Study on the Rural Revitalization Path in the Continuum Depressed Area from the Perspective of Inclusive Green Development: A case study of Qinba Mountain Area

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Abstract. Implementing the rural revitalization strategy is the action plan for rural construction and development in the new era, and it is the general requirement and general grasp of the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers ". Based on the four-dimensional relationship between resource development, poverty alleviation, community participation and ecological protection, this paper analyzes the poverty situation, causes and development characteristics of Ankang in Qinba mountain area. The study found that Ankang City in Qinba Mountain Area has many poor people and a deep poverty. It faced the dual pressures of protecting the ecological environment and fighting poverty. From the niche point of view, Ankang City is located in ecologically fragile areas and ecological diversity protection areas, and from the perspective of economic development, it is a contiguous destitute area with deep poverty. Therefore, rural revitalization in the region must weigh these relationships and issues. From the perspective of inclusive green development, it proposes a rural revitalization path suitable for the region, adheres to precise poverty alleviation, promotes equalization of opportunities for the poor to participate in rural development, increases the rights of the poor in the system, and protects the ecological environment. To provides a theoretical reference for scientific formulation of rural revitalization strategic planning and early realization of rural revitalization.

1. Introduction

For a long time, the development of rural areas in underdeveloped areas has been highly valued by academic circles [1]. In the period of building a socialist modernization and strengthening the country in an all-round way, it is urgent to crack the increasingly severe "village disease"[2]. It initiated an in-depth discussion of the path of rural governance and rural industrial development in academia.

Research on rural development issues has been widely concerned by academic circles at home and abroad. Although countries in the world have different rural development processes and different problems, they have experienced common problems such as weak rural infrastructure, environmental pollution and resource shortage [3,4]. In the post-industrialized countries represented by Japan and South Korea, in the process of industrialization and urbanization, urban areas where rural resources have rapidly flowed into non-agricultural industries have emerged, leading to prominent problems...
such as the decline of agriculture and rural areas and the widening gap between urban and rural development. [5]

The concentrated contiguous destitute area has a special niche and development position. It is a key link in solving the problem of regional overall poverty. With the development of national poverty alleviation work, more and more attention has been paid to the research on concentrated contiguous destitute areas. Chinese scholars have begun to introduce the concept of poverty alleviation into poverty alleviation in concentrated contiguous areas, poverty alleviation targeting models, poverty village classification methods, In-depth study on poverty-stricken individuals' poverty alleviation targeting methods and accurate identification problems [6-9]. Some scholars also began to pay attention to the practice of precise poverty alleviation in individual concentrated areas, analyze the poverty-stricken areas facing the region, and propose precise poverty alleviation paths and strategies [10-11]. Based on the perspective of inclusive green development, this paper explores the path of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in the contiguous destitute areas, provides intellectual support for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, and accelerates the pace of rural revitalization.

2. Basic theoretical cognition

2.1 Inclusive development and green development

The coupling of the two concepts of inclusive development and green development constitutes the connotation of inclusive green development, and inclusive green development is a sustainable development mode. Inclusive growth emphasizes equalization of growth opportunities includes four attributes: opportunity, capability, access and security [12]. Opportunity refers to creating more opportunities for farmers to increase their income, The ability to improve the people's internal development capacity is beneficial to the opportunity. Increase or gain the emphasis on the combination of opportunities and capabilities. Safety is the path to protect people from livelihood losses. More inclusive growth, inclusive green growth is richer in content, it covers the content of inclusive growth while also highlighting the need for the economy to grow green, that is, economic growth should consider the acceptable capacity of the ecological environment and the carrying capacity of resources. Green growth is a prerequisite for sustainable development and an essential element of sustainable development [13].

2.2 Inclusive green development and rural revitalization

Inclusive green countryside revitalization directly from the inclusive concept of green development. Inclusive green countryside revitalization requirements: the first is the rapid development of rural industries to promote regional economic growth, a substantial increase income and expand the welfare effects of industrial development, the eradication of widespread poverty; Second, we must enhance the ability to develop sources within the poor, for the poor an equal opportunity to participate in the development of the industry. Finally, we must maintain the sustainable development of Rural Revitalization and adapt it to the ecological environment so as to ensure the improvement of the quality of the ecological environment in stability. It enables the harmonious development of population, resources and environment and achieves a " triple-win ".

