

Value Orientation and Realization Path of Ecological Poverty Alleviation Based on Green Poverty Reduction Concept

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Abstract: Ecological environment is closely related to poverty alleviation and sustainable development in poverty-stricken areas. Green poverty reduction is different from the traditional concept of poverty alleviation, and has the new characteristics of protection, sustainability, endogenous and sharing. Its essence is to explore the comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of poverty-stricken areas on the premise of carrying capacity of resources and environment. China's ecological poverty alleviation is still in the stage of exploration and development, and there are some problems, such as single participants, single realization path, simple development mode, imperfect system and so on. To solve these problems is an important starting point for further promoting ecological poverty alleviation. We should strengthen the top-level design of ecological poverty alleviation, integrate the operation mechanism and mode of ecological poverty alleviation, improve the mechanism of ecological poverty alleviation, and promote the "win-win" of ecological protection and precision poverty relief in less developed areas.

1. Introduction

A good ecological environment is the guarantee for the sustainable development of poverty-stricken areas and the realization of stable poverty alleviation. In the battle of poverty alleviation, we must never sacrifice the environment. We must firmly establish the concept of "green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains" and walk out of a win-win green poverty alleviation road of ecological protection and poverty alleviation [1]. In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued a series of "ecological poverty alleviation" policies, and actively explored ways to realize transformation and leapfrog development, ecological protection and precise poverty alleviation in underdeveloped areas. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling strategy of "persisting in poverty alleviation and getting rid of poverty accurately" [2-3]. The 13th Five-Year Plan clearly stated that to achieve the development goals of the 13th Five-Year Plan, we must firmly establish the development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing. When the concept of green development is integrated into the work of poverty alleviation and development, it becomes the forerunner of poverty alleviation and development, which provides ideological guidance and action guide for setting new goals, planning new ideas, launching new measures and realizing new development in poverty alleviation.

2. Connotation of green poverty reduction

Poverty is a social phenomenon that exists in any social form and any stage of development. The connotation and measurement standard of poverty, the mechanism and path of poverty reduction have always been the core of poverty research. Green poverty reduction firstly combines ecological environment protection and industrial development in poverty-stricken areas, and changes the endogenous motivation of poverty alleviation, from relying only on the supply of material resources to relying on green industry development and collaboration, green science and technology innovation,

community participation, rural human resources development and training, etc. The representative concept of green poverty alleviation in foreign countries is "pro-poor green growth", which not only refers to poverty alleviation at the economic level, but also emphasizes the coordinated and sustainable development of man and nature. On the premise of protecting the ecological environment, rational development and utilization of natural resources can achieve green economic development [4].

However, green poverty reduction is not only a simple combination of green growth and poverty reduction, but green growth is only one of the dimensions of green poverty reduction, including tourism, ecology, culture, agriculture and e-commerce. Its core includes two major factors: "green" and "poverty reduction", which is to realize the organic unity of precise poverty alleviation, green development and sustainable livelihood in precise assistance and poverty reduction. The path is to give full play to the uniqueness and scarcity of resource endowments and transform resource advantages into industrial advantages, economic advantages and development advantages in green poverty reduction [5].

Green poverty reduction is a three-dimensional and diversified poverty alleviation project system built around poverty itself and its surrounding natural and social environment, in which the natural ecological and environmental endowments of poor households live in the cycle of green development system, on the premise of "green" development, the employment channels and income sources are continuously expanded, the endogenous motivation of poor households and even poor areas is promoted, and the organic and unified poverty alleviation path is obtained.

3. Theoretical basis and practical value of ecological poverty alleviation

Ecological poverty alleviation embodies the ecological civilization concept of harmony between people, society and nature, and embodies the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is an effective way to solve the "ecological poverty" in underdeveloped areas and realize the coordinated and sustainable development of ecology and economy.

3.1 The concept of ecological civilization provides a theoretical basis for ecological poverty alleviation

The concept of ecological civilization and Marxist ecological development thought come down in one continuous line, which not only emphasizes the realization of all-round development of human beings, but also emphasizes the harmonious development of man and nature in the process of social development. According to Marx, natural ecology is "the foundation on which we human beings (the product of nature itself) depend for growth" [6]. Ecological poverty alleviation aims at eliminating poverty and realizing the all-round development and sustainability of human beings, while paying attention to the protection of ecological environment and promoting the harmonious development between man and nature.

