

Original Paper

COVID-19, Spatial Social Distance and Relative Poverty

Governance

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Abstract

The sudden global outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic at the end of 2019 has caused a huge impact on the world's economic and social development. It has also brought new challenges to the governance of relative poverty in China. This paper compares the connotation and characteristics of relative poverty, and argues that relative poverty mainly encompasses three levels: income, viability and rights. Starting from the perspective of maintaining spatial social distance, the main strategy to prevent and control the new crown epidemic, the paper explores the inner influence mechanism of relative poverty governance in the prevention and control of the epidemic, and concludes that maintaining spatial social distance has a series of impacts from poverty alleviation, including poor agricultural production and marketing, relatively poor educational facilities, difficult operation of rural scenic spots, hindered non-agricultural employment and work, relocation facing unemployment, and obvious social psychological anxiety. Accordingly, the following measures are proposed to address relative poverty management with digital economy tools as the main orientation: innovate digital production and marketing matching mechanisms, improve online education infrastructure, launch digital cloud tourism dual-line experience, strengthen digital economy employment traction, and cultivate digital social information literacy, etc.

Keywords

COVID-19 epidemic, spatial social distance, relative poverty governance, digital economy

1. Introduction

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that in the past 10 years, China has achieved three major events of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to the cause of the party and the people. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, after 8 years of unremitting struggle, by the end of 2020, under the current standards, all 98.99 million rural poor people in China have been lifted out of poverty, all 832 poor counties have been decapitated, and all 128,000 poor villages have been listed. Poverty has been resolved, and the arduous task of eliminating absolute poverty in the new era has been completed as scheduled. In the new stage of development, the focus of Chinese anti-poverty governance has also shifted from “absolute poverty governance” to the more stubborn “relative poverty governance” and “solid promotion of common prosperity”. Relative poverty itself has a large population base, a wide range of poverty dimensions, and a high risk of poverty; and it is affected by various external influences and obstacles, among which the factors that need to be considered include the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic. Since the end of 2019, the impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic and the fight against Affected by the epidemic and the lockdown policy, Chinese economic growth rate has repeatedly slowed down. In 2022, the domestic epidemic will again occur frequently and the low-base effect will subside. Market expectations will gradually decline, and external economic shocks will further increase, making the process of relatively poor governance more burdensome. And the road is far away.

In the domestic and foreign research on the impact of the new crown epidemic on relative poverty, Njoya, ET (2022) used the micro-simulation of the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to examine the relationship between the interruption of tourism caused by the new crown pneumonia and poverty in Tanzania, and believed that the new crown epidemic brought The coming tourism crisis will exacerbate the poverty population, poverty gap and poverty severity. He Lilong (2022) analyzed the impact of the century-old epidemic from the perspective of global large-scale poverty reduction, systematically compared the policy responses of various countries to fight the epidemic and reduce poverty, and explored the challenges and strategies faced by China due to the epidemic and poverty reduction. Zhang Xicai (2021) analyzed the impact of the new crown pneumonia on the key links of agricultural product supply in poverty-stricken areas in China, and put forward suggestions from the aspects of production, logistics, and distribution. Wan Guowei (2020) analyzed the deficiencies in the anti-poverty system during the fight against the new crown epidemic and put forward institutional policy recommendations. There are few studies on this angle at home and abroad, and the few studies are either relatively preliminary and general analysis, or explore a certain kind of very specific poverty governance methods. There are certain research gaps in the analysis of the impact mechanism of

similar relative poverty governance approaches.

Therefore, this article will summarize the connotation and governance status of relative poverty based on domestic and foreign literature and realistic background, sort out domestic and foreign scholars' research on the development of the new crown epidemic, and analyze the impact mechanism of the epidemic and various prevention and control policies on Chinese relative poverty governance. At the same time, learning from the existing poverty alleviation measures at home and abroad to deal with the epidemic not only makes up for the research gap in this area to a certain extent, but also provides corresponding suggestions for the establishment of a long-term relative poverty governance mechanism in China.