3. The status of the research area and analysis of the problems

3.1 Research area and data sources

The Qinba Mountain Area is located in central China. Its main body is located in southern Shaanxi. It is a nationally established concentration. One of the contiguous areas, with a total area of about 223,300 km\(^2\) [20]. Ankang City is located in the southeast of Shaanxi Province. It is located in the junction of Shaanxi, Guizhou, Hubei and Sichuan provinces. It administers 9 counties and 1 district. The 10 counties and districts are all districts and districts of Qinba contiguous destitute areas. The
traffic conditions in Ankang City are poor and the level of economic development is lagging. As of the end of 2017, the per capita disposable income of rural residents is only 9394 yuan, a total of 979 poor villages, 180,000 households and 510,000 poor people.

The data on the population and economic status of Ankang City required by this paper are derived from the Ankang Statistical Yearbook (2017) and the 2017 Statistical Report on the National Economic and Social Development of Ankang City. The data of poor villages and poor people are from the Ankang Municipal Bureau of Poverty Alleviation and Development.

3.2 The necessity of taking an inclusive green development path in Ankang City

At present, the four-dimensional development relationship of resource development, poverty alleviation, community participation and ecological protection is the common problem to be dealt with and weighed in the process of rural revitalization in Qinba Mountain area (Fig 2.). In the poverty alleviation of Ankang City, we must comprehensively consider the development characteristics, poverty characteristics and ecological characteristics of the region, and choose the appropriate rural revitalization model and the path of realization according to local conditions. For Ankang City in Qinba Mountain Area, the reason why rural revitalization should take the path of inclusive green development is also determined by its own development characteristics and the development position and niche in the country.

Figure 1. Scope of Qinba Mountain Area and location of Research Area

Figure 2. Four-dimensional relations to be handled in rural revitalization
Judging from the development position of Ankang City in Shaanxi Province and the whole country, the poverty alleviation in the region is not only the problem of income increase of the poor population, but also the overall economic and social development of China. After the poverty alleviation and development in recent years, the economic development of Ankang City and the people's living standards have been greatly improved, but it still belongs to China's backward development areas. First, the level of economic development is still relatively low. Ankang City's economic development level is lower than the average level of the whole country and Shaanxi Province (Fig 3.). It belongs to the backward areas in backward areas. The low level of economic development and the low level of residents' income may fall into two vicious circles. On the one hand, the low level of economy leads to low income of residents. On the other hand, low income level leads to regional market weakening and underinvestment, which ultimately restricts the further development of the economy and lowers the level of economic development. Second, there are a large number of poor people and a deep poverty level (Fig. 4.).
From the perspective of the internal development characteristics of Ankang City, vertical inequality and horizontal inequality exist and show an expanding trend, which is highlighted by the inequality of urban and rural development and the inequality within the region. (Table 1) The income gap between urban and rural areas is large, and the urban-rural dual economic structure is obvious. The income gap between urban and rural residents at the county level generally exceeds the national average. For example, in 2017, the per capita disposable income of urban residents in Hanbin District reached 26,389 yuan, while the per capita disposable income of rural permanent residents was only 8,506 yuan. The income level of urban residents exceeded the national average of 25,974 yuan and the average level of Shaanxi Province was 20,653 yuan. The per capita income of rural residents is only one-third of that of urban areas, and the same urban-rural differences have occurred in other districts and counties.

