other and advance side by side.

Rural areas are becoming increasingly prosperous. With the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, agriculture is being upgraded, rural areas are developing, and rural people are experiencing improvements in every aspect of life. Agricultural modernization is accelerating, and the supply of grain and other important agricultural products has been secured. China's annual grain output has remained above 650 million tonnes for the last six years. Its output of fruits, vegetables, tea, meat, eggs and fish all rank top of the world. Its comprehensive agricultural production capacity has been steadily increasing, and the contribution of scientific and technological advances to agricultural production has surpassed 60 percent. The overall level of mechanization in tilling, sowing and harvesting has reached 71 percent. The Chinese Farmers' Harvest Festival has been created so that farmers have their special day. The grain-dominated agricultural economy has been replaced with a more diverse rural economy featuring agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, and integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The roles of agriculture and rural areas continue to expand. Emerging industries and new business forms, such as eco-agriculture with distinct local characteristics, rural e-commerce, rural tourism, leisure agriculture, cultural experiences, and health care for seniors, are growing faster and bringing all-round development to the rural economy.

Rural infrastructure has been strengthened. Almost all administrative villages have access to surfaced roads, three-phase electric power, and 4G cellular networks. Rural logistic services are steadily improving. Express delivery stations have been set up in every town and township; they are spreading quickly into villages. More and more villages have purified water sources, surfaced roads, street lighting, clean energy, and a beautiful environment. The modernization of rural houses and villages is continuing, and the "toilet revolution" has produced obvious results. Many remote and once-impoverished villages have been completely transformed. Graced with village parks and home gardens, they have become better places to live and work in.

Illiteracy among rural youth and the middle-aged has been eliminated. Nine-year compulsory education has been consolidated, with the quality improving steadily. Rural people are significantly better educated. The Healthy Villages program has been rolled out, and village clinics have become more standardized and their health management ability has improved. The health level and life expectancy of rural residents have significantly increased. Rural cultural activities have become more colorful, and villagers can enjoy the facilities in rural reading rooms, cultural halls and fitness spaces.

Rural people are more open-minded, and are increasingly familiar with modern concepts such as innovation, science and technology, law and the market. They now pursue scientific, healthy and civilized

“三农”突出问题不断解决，城乡分割逐步打破，城乡联系显著加强，城乡发展差距不断缩小。在小康社会建设中，农村与城镇双轮驱动、相辅相成、齐头并进。

乡村走向繁荣发展。乡村振兴战略深入实施，农业全面升级、农村全面进步、农民全面发展的目标逐步实现。农业现代化加快推进，粮食和重要农产品供给保障能力进一步提升，粮食产量连续6年稳定在1.3万亿斤以上，果菜茶肉蛋鱼等产量稳居世界第一。农业综合生产能力稳步提升，农业科技贡献率超过60%，农作物耕种收综合机械化率达到71%。设立中国农民丰收节，中国农民有了自己的专属节日。以种植业为主的农业经济转变为农林牧副渔全面发展和一二三产业融合发展，农业农村多种功能不断拓展，特色生态产业、农村电商、乡村旅游、休闲农业、文化体验、健康养老等新产业、新业态加快发展，推动乡村产业走向全面振兴。农村基础设施建设持续加强，硬化路、动力电、4G网基本实现行政村全覆盖，农村物流水平稳步提升，快递基本实现“乡乡有网点”并加快“进村”步伐。越来越多的农村实现水源净化、道路硬化、夜晚亮化、能源清洁化、人居环境美化。农房和村庄建设现代化加快推进，厕所革命成效显著，乡村建设整体水平不断提升，许多曾经的偏僻穷困乡村，如今旧貌换新颜，村如公园、户有花园，成为农民宜居宜业的美丽家园。农村彻底扫除青壮年文盲，九年义务教育全面巩固、质量持续提高，人口素质显著增强。健康乡村建设全面推进，村卫生室标准化建设和健康管理水平进一步提升，农民健康水平和人均寿命大幅提高。从农家书屋、文化礼堂到健身广场，农民文化生活丰富多彩。农民的开放意识、创新意识、科技意识、法治意识、市场意识等现代观念显著增强，简朴节约、绿色环保、讲究卫生等科学、健康、文明的生活方式成为新追求，婚事新办、丧事简办、孝老爱亲、扶危济困、扶弱助残等社会风尚广泛弘扬，既有乡土气息又有现代时尚的新时代乡村文明新风正在形成。一个个山清水秀、文明和谐、宜居宜业、欣欣向荣的美丽村庄正渐次出现在中国大地上，农业强、农村美、农民富的目标不断实现。

城镇化水平持续提高。城镇化是现代化的必由之路，是实现全面小康的幸福之路。新中国成立前，中国大地上城镇寥若晨星、衰败破落；今天的中国，城镇繁星璀璨、繁华时尚。中国经历了世