2. Theoretical Basis of Relative Poverty

2.1 Definition and Connotation of Relative Poverty

2.1.1 Definition of Relative Poverty

Poverty is firstly based on the theoretical study of absolute poverty. In 1887, the British statistician Charles Booth first paid attention to the social problem of poverty through the survey results of the social level of London residents, and proposed to use a certain minimum income level as the standard Delineate a unified poverty line. In 1889, Rowntree (Rowntree) used the market basket method (that is, the budget standard method) in his research in Yorkshire to define poverty as the minimum total family income to maintain physical strength. The definition of poverty widely accepted in China starts from absolute poverty, that is, under certain conditions, the total income of individuals or families is not enough to maintain their basic survival needs.

With the development of economy and society, people's understanding of poverty has expanded from income to other aspects such as ability and rights. In 1971, Peter Townsend (Peter Townsend) put forward the theory of "relative deprivation" and began to define the concept of relative poverty. He believed that poverty is not only insufficient income to maintain the necessities of life, but the lack of access to food, housing, entertainment and participation in society by individuals or families. Activities and other resources, so that the conditions and opportunities it has are relatively deprived, and it is not enough to live in a habitual and widely accepted way in society, and it is a state of life that is excluded by society. Amartya Sen believes that the core of relative poverty is the deprivation of "feasible ability", and then proposes ability poverty and rights poverty, which further expands the concept of relative poverty. Therefore, the definition of relative poverty is different from the concept of basic livelihood income of absolute poverty. It is formed through social comparison. Relative poverty is not only related to the economic dimension of income level, but also closely related to social dimensions such as personal self-identity and social justice. It is not only caused by the absolute lack of material, but also compared with a specific reference group, which is a dynamic concept of diversity and development.

2.1.2 The Connotation of Relative Poverty

The academic community has interpreted the connotation of relative poverty from different angles, which can be mainly divided into three aspects: first, residents' income poverty. 50% of the average is used as the poverty standard to identify relative poverty and formulate life assistance standards. China also divides relative poverty in terms of residents' income levels based on this standard. Relatively poor income poverty means that the income of residents is sufficient to obtain basic necessities of survival, but fails to meet social needs, and the overall living conditions are not enough to meet the social average level of the environment. The second is capacity poverty. In 1996, the United Nations Development Program proposed the measurement index of capacity poverty in the Human Development Report, which refers to the lack of capacity of individuals or families, lack of opportunities and efficiency in social reproduction, and self-resistance. Risk capacity is weak, and more emphasis is placed on the leading role of health and education in poverty governance. The third is poverty of social rights. Robert Chamber (Robert Chamber) proposed that relative poverty should include vulnerability and lack of voice. Political, economic, cultural rights and opportunities for social participation, lack of security and voice. The three connotations of relative poverty, residents' income, feasibility, and social rights, interact and complement each other.

2.2 Characteristics of Relative Poverty

Relative poverty has the following characteristics. (1) Relativity. Relative poverty is derived from the comparison of the living conditions of an individual with other members of society in the same socio-economic environment, and is a comparative concept. Moreover, although the material conditions are objective, the feeling of social participation is subjective, and its subjectivity and objectivity are also relative. In addition, it also reflects the relativity of time and space, mobility and instability. (2) Long-term. In 1953, Nakers revealed the cumulative cycle of poverty from an internal logical connection between insufficient income levels and low capital formation, and proposed the long-term nature of relative poverty in underdeveloped countries. The poverty dimension of ability and rights is difficult to form absolute fairness in the long-term social development. Even the measurement of the income dimension of relative poverty is based on the median or average income. Therefore, it is difficult for the income levels of different regions and groups to achieve absolute balance. and will exist for a long time. (3) Multidimensionality. Relative poverty is a comprehensive and complex social problem, which transcends the unidimensional nature of absolute poverty based on income. In addition to economic and material dimensions, poverty in other spiritual and social dimensions, such as education, medical care, social security, living conditions, and social integration, is also of equal importance. (4) Vulnerability. Relatively poor subjects and poor marginalized groups have insufficient feasible capabilities, lack of reasonable and fair allocation of social and economic resources, low ability to resist risks, high risk of poverty and return to poverty, and poverty vulnerability. (5) Dynamic development. The measurement standard of relative poverty is not static and changes with economic development and social progress; in addition, Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory points out

that after the basic needs of individuals are met, social needs, social respect. The need for self-worth will become more urgent, and the relatively poor subjects will also focus on the lack of self-existence and social identity. Therefore, relative poverty has a typical dynamic development.