Table 1. Per Capita disposable income of urban and rural residents in Ankang City

| County        | Per Capita Disposable Income of All Residents | Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents | Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Residents |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Hanbin County | 16614                                         | 26389                                         | 8506                                         |
| Hanyin County | 14263                                         | 26000                                         | 8745                                         |
| Shiquan County| 14703                                         | 25854                                         | 8753                                         |
| Ningshan county| 14615                                        | 25358                                         | 8270                                         |
| Ziyang county | 14128                                         | 25474                                         | 8789                                         |
| Gaolan county | 14334                                         | 26003                                         | 8374                                         |
| Pinli county  | 15048                                         | 25728                                         | 8859                                         |
| Zhenping county| 13842                                        | 25546                                         | 8413                                         |
| Xunyang county| 15039                                         | 25810                                         | 8608                                         |
| Baihe county  | 14099                                         | 25485                                         | 8417                                         |

From the ecological position of Ankang City in the country, on the one hand, Qinba Mountain Area is the gathering place of biodiversity in China, which bears the function of biodiversity conservation, restricts the development zone and the prohibited development zone, and it is the middle line of South-to-North Water Transfer. The important water source of the project has an extremely important ecological status. On the other hand, Ankang has complex topography and landforms, large elevation gaps, frequent geological disasters and extremely fragile ecosystems. Such ecological niche requires large-scale public capital investment for ecological protection and construction, clarifies the relationship among development, poverty reduction and ecology, reduces ecological risks, and takes ecological sustainability as the cornerstone of sustainable economic and social development.

To sum up, the rural revitalization of Ankang municipality must establish their endowment and development characteristics, to deal with resource exploitation and environmental protection, income inequality multiple relations, make the crucial process out of poverty and the results showed more lean, equality of opportunity and the characteristics of environmental friendly, such country revitalization of the road is inclusive green travel the road of poverty alleviation.

4. The path of rural revitalization from the perspective of inclusive green development

4.1 Poverty identification: income poverty and opportunity poverty
The first thing to do in the new era of rural revitalization is to accurately alleviate poverty. Accurate identification of poverty alleviation targets consists of two main steps: The first step is to identify the poor. The second step is to classify the poor more precisely [15]. Community participation is a key factor in measuring the feasibility of poverty alleviation through industrial development. Community participation is divided into passive participation, temptation participation and active participation.
Participation opportunities, participation motivation and participation ability determine the participation of poor residents’ communities [16-17] (Figure 5). The poor people who have the willingness to participate are all able to help the poor. The people who can help can help in the policy, employment, channels, knowledge, skills, etc. according to the individual endowment of the poor. Their participation opportunities and participation capabilities break down barriers to their participation in rural development and promote equalization of their participation opportunities. For the poor people who have no willingness to participate (including non-participation ability), they can share the results of rural economic development through the secondary distribution of industrial development income, and can also adopt other kinds of poverty alleviation methods to achieve poverty alleviation.

Figure 5. The Structure of Poor Residents Participating in Rural Revitalization

The definition of poverty is a key issue in the identification of poverty. The current definition of poverty is mainly measured by the income of the residents, that is, a poverty line is defined as the poverty standard, and the population below this poverty line belongs to the poor. However, poverty belongs to a dynamic concept. Therefore, understanding poverty only by income does not achieve the goal of accurate identification of poverty, and it is also necessary to comprehensively understand poverty in multiple dimensions. The concept of inclusive green development places special emphasis on equal opportunities. Equal opportunities are a good social state. To understand and define poverty in this way, special emphasis should be placed on opportunity poverty rather than income poverty.

4.2 Project selection: increasing or decreasing
The Qinba Mountain area is rich in ecological and cultural tourism resources, and it is suitable to take the "tourism + ecological culture industry integration development model. However, in order to ensure the successful implementation of "tourism +" poverty alleviation and development, it is necessary to select rural industrial development projects that meet local local conditions according to local conditions. The rural industrial project is the link and bridge connecting the poor and the poverty alleviation and development. Therefore, it must be Accurate identification of industrial projects has three main contents: First, resources, that is, rural industrial projects should be compatible with resource endowments in the region. In the decision-making of rural industrial projects, poverty-stricken areas should respond to scientific analysis and reasonable evaluation of resource endowments. Ensure the feasibility of the project according to local conditions and local planning. Second, people, that is, rural industrial projects should be conducive to the development of the poor (pro-poor) [18]. The third is the benefit, that is, the rural industrial project should bring good economic benefits (increased).
Increasing or decreasing are not the opposite of each other. They are only different poverty-stricken routes at different stages of development. In the early stage of development, in the face of widespread poverty in the region, in the development of poverty alleviation, we should choose projects that are conducive to the development of rural industries, promote economic growth through industrial development, and achieve economic divergence for the general poor. Increase, with efficiency as the leading principle. When the industrial development enters the growth stage, due to institutional defects, the poor people are "de-authorized". They cannot participate in industrial planning, decision-making and management, and it is difficult to obtain and share more industrial development benefits. At this stage, the poverty alleviation path tends to be poor, focusing on Allocate justice to ensure that the income growth rate of the poor is higher than the average income growth rate.

