

"Community Empowerment" and "Individual Compensation": The Basic Framework of China's Ecological Anti-Poverty System

Kai Zhou^{1, a}

¹The People's Procuratorate of Dezhou, Shandong Province, Dezhou, 253014, China.

^agrasimple@163.com

Abstract

At present, under the anti-poverty practice that the state spares no effort, the economic and social development in poverty-stricken areas in China has made great progress, but problems such as fragile ecological environment, irrational economic structure, and large amount of poverty still exist, especially ecological fragility. The cycle of poverty and anti-poverty and ecological destruction has not only been broken but has become more intensified. With the intertwining of ecological fragility and human poverty, the ecological anti-poverty system has sprouted and developed in anti-poverty practice. With the acceleration of China's poverty management system and the modernization of governance capacity, the framework design and content improvement of the ecological anti-poverty specific system has become an urgent task.

Keywords

Community empowerment, individual compensation, ecological anti-poverty system.

1. Problem Posing

With the emergence of China's anti-poverty cause and the rise of environmental protection and sustainable development concepts at home and abroad, more and more scholars have begun to pay attention to the important role played by ecological factors in anti-poverty practice. Although the current research on ecological anti-poverty is still in the stage of breaking the problem, and most of them are still in the field of ecology and economics, in practice, the specific ecological anti-poverty system has developed, but the corresponding institutional system has not been formed. At present, with the continuous advancement of China's poverty management system and governance capacity modernization, the government is required to improve and innovate the ecological anti-poverty institutional framework and system selection, and further improve the accuracy and effectiveness of anti-poverty.

2. The Basic Concept That the Ecological Anti-poverty System Structure Should Follow

The idea is the inner confirmation that people always rely on to understand things and deal with contradictions. Reflected in the field of ecological anti-poverty system, the concept is the highest ideological guideline throughout all its specific systems. Specifically, the core concepts that should be followed in the process of ecological anti-poverty system architecture include fairness, order, human rights and environmental concepts. First, adhering to the concept of fairness is to provide some kind of compensation through the state to achieve the protection of the survival and development rights of the poor. Second, adhering to the concept of order, we must fully consider the survival needs of the poor, lay the foundation for the orderly operation of the society, and also consider the development needs of the poor, and ultimately promote the stable and orderly development of society. Third, adhering to the concept of human rights, it is necessary to clarify the specific rights that the poor should deserve, through the specific

system of ecological anti-poverty, which clarifies the survival rights and development rights of the poor. Fourth, adhering to the ecological concept is to raise the awareness of the poor to protect the environment through the specific system design of ecological anti-poverty, and guide the poor to actively protect the environment.

3. Overview of The Basic System of Ecological Anti-poverty Centered on “Community Empowerment”

3.1. The Practical Basis of “Community Empowerment”: An Overview of Natural Resources Real Right System

Under the framework of the ecological anti-poverty system, the natural resource property right is the unity of the rights and obligations of the poor. It means that on the basis of respecting the essential attributes and economic laws of natural resources, the poor enjoy the legal natural resources and enjoy the law. Its interests and the exclusion of the right of others to interfere with, have the obligation to protect the environment and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. At the same time, the main body of natural resources property rights also has a complex situation, such as collective organizations, including rural labor group collectives and urban labor collectives, that is, the current community. It can be said that only by establishing a system of natural resources and property rights, through the unified management of poor communities, and further establishing the rights of the poor to enjoy equal access to natural resources and interests, can we prioritize the right to life of the poor, so by improving the natural resources The system, which gives rights to the poor and poor communities, is the basic system for the realization of “community empowerment”.

3.2. Operation Mode of “Community Empowerment”: Overview of the Community Management System of Ecological Resources

The eco-community community co-management system, that is, the common management system of natural resources of poor communities and nature reserves, that is, poor communities and nature reserves jointly manage natural resources and participate in the decision-making, implementation and evaluation process of management programs. Its purpose is two aspects. One is to enable poor communities to continuously use natural resources in the process of their own development, while reducing the damage to the biodiversity of nature reserves; the second is to help poor communities develop their economies and change the survival of the poor. The state will reduce the restrictions and constraints brought by the protection of the ecological environment to the poor communities, so that the poor communities can actively participate in the protection and management of nature reserves and promote the coordination of economic development and protection.