3. Analysis of the Impact Mechanism of the COVID-19 Epidemic and Prevention and Control on Relative Poverty Governance

3.1 The Development Law and Transmission Route of the New Crown Pneumonia Epidemic

The figure below is a graph of the daily new number of new crown epidemics in China and the change in the number of asymptomatic infections from January 1, 2020 to November 30, 2022 obtained through data crawling. It can be seen that the epidemic situation in China is generally serious in early 2020, with strong virus toxicity and slow transmission speed, and gradually stabilized in the next few months; until September 2021, the virus mutated into an Omicron form, with low virus toxicity but a wide range of transmission, the incubation period is long, and the transmission speed is rapid. In 2022, it has been in a state of fluctuating transmission. Until now, there are still frequent occurrences of medium and high-risk epidemic spots all over the country, showing a periodic pattern of fluctuations and gradual stabilization. The diagnosis was made after the implementation of liberalization policies in China in early December. The number of people increased dramatically.

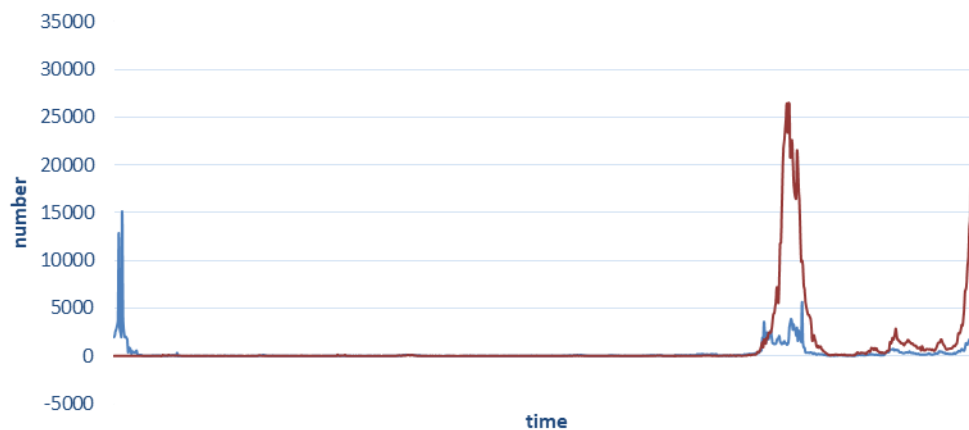


Figure 1. 2020.1-2022.11 Number of Newly Diagnosed (Blue) and Asymptomatic Epidemics (Orange) in China

Studies have found that droplet transmission and contact transmission are the main transmission routes of the new coronavirus, and close-range transmission of respiratory aerosols of different sizes is the secondary transmission route. Sai Bin et al., used the SEIRr model to simulate the data of the new crown pneumonia epidemic and concluded that the prevention and control of the epidemic should start from the source. In addition to the isolation of the confirmed and close contacts, more attention should be paid to reducing the transmission rate β and avoiding high-, middle-, and low-risk areas. The

excessively close social distance cuts off the transmission route of the virus. The team of Academician Huang Jianping of Lanzhou University used the SEIR model of infectious disease dynamics to develop a new Crown Pneumonia Prediction system (GPCP) to predict the development of the epidemic. The prediction results show that the new crown pandemic will end by the end of 2023. But until a more effective vaccine is developed, we should follow the anti-epidemic protocol, limit social distance in close space and wear masks to slow down the spread of the new coronavirus.