3.2 Ecological poverty alleviation embodies the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics

Eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood and realizing common prosperity are the essential requirements of socialism. The core requirement of eliminating poverty, improving people's livelihood and realizing common prosperity is to develop productive forces.

In the era of ecological civilization, "protecting the ecological environment means protecting productivity, and improving the ecological environment means developing productivity", and "green mountains and green mountains are the golden mountains and silver mountains". All these judgments show that protecting, improving and building a good ecological environment can also promote the development of productivity. "Ecological poverty alleviation takes poverty eradication as its direct goal and primary task, and protects the ecological environment as an important benefit to improve people's livelihood, and finally realizes green and sustainable development in poverty-stricken areas with common prosperity as the core." It embodies the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics [8].

3.3 Ecological poverty alleviation is a realistic choice for China's poverty alleviation

China's poverty alleviation has gone through different stages of development, and the poverty alleviation methods in each stage all reflect the characteristics of the times. Today, the construction of ecological civilization has become the five-in-one development strategy of national development, and the traditional poverty alleviation method, which only focuses on increasing the income of poor people without considering the environmental cost, has been unable to meet the needs of the new era. Ecological poverty alleviation does not eliminate poverty at the cost of destroying ecology, but forms a joint force between ecological protection and poverty alleviation and development, enhances the self-development ability of poor subjects, and enhances the endogenous power of sustainable development in underdeveloped areas.

4. Value orientation and realization path of ecological poverty alleviation under the concept of green poverty reduction

Throughout the course of China's poverty alleviation and development, the poverty alleviation model at each stage is based on the special background and specific poverty problems at that time. On the one hand, green poverty reduction brings new opportunities for precision poverty alleviation; Accurate poverty alleviation must be carried out under the framework of green development, which requires the concept of development to solve the poverty problem and achieve comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable poverty alleviation in poverty-stricken areas. On the other hand, green poverty reduction is the most effective way to achieve accurate poverty alleviation.

4.1 Firmly establish a sense of green development and build an endogenous force for precision poverty alleviation

As one of the new development concepts, green development is an inevitable choice for poverty-stricken areas to achieve poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Poverty alleviation must be guided by green development, and the concept of green, ecological and sustainable poverty alleviation should be fully incorporated into it [9].

First, strengthen the awareness of green development of poverty alleviation cadres, and enhance their awareness and ability of green development by training them in green development quality, so as to ensure that they practice and improve the concept of green development in the process of implementing accurate poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation. Ecological green resources should be regarded as an important resource and support for accurate poverty alleviation, and the existing ecological and environmental resources should be transformed into green resources with development potential.

Second, cultivate the poor subject and establish green values. To guide and awaken the people in poverty-stricken areas to realize that green water and green mountains are golden mountains and silver mountains, and form and expand the wealth effect of green resources. Poverty alleviation starts from the subject and object of poverty alleviation, takes the concept of "green, ecological and sustainable" as the keynote of poverty alleviation, actively practices the concept of green development, forms the endogenous development prospect, and promotes the normalization of green poverty alleviation.

4.2 Building a green poverty reduction system to fight poverty

(1) Implement the relocation of ecological immigrants

On the one hand, combined with the actual situation of various regions, the migration relocation and the development of new urbanization are combined to solve the problem of the whereabouts of ecological relocation groups, and to seek better development space by moving out of ecologically bad areas; On the other hand, in the work of poverty alleviation and relocation, we should fully respect the wishes of relocated households, revitalize related resources in combination with a series of work such as land transfer and regional planning, solve the livelihood problems of ecological migrants and protect their legitimate rights and interests. In addition, coordinate civil affairs, education, poverty alleviation and other relevant departments to carry out comprehensive governance, focus on solving a series of

social integration problems of ecological immigrants after moving to new lands, strictly implement relevant policies, and ensure that the resettlement of ecological immigrants will avoid falling into the problem of "moving from poverty to poverty".

