

## Study on the Long-term Mechanism of Green Poverty Reduction in Poor Villages Based on the Concept of Shared Development

Yongliang Wang, Yang Jiang\* Jing Cai, Nan Zhang

Dalian Ocean University, Dalian 116000, China;

\*Corresponding author Email: 499429853@qq.com

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**Abstract:** In the rural revitalization strategy, the introduction of the concept of shared development is an important embodiment of people's sharing of revitalization and development achievements. The concept of shared development is the purpose and destination of the five development concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing put forward by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, and it is also the ideological sublimation and practical summary of the concept of governing the country by the party and the state. Green poverty reduction is a new model of poverty reduction in China. This paper mainly analyzes the theoretical support and internal law of green poverty reduction around sustainable development, and analyzes the breakthrough in content and mode of green poverty reduction since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which provides some reference for poverty reduction and poverty alleviation in China in the new period, and also provides some development ideas for rural revitalization in poverty-stricken areas in China.

### 1. Introduction

The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly put forward the strategy of rural revitalization, emphasizing that "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" is a fundamental issue related to the national economy and people's livelihood. Among them, the concept of shared development is the purpose and destination of the five development concepts, which fully reflects the superiority of socialism [1]. Accurate poverty alleviation and green poverty reduction are important components of the concept of shared development, and are the key steps to get through the "last mile" of shared development. China has always been committed to poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation. Since the founding of New China, the Chinese government has vigorously developed production and helped the rural poor to alleviate poverty through relief poverty characterized by "blood transfusion", and achieved certain results.

Green poverty reduction is an important part of poverty alleviation and development strategy in the new era [2]. Only by insisting on guiding poverty alleviation work with the concept of green development and considering poverty alleviation and development in poor villages in the overall framework of local social construction and ecological construction, can we fight poverty as scheduled, achieve high-quality poverty alleviation, and then make poverty alleviation really become an incubator to stimulate the endogenous motivation of poor villages, and lay a good development foundation for rural revitalization and sustainable development.

### 2. Proposing the concept of shared development and its theoretical connotation

#### 2.1 Proposing the concept of shared development

The concept of shared development is the conscious application of the law of development. The development concept is not born out of thin air, but based on the development practice of our country, derived from the summary and reflection of the development practice, and the profound understanding and conscious application of the development law. From October 26 to 29, 2015, the fifth plenary

meeting of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing. At the meeting, it was emphasized that only by firmly establishing and earnestly implementing the development concept of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing can we give full play to our advantages, solve development problems and achieve the development goals of the 13th Five-Year Plan, which is a profound change related to China's overall development.

## 2.2 Theoretical connotation of the concept of shared development

The concept of shared development comes from Marx's humanistic thought, which is characterized by universality, comprehensiveness, co-construction and gradualism. It not only provides an important idea for multi-dimensional examination of the poor population, but also provides an optimized path for building a precise detachment mechanism. In the new era, in order to implement the strategic requirements and measures of green poverty reduction and improve the efficiency of green poverty reduction, a comprehensive and systematic green poverty reduction mechanism must be constructed under the guidance of the concept of shared development (Figure 1).

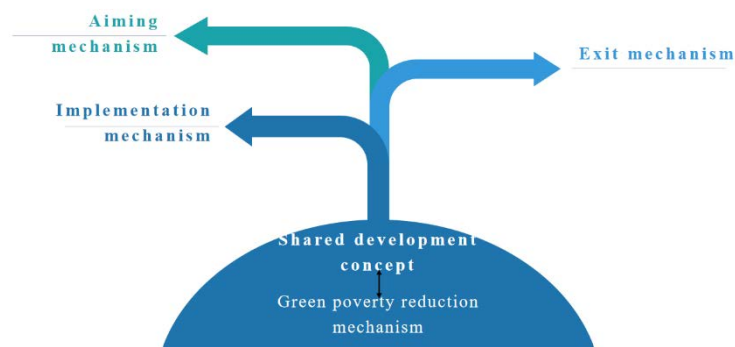


Figure 1 Operating mechanism of green poverty reduction mechanism under the concept of shared development

### (1) Take the whole people as the main body

Marxist mass view points out that the masses are the main force of social development, and whether the masses are the main body and the fundamental interests of the masses are the starting point is an important criterion for testing whether they are Marxist political parties. Shared development requires that the fruits of development be shared by the people, which is not enjoyed by a few people, but shared by all people including the poor and vulnerable groups. If the fruits of shared development cannot be shared by all people, our society will fall into difficulties, social classes will be solidified, and the current stable social situation will be destroyed [3]. Therefore, sharing the development achievements emphasized by the whole people not only pays close attention to the development of poor areas, underdeveloped areas and backward industries, but also maintains the development trend of developed areas and advantageous industries, not only covering all aspects of economy, politics, culture, society and ecology, but also sharing the development achievements in a targeted and purposeful way according to the actual needs of social development of different groups.