In general, based on blogs, How Net and other literature and the research results of simulation and prediction by relevant professionals, with the expansion of social distance, the reduction of susceptible population per unit time will be correspondingly reduced, and the final stagnation will be corresponding increase; the arrival time of the peak of the infected population at the same time has been effectively delayed, and the size of the peak has been gradually reduced. From a mathematical perspective, the maintenance of social distance can effectively promote the success of the government and the region in fighting the epidemic. However, the raging epidemic itself has caused the world economy to develop characteristics of weak recovery and high inflation in parallel, and the downward pressure on the domestic and foreign economies has increased; During the period when the epidemic broke out, it still had a major impact on Chinese economic and social development and relative poverty governance.

3.2 The Basic Strategy for the Prevention and Control of the New crown Epidemic: Maintaining Social Distance in Space

According to the data released by the United Nations Health Organization, so far, the cumulative number of confirmed cases of new crowns in the United States, which has implemented a liberal policy, has reached 30.26% of the total population, Russia, which has implemented certain prevention and control measures, has reached 15.08%, and the overall global diagnosis rate is 8.16%, while the cumulative diagnosis rate in China is only 0.64%. This is mainly due to Chinese scientific and strict epidemic prevention policy, properly adjusting the social distance of epidemic control points, gradually becoming proficient and shortening the dynamic clearing work. However, when China implemented the liberalization policy in December 2022, the domestic diagnosis rate increased sharply. It can be seen that maintaining spatial social distance is the fundamental strategy for effectively preventing the new crown epidemic. Even in the current and future era of deregulation, some elderly people with underlying diseases, pregnant women and infants continue to prevent and control the epidemic from the perspective of protecting their own health. The main method is to maintain social distance and reduce large population movements. However, in the context of the measure of maintaining social distance in space, it has already had a non-negligible impact on the governance of relative poverty, and may continue to have a similar effect.

Therefore, for relative poverty governance, which is an important task related to people's livelihood, it is necessary to clarify the impact of the previous spread of the epidemic and social distancing on relative poverty governance. What kind of adjustments and adaptations should be made in the first

stage of life has important practical significance.

3.3 The Impact Mechanism of the New Crown Epidemic on Relative Poverty Governance

According to the above, for the public health emergency of the new crown epidemic, from the perspective of the prevention and control requirements of maintaining spatial social distance, it has caused a certain impact on Chinese relative poverty governance. Based on the eight main poverty alleviation methods deployed in the “13th Five-Year Plan for Poverty Alleviation”, this article sorts out the poverty alleviation models that are mainly affected by maintaining spatial social distance, mainly from agricultural industry poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation, employment poverty alleviation, The five aspects of spiritual and rights poverty alleviation carry out the analysis of the impact mechanism of the new crown epidemic on relative poverty governance, as shown in the Figure below.



Figure 2. Diagram of the Impact Mechanism of COVID-19 on Relative Poverty Governance

4. The Impact of Maintaining Spatial Social Distance on Poverty Governance

According to the actual situation, from the perspective of the five poverty alleviation models mentioned above, the specific impact of maintaining spatial social distance on Chinese poverty governance is as follows.

4.1 The Connection between Agricultural Production and Sales is not Smooth, and the Industrial Structure is Facing Deterioration

After the outbreak of the new crown epidemic, agricultural development in most parts of China has been impacted to varying degrees, especially in poverty-stricken areas with fragile agricultural industrial structures. Under the premise of maintaining social distance in space, the production, supply and sales of agricultural products are hindered, the production end is oversupplied, and agricultural losses are heavy. For the grain planting industry, although preparing for plowing is generally not affected by social distance, logistics channels in some areas have been repeatedly blocked and shut down due to the social distance requirements of the epidemic, vehicle travel and personnel movement are restricted, and agricultural materials are in circulation. Encountering obstacles, the supply chain of agricultural products was interrupted, and the storage and fresh-keeping technology and equipment in