(2) Implement ecological compensation mechanism

Ecological capital is the key factor to achieve green poverty reduction. Good economic development mode can promote the improvement of ecological environment, and green development can achieve sustainable development in poverty-stricken areas. Green investment is also a form of investment, which also has multiplier effect on demand.

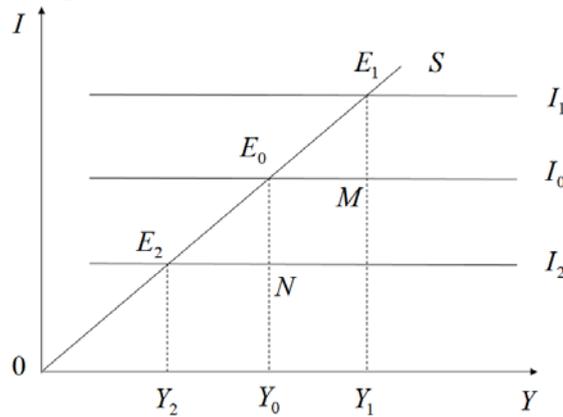


Figure 1 Investment effect of green poverty reduction

As shown in Figure 1, when the investment changes from I_0 to I_1 , the income changes from Y_0 to Y_1 . At this time, the income added value $Y_1 - Y_0$ is a multiple of the investment added value $I_1 - I_0$; On the contrary, when the investment amount falls, the amount of income decline is also a multiple of the investment amount decline. In the principle of investment multiplier, the expression of the relationship between investment and income is:

$$Y = (\alpha + I)/(1 - \beta) \tag{1}$$

Among them, α, β represents spontaneous consumption tendency and marginal consumption tendency respectively. You can also rewrite the above formula as:

$$Y = \delta + \left(\frac{\alpha}{1 - \beta} \right) I \tag{2}$$

In which δ represents independent income and $\frac{\alpha}{1 - \beta}$ represents investment multiplier. Investment multiplier reflects the changing relationship between investment and income. Similarly, green investment also has the above-mentioned mechanism. Implementing green poverty reduction in poverty-stricken areas can improve the ecological environment of poverty-stricken areas on the one hand, and improve the income level of poor households participating in green production on the other hand, thus boosting the realization of the goal of green poverty reduction.

First of all, further strengthen the protection of ecological environment in poverty-stricken areas, pay attention to regional ecological protection, and maintain sustainable development ability and ecological resilience; Secondly, strengthen cooperation and communication among functional departments, further improve relevant policies and regulations, strive to overcome policy conflicts between different departments, and strengthen ecological science management in poverty-stricken areas; Finally, through local absorption and transformation of labor flow in ecological functional areas, through financial support, industrial introduction, manpower training, etc., compensation is implemented to solve its development problems, and efforts are made to get rid of poverty on the spot.

(3) Support the development of ecological industry

The core power of ecological poverty alleviation lies in the development of ecological industry, which is promoted by promoting the construction of local green industries and establishing, supporting and introducing a batch of development methods. In addition, accurate poverty alleviation should pay attention to the allocation of the whole industrial chain while building green industries, build a complete market relationship of production-supply-consumption by making extensive use of social resources, and cooperate with the current supply-side reform background of the country to realize the benign development of green industries, so as to maximize the efficiency of ecological industries.

(4) Improve the ecological evaluation management mechanism

On the one hand, it strengthens the communication and cooperation between poverty alleviation functional departments and other relevant departments, and formulates more perfect and effective evaluation standards. On the other hand, the continuous introduction of relevant policies provides corresponding guidance for the implementation of ecological poverty alleviation from a macro perspective, promotes the improvement of relevant systems, and establishes a smooth management system from top to bottom, which is the key to efficient governance of ecological poverty alleviation. Perfecting the related contents of ecological assessment, strengthening scientific management, realizing dynamic monitoring of ecological problems and establishing poverty alleviation information network are the key to ensure the effectiveness of ecological poverty alleviation.

4.3 Mode innovation

Ecological construction and poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling are highly dependent on the government. The combination of the two is fragile and risky, and the development direction is deviated and the method is improper, which may lead to the dilemma of high cost and low benefit. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to give more tolerance and support to ecological poverty alleviation from the policy level, and encourage participants in ecological poverty alleviation to reduce costs and improve efficiency through continuous innovation.