4.3 Institutional empowerment: power, rights and participation

On the surface, the predicament of community participation in rural development is the lack of community residents' participation ability and opportunities, and the deeper reason is the failure of rights [19]. In essence, the failure of rights is a kind of institutional "empowerment", the right to community participation. The modern theory circle of rule of law defines the relationship between power and rights. Rights produce power and restrict rights. Participation qualification is the grant of rights and the direct running of rights. It restricts power and protects rights. However, the current system defects lack the relationship among power, rights and participants, which makes the determination and distribution of community participation rights in tourism development determined by power. The state of community participation is also bound to be dominated by power [20].

The concept of inclusive green development holds that the government should formulate inclusive policies to ensure that the poor are not excluded from the development interests. In the process of industrial poverty alleviation and development, the government should break away from the institutional bottleneck of poor people's participation in rural industrial development, and the biggest institutional bottleneck at present is land system. Therefore, only by changing the land rights through institutional empowerment can the rights of poor people to participate in rural industrial development be effectively guaranteed.

4.4 Ecological protection: growth, poverty alleviation and ecology

The path to achieve "triple-win" of growth, poverty alleviation and ecology is a green and sustainable development path. Green development means to ensure that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which human beings depend when promoting social and economic development. Environmental resources are taken as the internal factors of social and economic development. As for the poverty alleviation in Ankang City of Qinba Mountain Area, the following aspects should be paid special attention to.

One is to strengthen ecological construction and protection and promote the interactive development of ecological civilization and poverty alleviation and development. To establish a national nature reserve, national forest park as the core of the ecological security protection areas, the implementation of strict protection policies.

Second, vigorously develop green eco-economy and actively carry out green eco-tourism. According to the ecological position of Qinba Mountain Area in the whole country, Ankang city should vigorously develop green tourism based on scarce ecological resources, market demand oriented and social capital as the driving force, so that the green tourism economy can become an important source of income for the poor.

The third is to increase the intensity of ecological compensation in poverty alleviation and development and to establish and perfect the ecological compensation mechanism. We should ntensity of ecological compensation in key ecological functional areas and tilt to poor areas. Government compensation and market compensation approach should be adopted comprehensively.
5. Conclusion and Discussion
The countryside is a complex regional system, and it is necessary to pay attention to local conditions and step by step to push forward the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and major measures. In this paper, it is concluded that the universal problem to be dealt with and balanced in the rural revitalization of Ankang in Qinba mountain area is the four-dimensional development relationship between resource development, poverty alleviation, community participation and ecological protection. From the perspective of inclusive green development, the paper puts forward the implementation path of rural revitalization: firstly, identify poverty and distinguish income poverty from opportunity poverty. Secondly, the government should choose the projects that benefit the poor or increase the revenue in the villages. Then the government should formulate inclusive policies to ensure residents' fair rights to participate in the community. Finally, it is proposed to take a green and sustainable path of rural revitalization to achieve the "triple-win" of growth, poverty alleviation and ecology.

The countryside is different from rural areas, and rural revitalization is also different from countryside revitalization. The emphasis on rural revitalization in the new period is more significant. Therefore, in the future, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the innovative research on the basic theory and practical problems of rural regional systems, to strengthen the extensive cross-cutting and integration between geography and other disciplines to strengthen the cooperation among regions. Based on it, constantly innovating and improving the theory and method system of rural revitalization with Chinese characteristics can provide reference for the rural revitalization of Qinba Mountain Area and even the rural revitalization of the whole country.

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