poor areas were backward, resulting in slow sales of fresh agricultural products, vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc., export sales were blocked, products were backlogged, and even “milk pouring” incidents occurred. As far as the breeding industry is concerned, apart from the fact that the special breeding industry is mainly sluggish due to rejection, due to the epidemic prevention needs of maintaining social distance in some areas, during the period of closed control, ordinary pig farming, poultry farming, and aquaculture are buying veterinary drugs. , Feed procurement, pig and poultry transportation, aquatic production and operation have all been hindered to a certain extent, which has also caused serious economic losses to the breeding industry. On the other hand, according to research statistics, among the three major industries in China after the COVID-19 epidemic, the growth rate of the added value of the tertiary industry has dropped the most. Among the tertiary industries, catering, tourism, accommodation, entertainment and other industries are more likely to be controlled by the social distance of the epidemic space. External shocks. In the previous poverty governance process, farmers have been encouraged and supported to work in cities in the project of optimizing the rural industrial structure; and the relatively poor subjects are not only in the rural areas, but also include the relatively poor individuals in the cities, so these relatively poor subjects just become The backbone of the above-mentioned basic service groups in the service industry who are most vulnerable. Therefore, when the tertiary industry is impacted by the external environment, it is more likely to lead to the deterioration of the industrial structure in relatively poor areas.

4.2 Educational Facilities Are Relatively Scarce, and the Convenience of Online Education Lags behind

In the previous path of poverty alleviation through education, the allocation of educational resources was mainly focused on the comprehensive popularization of compulsory education, increasing the enrollment rate of higher education and vocational education, etc. However, the emergence of the new crown epidemic has made the uneven distribution of educational infrastructure conditions a focus of widespread attention. Since 2020, affected by the epidemic prevention requirements of maintaining spatial social distance, primary and secondary schools and higher education institutions in various regions have inevitably used the new teaching method of online teaching. However, during the epidemic, there were many phenomena in remote and impoverished areas, such as students attending classes on the top of cliffs to receive signals, sharing mobile phones to study at roadside stalls, and walking dozens of miles to county towns to use the Internet to listen to classes. Middle-aged and elderly teachers in rural areas in some areas also lack the skills to use Internet teaching equipment, which reduces the efficiency of teaching to a certain extent; moreover, the digital education resources provided by schools in some poor areas are far from meeting the needs of use, and the available search resources are very limited, textbook version and exercise bank have not been updated, making the online classroom lesson preparation content single and traditional. In addition, due to the online learning mode of the epidemic, the relationship between teachers and students, between classmates, and between home and school has become alienated, making it difficult to obtain a more substantial and

complete school education. Overall, under the influence of spatial social distance, education in relatively poor areas is more prone to inefficiency and lack of convenience.

4.3 The Operation of Rural Scenic Spots is Difficult, and the Increase in Tourism Income Has Dropped Sharply

Among the various economic poverty alleviation models, the negative impact of the new crown epidemic on tourism poverty alleviation is the most severe. Due to the repeated epidemics in various places, the harm of multiple powers takes the lesser, and the field where the requirement of maintaining social distance has the least impact on livelihood and people's livelihood and is the easiest to implement is the tourism industry. Due to policy requirements to avoid gatherings, it is inconvenient to travel across provinces and regions, the number of tourists across the country has plummeted, and economic benefits have dropped sharply. Some tourism industries have begun to stagnate. For some poverty-stricken areas that rely on rural tourism for their livelihood during this period of epidemic prevention and control, the increase in ticket revenue for scenic spots has been suspended, the service industries around tourism such as catering, transportation, and homestays are facing bankruptcy, and some tourism practitioners are facing unemployment. Handicrafts and handicrafts are facing unsalable sales, tourism revenue in the entire region will drop to a large extent, and relatively poor groups who have been helped by the tourism poverty alleviation policy will fall into the risk of returning to poverty again. Moreover, the tourism development in relatively poor areas is mainly extensive, with single tourism products, traditional tourism service forms, insufficient safety and health conditions, tourists' sense of travel experience is not outstanding, and the ability to resist external shocks and risks is weak. Therefore, even when the risk of the epidemic in some impoverished areas decreases and the social distance maintenance policy is loose, it is difficult to attract tourists to quickly resume rural tourism and increase income, and it may remain in a low state for a long time.