First, innovative development model. In some places, the establishment of industrial cooperatives has improved the degree of social organization of ecological industry, which has played an important role in industrial development, reduced the working pressure of the government and improved the marketization of ecological poverty alleviation. Second, we must give full play to our technological advantages. It is necessary to make full use of modern science and technology, give full play to the unique advantages of "science and technology plus" and "internet plus", cultivate new breeding varieties, use modern cultivation techniques, strengthen large-scale and mechanized production, and enhance the anti-risk ability of agricultural and forestry products. Third, strengthen the interest connection. The foothold of ecological poverty alleviation lies in poverty alleviation. It is necessary to establish a binding mechanism between ecological construction and the interests of poor households, clearly define the coverage, benefit degree, priority employment right and compensation standard of poor households, and establish and improve the interest linkage mechanism.

4.4 Improve the poverty alleviation mechanism of resource-rich ecological functional areas

To build a path to realize the value of ecological products in resource-rich poverty-stricken ecological functional areas and turn green mountains into the driving force of poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling, it is necessary to reform the traditional price system with low resources and free environment, and establish and improve the mechanism of property rights protection of natural resources, trading of environmental rights and interests, and the mechanism of linking green investment and financing with the interests of poor households.

(1) Property right guarantee mechanism of natural resources

In the process of exercising ownership, property owners at all levels should not only develop the economic value of natural resources such as forest, land and minerals as means of production in an orderly manner, but also protect natural resources as environmental elements to maintain ecological value. We will formulate measures for defining property rights of all kinds of ecological elements, such as landscapes, forests, lakes and grasses owned by collectives, establish a registration platform for confirming the rights of ecological elements, and steadily promote the confirmation, registration

and certification of ecological elements. On the basis of clearly defining the property rights of ecological elements, the trading activities of ecological products such as forest carbon sinks, hydrology, biodiversity and landscape services can be carried out in an orderly manner.

(2) Trading mechanism of environmental rights and interests

The right to use energy, water, carbon and emission are the concrete embodiment of the right to development in resource utilization, and are also the basic environmental rights owned by all regions and individuals. In the total distribution of pollutants and energy use rights, the development reality of poor rural areas should be fully considered. It is necessary to ensure that the public enjoys basic rights such as clean air, water and soil, and give appropriate inclination to poor areas through quota allocation, which is an important way to get rid of poverty in ecological functional areas.

(3) Investment and financing system

Green finance is an important link to support the transformation of green mountains and green hills into Jinshan Yinshan, and it is also a catalyst for the innovation of property rights of natural resources and ecological industries. Cultivating green eco-industry operators, developing and expanding ecotourism, promoting global green certification, supporting and encouraging all kinds of new agricultural operators to register trademarks, certifying pollution-free, green, organic and geographical indication agricultural products, strengthening and improving health industries, and establishing green brands with county characteristics need financial support.

(4) Interest linkage mechanism

At present, the financial transfer payment mechanism of key ecological functional areas is mainly based on the gap of regional standard financial revenue and expenditure, and the use of funds is mainly people's livelihood and environmental protection. To ensure that the whole region can get rid of poverty, it is necessary to establish an accurate mechanism for poor households to realize the value of ecological products.

5. Summary

With the concept of green development put forward, green poverty reduction has become an important principle of precise poverty alleviation in China. Compared with the traditional concept of poverty alleviation, green poverty reduction emphasizes the importance of ecological protection in poverty alleviation and development. Therefore, we should not only pay attention to the development of agriculture and forestry, but also take poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling as the research object of a single discipline, and cross-study it from Marxist theory, geography, economics and other disciplines. Reversing the ecological disadvantages of the current poverty alleviation work and implementing the theoretical guidance of green development have important practical significance for the current poverty alleviation work, especially the ecological poverty alleviation under the background of precise poverty alleviation. Only by realizing the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, can accurate poverty alleviation be possible, and the poor people have the opportunity to share the green poverty reduction achievements in poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling.

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