### (2) Take fairness and justice as the core

The idea of shared development is a direct manifestation of the fairness of socialist opportunities. The concept of shared development creates a good social atmosphere by establishing a fair and just social security system, guarantees the social masses equal access to resources, and sets a fair starting point for opportunities; By improving social public services, strengthening infrastructure construction, creating a good employment and entrepreneurship environment and social environment, all people are promoted to have equal opportunities to realize the process, thus promoting the people to actively participate in social production practice.

### (3) Take common prosperity as the goal

Shared development is the continuation and development of common prosperity. Shared development not only takes common prosperity as its development direction, but also enriches the connotation of common prosperity. Pay attention to the top-level design of the realization of common

prosperity, proceed from the overall situation, make overall planning for the realization of common prosperity, pay attention not only to the reform of economic system, but also to the political and democratic system, cultural development system, social welfare mechanism, social security mechanism and the adjustment mechanism of social interest relations, continuously improve the utilization efficiency of social resources, promote social fairness and justice, and ensure that the people legally and reasonably enjoy the development achievements in all aspects of society and gradually realize common prosperity.

### **3. Economic value transformation mechanism of green poverty reduction**

Ecological resources have consumption attribute [4], which is aimed at human beings as the main body. From the perspective of capital elements, capital is the foundation of economic development, and the essence of green poverty reduction is the value transformation process from green resources to green capital in poverty-stricken areas.

#### **3.1 Landscape value**

Because of the different conditions of ecological resources in poor areas, the landscape value of ecological resources is mainly aimed at poor areas with better natural conditions. Such poverty-stricken areas are rich in ecological resources. Green poverty reduction can give full play to the landscape value of ecological resources and create economic value within the scope of rational development. Through rational allocation of ecological resources in the market, the traditional development mode of green resources has been reversed, and the vicious circle of "resources-poverty reduction-pollution destruction-resource redevelopment" has been transformed into a virtuous circle of "resources-economic value-poverty reduction-resource reinvestment", so that green resources can be transformed into economic value, thus achieving the purpose of raising the income level of poor people.

#### **3.2 Production value**

Eco-agriculture refers to the agricultural development mode of intensive management following the law of ecosystem development on the premise of protecting and improving the agricultural ecological environment. It is a comprehensive agriculture of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, auxiliary fishery and so on. It is a modern agriculture taking economic development as the trend and integrating agricultural production, processing and sales. It is one of the sources of green poverty reduction in poverty-stricken areas. The coordinated development of ecological resources and agriculture can be effectively combined through under-forest economy and combination of planting and breeding, which can not only improve the yield per unit cultivated land area, but also ensure the protection efficiency of ecological resources and complete the bidirectional transformation of economic and ecological value of ecological resources.

#### **3.3 Market value**

There are two main types of market value of ecological resources: one is the market value of agriculture. According to market demand, poverty-stricken areas improve the relationship between supply and demand of agricultural products, effectively adjust agricultural structure, upgrade the quantity of agricultural products to quality by means of innovative production technology, develop high-quality and green agricultural products, promote agricultural structural reform, enhance economic benefits of agricultural products, and promote the transformation of agricultural market value [5]. Second, the market value of ecological resources such as water and air. For example, air, water and other natural resources have certain consumption value due to regional differences. Green poverty reduction makes the flow of green resources change from the traditional closed mode to the circular mode of market participation through sustainable and inclusive poverty reduction.

#### **3.4 Participation value**

Ecological resources also have certain participation value in the process of economic value transformation, which can be divided into several categories:

(1) Eco-leisure tourism mode mainly relies on natural resources such as forest, land and water in poverty-stricken areas, and develops a participatory eco-tourism mode. Tourists gain spiritual and physical satisfaction through personal participation, thus achieving the transformation from resource value to economic value.

(2) Rural leisure tourism is mainly to combine the advantages of rural agriculture, fully tap the multi-functional characteristics of agriculture, and explore the poverty reduction model of integrating eco-tourism with resource-intensive and environment-friendly agriculture. From the perspective of participation forms, rural leisure tourism can be divided into several types, such as leisure farm, rural leisure tourism, rural picking, fishing, etc., which mainly satisfy tourists' sense of participation through various forms, and then make poor areas get economic benefits to get rid of poverty.

#### **4. Strategic analysis of long-term green poverty reduction mechanism in poor villages under the concept of shared development**

##### **4.1 Establish and improve the poverty alleviation targeting mechanism under the concept of shared development**

Aiming mechanism is the premise and foundation of building a green poverty reduction mechanism, and it is also the logical starting point of promoting shared development. Only by establishing a sound targeting mechanism for poverty-stricken people to get rid of poverty, on the basis of accurately targeting the poor population, improving the utilization efficiency of poverty-stricken funds, promoting the rational delivery of poverty-stricken resources, and making the limited poverty-stricken resources more reasonable and effective to benefit the poor groups, can we promote the process of poverty-stricken people getting rich and practice the concept of shared development.