4.4 Non-Agricultural Employment of Business Workers Is Hindered, and Relocation Faces Unemployment

According to the "2021 Migrant Workers Monitoring and Survey Report" compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics, the growth rate of the total number of migrant workers in 2020 will be -1.8%, and it will be 2.4% in 2021, which is closely related to the spread of the new crown epidemic. Some areas are under lockdown management. When the epidemic situation improves in 2021, social distancing will be gradually relaxed and economic recovery will be required. However, in 2022, the repeated outbreaks of the epidemic will once again bring challenges to non-agricultural employment. In areas and periods with a high risk of the spread of the epidemic, most of the traffic between rural areas and cities and towns is blocked due to the requirement of maintaining social distance for epidemic prevention, which hinders the return of migrant workers to work; at the same time, some towns have also adopted community silent management and suspension of work. Measures such as suspension of production and operation, and suspension of business operations, among which the setbacks in construction, catering, cleaning, and service industries have been more significant, making non-agricultural employment

groups face the risk of unemployment; The inability to return to their hometown has also caused the net expenditure of staying in other places, and both wage income and savings are shrinking. On the other hand, Relocation is the most difficult poverty alleviation project in China and requires a lot of energy. It is particularly important to achieve stable employment for the subsequent relocated groups. However, these groups are deeply impoverished, have weak livelihoods, and have poor income-generating conditions after relocation. After encountering public health emergencies, the demand for local jobs has decreased, making it difficult for people who have been lifted out of poverty and self-employed individual farmers with poor employment stability. The employment of the vulnerable labor force who has been relocated to other places has been seriously damaged.

4.5 Social Psychological Anxiety Is Obvious, and Social Rights Are not Enjoyed Equally

The sudden attack of the new crown epidemic not only threatened the people's physical health, but also brought a certain negative impact on the people's psychology and spirit. At the same time, the negative psychological emotions were co-occurring and contagious. The state is also facing the phenomenon of sub-health. On the premise of maintaining spatial social distance and epidemic prevention requirements in various places, the lockdown management has further made people stay at home for a long time and greatly reduced the frequency of socializing with others. The conflict between eager to socialize and avoiding social interaction has surged, leading to social anxiety and sensitive interpersonal relationships. Especially for groups in relatively impoverished areas, the use rate of Internet mass media, entertainment software, and social platforms is relatively low, and the level of screening information from online media is relatively low. Motivation; and their own mental strength is relatively weak, and the process of entering the psychological adaptation period and recovery period is slow. On the other hand, poverty alleviation by rights, as an important content of spiritual poverty alleviation, has also been disturbed by the epidemic. Relatively impoverished subjects are characterized by poverty, vulnerability, and lack of voice. However, after the external environment of epidemic prevention and control has changed, economic rights mainly including ownership and exchange rights, and political rights mainly including supervision and voting rights have been affected. However, under the background of the external impact of the epidemic, social security rights such as education security, medical security, and labor income security are gradually showing lack and insufficiency, which makes the rights and poverty of relatively poor groups more vulnerable, and the sense of social identity and self-achievement Feeling weakened again and again.

5. Policy Recommendations for Long-Term Governance Mechanisms for Relative Poverty in the Post-Epidemic Era

5.1 Poverty Governance Thought Orientation: Digital Economic Means

This new crown pneumonia epidemic is different from the SARS epidemic that broke out in 2003. The impact of this epidemic's wide spread, fast transmission speed, and long duration far exceeds the influence of SARS. However, Chinese economy has not slumped but is gradually recovering. People's

living standards have not completely fallen off a cliff due to the epidemic prevention requirements of maintaining spatial social distance. The digital economy plays a key role in it. Online training, online classes, Internet medical care, Meituan Best Choice and takeaway, online shopping and sales, etc., the digital economy's role in fighting the epidemic and alleviating the impact of the epidemic in this emergency cannot be underestimated and is obvious to all. Moreover, studies have shown that the digital economy has played a certain role in alleviating poverty by improving agricultural productivity and modernization levels, creating new non-agricultural employment opportunities, and improving the human capital capabilities of poor subjects. Therefore, it is an effective way to use the digital economy as the main technical means in the governance of relative poverty to deal with the impact of social distancing and the impact of the epidemic.

