# Article information:

从脱贫攻坚到乡村振兴：迈向“家国一体”的国家与农民关系|扶贫|贫困户|贫困人口\_网易订阅  
<https://www.163.com/dy/article/H9KBSR9E0519D9DS.html>

# Article summary:

1. Poverty alleviation in China has demonstrated a unique relationship between the state and farmers, characterized by the "establishment of the country as a family and the transformation of the family into the country." This form emphasizes the unity of family and country, which is conducive to maintaining and maintaining the dominant position of family management in rural revitalization.

2. The government plays a leading role in poverty alleviation, with overall planning and specific measures reflecting its autonomy. The participation of government organizations and social forces only plays an auxiliary role. Precise poverty alleviation has become the main theme of poverty alleviation policies since 2010.

3. An important feature of poverty alleviation is that it becomes more difficult in later stages, as remaining poor people are those with the worst ability to get rid of poverty. Conventional poverty alleviation policies may not be effective for these groups, so innovative approaches such as "docking" mode between rural industrial developing countries and farmers' management are needed to help households with insufficient endogenous motivation as well as sick, disabled, widowed and widowed households.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

作为一篇社会学研究论文，本文对于中国政府在扶贫和乡村振兴方面的做法进行了探讨。然而，在分析过程中存在一些潜在的偏见和不足之处。

首先，文章没有充分考虑到西方“国家-社会”关系理论与中国现实经验之间的差异。这种理论框架可能无法完全适用于中国的情况，因为中国政府在扶贫和乡村振兴方面采取了一些独特的方法和策略。因此，将其与西方理论进行比较可能导致分析上的片面性。

其次，文章强调了“家国一体”的关系形式，并认为这是中国特色下国家与农民关系的表现形式。然而，这种观点可能存在一定程度上的宣传性质，并未提供足够的证据来支持其主张。同时，文章也没有探讨这种关系形式是否存在潜在风险或者是否能够持续发挥作用。

此外，在具体案例分析中，文章似乎过于强调了政府领导下的扶贫成果，并未充分考虑到其他因素对于扶贫成果产生影响的可能性。例如，社会组织和个人的积极参与是否对于扶贫成果产生了重要作用，这些因素是否能够持续发挥作用等等。

最后，文章没有充分考虑到乡村振兴过程中可能存在的风险和挑战。例如，城乡差距、土地流转问题、农民收入不稳定等问题都可能对于乡村振兴产生影响。因此，在提出具体建议时，需要更加全面地考虑这些潜在问题，并提供相应的解决方案。

总之，本文对于中国政府在扶贫和乡村振兴方面的做法进行了探讨，但在分析过程中存在一些潜在偏见和不足之处。为了更好地理解中国特色下国家与农民关系的表现形式，并提出更加全面有效的建议，需要进一步深入研究相关问题。

# Topics for further research:

* Differences between Western and Chinese state-society relations
* Potential propaganda in the family-state integration relationship
* Other factors influencing poverty alleviation besides government leadership
* The role of social organizations and individuals in poverty alleviation
* Risks and challenges in rural revitalization
* Comprehensive solutions to potential problems in rural revitalization

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/182da8a4a6536317fee4ddd19e3cca88>