The Driving Force for the Development of Green Politics in Europe and its Reference for China's Green Development

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ABSTRACT

Before prevailing, especially the system prevailing in Europe, which have made a lot of criticisms on the values of the previous system and the modes of economic development. And they advocated comprehensive reform of the existing economic and social structure. The Focal points and societies propose excellence nessuah brokerage in sustainable development. This paper will focus on "green" here to collect, collate and analyze the opinions of the Green Political Parties in Europe, especially the Green Party in Germany, about its voters base, development context, trend of the green policy and the present situation of the green development in Europe.

KEYWORDS: *European Green Party, Ecological Civilization, Sustainable Development Reference*

1. The purpose and significance of the study

This paper takes the German Green Party as an example. Since the German Green party is an important representative of the whole European Green party, the analysis of the German Green Party for the later study of the European Green party is of great significance. Though Germany isn't the first country in the world to build a green party, the German Green Party is one of the most successful green parties in the world. And the German Green Party on the stage of the international green politics also play an important role, which can speak of the leadership role. It's various achievements greatly inspired the vigorous development of the green party in various areas of the world, its founding principles, guidelines and policies for the rest of the world of green politics has a great influence. Through the data collection, collation and analysis of the status quo of Green development in Germany, we summarize the driving force and trend of German green politics, and analyze the social and economic factors that influence it.

As the world's second largest economy and the largest developing country with the largest population in the world, China has maintained rapid economic growth every year, highlighting many environmental problems, such as severe ecological damage, ecosystem imbalance and severe smog. However, the awareness of environmental damage among Chinese people is insufficient, and the awareness of environmental protection is still lacking. Therefore, environmental issues should also be taken into account in the context of rapid economic development. As President Xi said, "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets." We still have a long way to go in building green undertakings. Paying attention to the German Green Party, and even the European Green Party, studying and commenting on its theoretical policies is of great importance for promoting and realizing green China. More and more serious environmental problems are calling on China to reflect on a series of problems, such as the way of economic growth, environmental ethics and so on. Therefore, by studying the German Green Party, China can absorb and learn the green Party's ecological concept and environmental protection concept. This is because ecological priorities are the key to modernizing society, and China is making sustainable development more stable.

In just 71 years, China has completed the industrialization path that many developed countries completed in a hundred years. While enjoying the convenience brought by industrialization, we also have to endure environmental pollution. It seems that the lesson of "pollute first, clean up later" is an inevitable "law of history". Various measures taken by the German Green Party for green politics are of modern significance to the improvement of ecological governance in China. Especially the awareness of the environment, the promotion of ecological education, the

definition of education, the promotion of green economy construction, etc. China should learn and apply these measures in practice.

2. Research Status at China and abroad

Chinese scholars did not start their research on the Green Party so early, but the study of Green Party by scholars from other countries laid a foundation for us. Therefore, at the beginning of the research, Chinese scholars focused on the emergence, development, political theory and principles of the Green Party and the German Green Party, as well as the progress of the Green Party. Since the early 1980s, Chinese scholars have introduced and translated the works related to the Green Party, and introduced the Green Party, especially the analysis of its success in the party system on behalf of the German Green Party. For example, Huan Qingzhi's "Green Politics" assessed the impact of green politics on the traditional Western European system by analyzing the political models and new concepts of international relations[1]. Chen Xia has published an article on "Green Party Politics and Its Enlightenment to Us", in which he pointed out that the green politics of the Green Party has three enlightenments on China's green development: First, the main values and ideological innovation of the Green Party[2]. The second is to examine the democracy of the Communist Party from the perspective of the grassroots organization of the Green Party[3]. The third is to consider building the party's governing capacity in the green party's policy proposals[4]. The following translation work, based on the political theory of the German Green Party, focuses on and reflects on the current ecological environment of China[5].