5.2 Construction of a Long-Term Governance Mechanism for Relative Poverty

5.2.1 Innovate the Digital Production and Marketing Docking Mechanism to Promote the Optimization and Upgrading of the Industrial Structure

Strengthen the construction of rural digital infrastructure in poverty-stricken areas. Continuously improve and upgrade the digital infrastructure in rural areas to ensure 100% network coverage as much as possible. At the same time, promote the construction of 5G base stations and network promotion, promote the collection and sorting of agricultural data, improve the establishment of agricultural digital platforms, and vigorously introduce digital data that can improve the quality of agricultural products. technology to create green digital agriculture from the source of production. Innovate and improve the problem of agricultural logistics and distribution through digital means, release the supply and demand information of agricultural and livestock products collected by using the network and big data to various shopping platforms in a timely manner and vigorously promote them; use live broadcasting, e-commerce, etc. Commercial companies set up poverty alleviation stores, e-commerce poverty alleviation channels, or live broadcast poverty alleviation accounts to accurately connect agricultural and livestock product producers, distributors, and processing companies, and smooth the connection of agricultural production and sales in multiple ways to avoid the bad situation of unsalable agricultural products due to the expansion of social distance. Phenomenon, promote agricultural operation to increase income. On the basis of the greater impact of the epidemic situation on the basic service industry of the tertiary industry, relatively poor groups are encouraged to return to their hometowns for non-agricultural employment and entrepreneurship. Business jobs. At the same time, encourage all regions to promote the digital development of local characteristic industries according to natural conditions and comparative advantages, promote and increase their added value through Internet media, and strengthen agricultural industrialization and modernization. Accelerate the e-commerce economy, digital finance, social media and other platforms to sink products and services to poor areas, promote the effective combination of digital technology and traditional industries, complement the fragility of the industrial structure, and promote the further adjustment and upgrading of the industrial structure in poor areas.

5.2.2 Improve the Infrastructure of Online Education and Realize the Co-Construction and Sharing of Digital Resources

The construction of public facilities for rural digital online education is a typical public good that needs to be set up and maintained by the government. Through special construction, multiple subjects from all walks of life can be guided to participate in it, and collaborative improvement and guarantee of basic network construction in poor areas can make up for the epidemic. The shortcomings of network infrastructure that emerged during the period. For impoverished groups who need to attend classes online but lack electronic equipment, implement financial support and encourage charitable organizations to provide preferential assistance to ensure the convenience and availability of online classes for students from poor families as much as possible. At the same time, improve the Internet information technology literacy level of middle-aged and elderly teachers in rural areas. During the period of low epidemic risk, rural teachers will be trained in online education resource retrieval, teaching use, and after-class evaluation, and encourage inter-school and intra-school training. Teachers share and exchange experiences to ensure the quality and efficiency of online teaching. In addition, it is also possible to build a unified Internet education work exchange platform for poverty alleviation, increase financial investment in platform education resources, and at the same time encourage the society to encourage all sectors of society to voluntarily update and improve the content of online education resources, realize the sharing of high-quality education resources in rural areas, and improve education for poverty alleviation. online quality. Finally, in addition to the epidemic prevention requirements of expanding social distance in space, by holding some interesting exchange meetings such as online reading sharing and topic debate competitions, the close relationship between teachers and students, between classmates, and between home and school should be strengthened, so that students Retain the sense of belonging to the school and optimize the quality of online education from the inside out.