3.3. Development Path of “Community Empowerment”: Overview of Eco-industrial System

As China's economic development level continues to increase, people are more dependent on ecological resources, and their consumption is rising. However, the current state of China's limited total amount of ecological resources cannot be changed, and the contradictions and conflicts between it and the increasingly expanding resource needs of people are intensifying. With the development of human beings from negative environmental protection to active ecological construction, from early warning environmental movements to self-conscious social actions, the ecological industry continues to develop and begins to provide people with more and more ecological resources. To a large extent, people's ecological benefits and economic benefits have been raised, and the emergence of an ecological industrial system has been promoted. Combining the basic concepts that the ecological anti-poverty system architecture should follow, and the two key aspects of ecology and industry, we can define the

eco-industrial system within the framework of the eco-anti-poverty system as the poor people based in poor communities, based on the community. An industrial system that promotes the coordinated development of community ecological industry, ecological agriculture and ecological service industry by carrying capacity of ecological resources and sustainable use of renewable resources. It can be said that the eco-industrial system is the development path of "community empowerment".

4. Overview of the Basic System of Ecological Anti-poverty Centered on "Individual Compensation"

4.1. The Basis for the Realization of "Individual Compensation": Overview of the Ecological Compensation System

We believe that the ecological compensation system refers to the protection or restoration of the ecological function or ecological value of the ecosystem, the maintenance of ecological security, the reduction of poverty, the use of various economic means by the state, the charging of actors who destroy the ecology, or the behavior of engaging in ecological construction. A system for compensating for contributions and losses suffered in ecological construction. Under the framework of the eco-anti-poverty system, we are more concerned with the economic compensation for the poor and those who have contributed to the direct compensation of the ecological environment, that is, the compensation for the individual. On the one hand, we should promote the combination of special legislation and supporting legislation in the field of ecological compensation, and formulate ecological compensation single-line regulations in different areas such as nature reserves and important ecological functional areas to solve specific ecological compensation problems under special ecological environments. On the other hand, we should also promote the cooperation between national legislation and local legislation in the field of ecological compensation, the main framework of the national legislative framework ecological compensation system, and local legislation based on this framework, formulate compensation standards suitable for local conditions and serve ecological compensation practices. The specific measures to enhance the operability of national legislation at the local level to better solve the problem of compensation for the poor individual.

4.2. Direct Approach to "Individual Compensation": Overview of the Ecological Immigration System

Under the framework of ecological anti-poverty, the ecological immigration system is under the leadership of the government, from the perspective of improving and protecting the ecological environment and promoting economic development, the poor people in the ecologically fragile areas will be moved, so that the ecologically vulnerable areas can be a conscious population migration system that improves the development of the poor. In order to promote the comprehensive, standardized and scientific management of ecological migration, and promote the steady and continuous development of ecological migration, the lawful rights and interests of the poor are safeguarded to the greatest extent. On the one hand, we should take the Constitution, laws and administrative regulations as the basic orientation, combine the actual situation of each province, and regulate the poverty alleviation ecological immigration through the form of legislation in special fields. On the other hand, we must improve the regulatory mechanism and fundraising mechanism for poverty alleviation ecological resettlement funds, revise irrationalities, formulate quality standards for the construction and management of ecological resettlement areas, and provide information disclosure systems for special funds for ecological resettlement poverty alleviation in the form of legislation. The supervision system guarantees the right to know and supervision of the poor.

4.3. A Useful Supplement to "Individual Compensation": Overview of the Socialization System for Environmental Tort Damages

At present, for the various difficulties faced in the practice of environmental damage compensation, the legal level has made a useful exploration, that is, in addition to the environmental civil liability system, the path of seeking solutions through environmental damage insurance, environmental public compensation fund and financial guarantee system. Since the general practice of the above system is to pass some or even all of the compensation rights of environmental infringers to the society, such systems are collectively referred to as the socialized system of environmental tort damage compensation. Specifically, we should break the shackles of the original environmental tort damages, to protect the victims from obtaining compensation, introduce social responsibilities on the basis of individual responsibilities, and comprehensively apply environmental insurance, social security systems, and administrative compensation. Various ways to improve the social compensation mechanism for environmental tort damage.

5. Conclusion

In short, in order to meet the needs of China's ecological anti-poverty practice, we must promote the formulation of anti-poverty legislation at the national level, such as the anti-poverty law, and on the other hand, strengthen the existing ecological anti-poverty related to China. To sort out and revise the legislation, improve related supporting laws and regulations, policies and measures, and promote the construction of two major types of ecological anti-poverty basic systems centered on "community empowerment" and "individual compensation", and sort out and improve natural resources and ecological resources. Six specific systems, such as community co-management, ecological compensation for ecological industry, ecological immigration and social compensation for environmental tort damage, complete the basic structure of the ecological anti-poverty system, and modernize China's poverty management system and governance capacity.

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