Due to the limitation of human, material and financial resources, it is impossible to analyze the poverty depth of poor people in poverty-stricken areas, monitor the changes of living conditions of poor people, and include poor people in time. Therefore, it is very important to innovate the targeting technology of poor people. On the one hand, by establishing an information sharing platform for poor households, the information barriers in different regions and different levels are broken, so that all relevant departments can collect, analyze, verify, summarize and integrate the data information of poor people, and realize the horizontal and vertical two-way sharing of information of poor people. On the other hand, through the establishment of an information monitoring team, there are special information collectors from poor villages to provinces, which can realize top-down monitoring and bottom-up declaration, form a monitoring system for poor people, track the income, family status and housing conditions of poor people comprehensively and systematically, and eliminate the limitation of information asymmetry between the government and poor people, so as to ensure that poor people are included in the ranks of poor people in a timely and accurate manner [6].

##### **4.2 Consolidate the foundation of rural sharing economy and realize rural revitalization economically**

The development of a region needs to be based on its advantages, and only by taking advantage of its development advantages can it bring more dividends. Only by distributing more dividends to the bottom of society can we lay a solid foundation for all people to enter a well-off society together. In this sense, the internal dividend is the premise and fundamental requirement for rural residents to enter a well-off society in an all-round way. The main challenge of implementing rural revitalization strategy in rural areas of China is insufficient dividend distribution and unfair distribution.

First, to vigorously develop the rural real economy and utilize the advantages of rural resources to develop the characteristic economy, we must take the unique real economic development path of each village. On the road of real economic development, it is necessary to transform and enhance the advantages of rural traditional industries, promote the innovative development of traditional industries with high-tech industries, promote the green and sustainable development of traditional industries, and

enhance the vitality and comprehensive competitiveness of rural traditional industries. The second is to develop rural ecological economy. It is necessary to give full play to the advantages of resources, develop rural ecological industries and ecological economy, and regard ecological economy as a new economic growth point in China's rural revitalization strategy. Third, we should develop the road of agricultural modernization and socialized production. These defects of small-scale farmers' management make farmers fall into poverty, and the way out is to develop into large-scale farmers' management characterized by socialized production [7].

#### **4.3 Construct and innovate ecological poverty alleviation mechanism to ensure the sustainability of poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling**

Ecological compensation for poverty alleviation is to achieve the effect of poverty reduction by means of economic compensation for the ecological services provided by the government to the poor or their ecological environmental protection behavior [8].

First of all, it is necessary to adjust the scope and functional areas of nature reserves according to law, adjust and optimize the poverty alleviation and difficulties tackling projects of nature reserves in poor areas, try to avoid nature reserves, especially the core areas and buffer areas, and strictly control the red line of forest land and wetlands. Secondly, by improving infrastructure and public services, we can preserve and increase the value of natural ecological resources in poverty-stricken areas. We will steadily push forward the pilot reform of the "Three Changes" in rural areas, and promote the income increase, production increase and ecological appreciation of poor villages through the reform of changing resources into assets, capital into shares and farmers into shareholders. Finally, we should strengthen the interest linkage mechanism among leading enterprises, farmers' cooperatives and poor people, and promote the industry-driven modes such as joint-stock cooperation, joint household management, foster custody and order production. Give priority to ensuring rural construction land reclamation and land ticket transaction of poverty-stricken households, and increase property income of poor people.

#### **4.4 Innovate the development mechanism of green poverty-reducing talents and strengthen the accumulation of human capital in poor villages**

Green poverty reduction can't be achieved overnight, but needs the efforts of one generation or even several generations. In this long process, the accumulation of green poverty reduction human capital and the development of human resources are indispensable.

First, it is necessary to strengthen the study and business training for grassroots cadres, especially the first secretary of poverty alleviation in villages, poverty alleviation team members, and members of the two committees of village branches, by holding training courses and reading clubs, so as to enhance the professionalism of continuously realizing green poverty reduction. Then, through their leading demonstration, poor households can "look beyond poverty alleviation".

Second, carry out educational and cultural actions to help intelligence, block intergenerational transmission of poverty, and fully implement the national, municipal and district education funding policies, so as to ensure that every child of a poverty-stricken household who built a card can enjoy all kinds of funding, realize all necessary and accurate funding, and ensure that every student has the opportunity to receive education. Promote vocational education from village to people, help poor households "after two generations" to fully receive secondary and high vocational education, continuously introduce high-quality local talents and college graduates from rural areas, and train and create a "green poverty reduction team".

### **5. Summary**

Agriculture, rural areas and farmers have always been the focus of our party and country. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China made clear the general requirements for the work of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in the new period, as well as industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization and effective governance, and made a series of major

arrangements. A deep understanding of the concept of shared development and the value connotation of green poverty reduction plays an important role in promoting the construction of a well-off society in an all-round way and finally achieving the grand goal of common prosperity. Driven by big data and Internet technology, the production and sales of various industries need more refined accounting, which requires a certain level of scientific decision-making. Local governments in poverty-stricken areas should establish relevant mechanisms for scientific decision-making of green poverty-reducing industries based on the current reality of industrial transformation and industrial integration.

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