5.2.3 Introduce a Digital Cloud Game Dual-Line Experience to Upgrade the Quality of Rural Tourism Services

The tourism industry itself is characterized by crowd gathering and cross-regional flow, which makes it greatly affected by the requirements of maintaining social distance and epidemic prevention. In addition to the requirement of avoiding too close social distance of the crowd, tourism poverty alleviation can break the fixed thinking and transform the traditional offline travel into the form of online “cloud travel”. First, carry out online marketing through webcasting and posting recommendations on APPs with large audiences such as Douyin, Xiaohongshu, Weibo and Kuaishou, and strive to create online celebrity attractions and brand effects of attractions, and then make full use of Internet digital technology and AI technology Carry out digital cloud travel experience services, innovate the form of tourism poverty alleviation, allow tourists to experience the fun of travel during the lockdown period through virtual VR travel, stimulate tourists’ intention to travel and consume this scenic spot, and create a new online and offline dual-line tourism experience. In addition, it is also

possible to re-plan and modify the travel routes of scenic spots, try to avoid a large number of crowds and crowds of tourists when the loose policy of social distance is implemented, and protect the physical and mental health and safety of consumers. It is also important to concentrate human, material and financial resources to improve the service quality of scenic spots when the tourism industry presses the pause button. Especially in poverty-stricken areas where characteristic tourism is the main livelihood, more attention should be paid to updating the creativity of local tourism products, promoting the modernization of traditional rural tourism, enriching the diversification of tourism services, matching the interests and hobbies of tourists in the new era, and improving catering , The safety and hygiene conditions of the homestay, and strive to win with a better tourist experience during the stable period of the epidemic.

5.2.4 Strengthen Employment Traction in the Digital Economy and Optimize the Structural Unemployment Governance System

Due to the outstanding economic resilience of the digital economy in the face of public health emergencies, the development trend is going upstream, while the basic industries of the tertiary industry, which mainly affect the non-agricultural employment of relatively poor groups, have shown serious downward fluctuations. Elasticity is not the preferred field of employment poverty alleviation in the post-epidemic era. Therefore, employment poverty alleviation should also shift from “blood transfusion” to “hematopoiesis”, and establish a more durable and effective employment assistance system. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the cultivation of digital economy talents, promote educational innovation, encourage higher education and vocational education to strengthen the discipline construction of digital economy peripherals, build a platform for the introduction of industry-university-research talents, cultivate innovative digital economy talents, and lay a foundation for employment in the digital economy industry , to block the intergenerational transmission of relative poverty. Strengthen the digitalization of the primary and secondary industries in poverty-stricken areas, continue to promote digital empowerment for rural characteristic industries, use digital economic technology to reduce the demand for mechanized labor in the primary and secondary industries, stimulate corresponding digital emerging jobs, and drive poverty Group employment. Aiming at the structural unemployment problem of the vulnerable groups who have been relocated seriously affected by the epidemic prevention, the unemployment governance system can be optimized and adjusted from the whole to the industry to improve the matching degree of supply and demand in the labor market for the relocated people. Adjust the employment supply in a targeted manner, expand the employment supply of public services, and provide job support according to the characteristics of the relocated population, such as their own culture, preferences, and physical conditions. Increase investment in characteristic industries in the relocation area, provide technical job training for young and middle-aged labor force, optimize the structural layout of characteristic industries, and improve the local long-term and stable employment absorption capacity.

5.2.5 Cultivate Digital Social Information Literacy and Promote Equality of Basic Public Rights

Under the background of the long-term impact of the epidemic and the epidemic prevention and control, most people's psychological state shows a certain sub-health phenomenon. In the mode of spiritual poverty alleviation, it is necessary to pay more attention to the emotional and mental health of relatively poor groups. On the basis of popularizing the availability of Internet mass media and social platforms in poverty-stricken areas, it is also necessary to strengthen the basic literacy training for the public to identify Internet digital information, avoid being incited by negative speech, and organize a series of digital social entertainment activities for poor villages and communities. Ensure that the poor have quality social activities on digital social platforms, effectively making up for the emptiness and social anxiety caused by maintaining social distance in space. On the other hand, promote the equalization of basic public rights, ensure the self-development opportunities of groups in poverty-stricken areas, enable people to have the right to participate in social and economic life, and ensure that residents enjoy the resources and benefits they should enjoy; Education guarantees for children in the region to learn, rural medical guarantees that fully cover diseases and medical care, labor legal guarantees for non-agricultural employment of migrant workers, etc., guarantee the basic rights of poor people as citizens.

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