Western academia has been paying attention to the development of the Green Party and the theory of green politics[6]. The research is detailed and the results are very rich. Since the Emergence of the European Green Party in the 1970s, the European Green Party entered the parliament in the 1980s and achieved the development and improvement of the European Green Party in the 1990s[7]. So far, green politics in Europe has evolved from simple and radical environmental groups to emerging political systems with distinctive features and significant implications for European political uprisings and civil society[8]. Together with the traditional parties, the Green Party is involved in governance, participation and influence in government decision-making in the National Assembly[9]. For example, Germany, Finland, France and Italy, among which Germany is the most successful. So many scholars from other countries in the early days of a lot of research on the greens, also published many works research significance, such as the British scholar "comprised of the greens: social and political overview", Rick's "what sense is the green of the green party - from the edge of the story", etc. All these works take the Green Party as an example or its main contents include objectively represent the greens all sorts of greens party color trends and determine the green ecological goal, concept of ecological politics.

Although there has been much research on the academic Green party, it is important to understand its progress and political characteristics. However, domestic research is still relatively weak because of the need for a systematic understanding of the organizational structure and operation of the Green Party. This is just an opportunity for us to learn about this field, and we will also collect data to conduct a correlation analysis of the data affecting the German Green Party election.
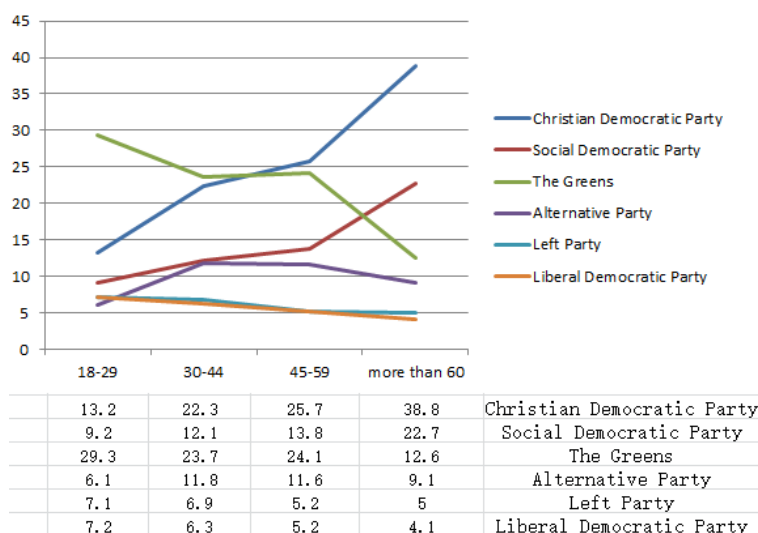
3. Analysis of factors affecting the development of the German Green Party

3.1. German Green Party and related analysis

Now, we will analyze the factors affecting the support rate of the German Green Party and the development of the Green Party from several sets of data.

First, younger voters are the reliable source of votes for the Greens. The Greens' demands are more in line with young people's concerns. At the last election half of voters admitted that "we are most concerned about the impact of Green politics on the next generation"[10]. In the 2019 European elections, the Greens broke their previous stable state, with a turnout almost double that of the 2017 German election. This is because not only the young but also voters of all ages have chosen them.

Table 3.1-1 The voting support rate of Different age groups in Germany in 2019

	18-29	30-44	45-59	more than 60	
	13.2	22.3	25.7	38.8	Christian Democratic Party
	9.2	12.1	13.8	22.7	Social Democratic Party
	29.3	23.7	24.1	12.6	The Greens
	6.1	11.8	11.6	9.1	Alternative Party
	7.1	6.9	5.2	5	Left Party
	7.2	6.3	5.2	4.1	Liberal Democratic Party

The above line chart reflects the distribution of voter turnout in different age groups in Germany. We can analyze the correlation coefficient, which is a statistical indicator of the degree of correlation between the response variables.

Greens approval rating is calculated from the above formula and the correlation of the age, it is concluded that the correlation coefficient is 0.889, that Germany is the green party's approval ratings, and age into linear correlation. And directly by the line chart, we can see that in adults who have voting rights, the youth and the following more partial to support the greens, occupied 29.3%, and after 60 years of age to the CDU's approval rating is higher than other groups obviously, accounted for 38.8%.

Secondly, in today's economic globalization, in many Green countries, many parties make some special policies in order to win the election. After the party wins the election and forms a new government, all the government policies can be regarded as to win the next election. Elections are held every few years. Government behavior also formed corresponding political and economic cycle. Many parties are trying to boost their share of the vote through economic growth, even at the cost of environmental pollution, which runs counter to the Greens' "eco-economy"[11]. So, the economy is partly to blame for the Greens' popularity.

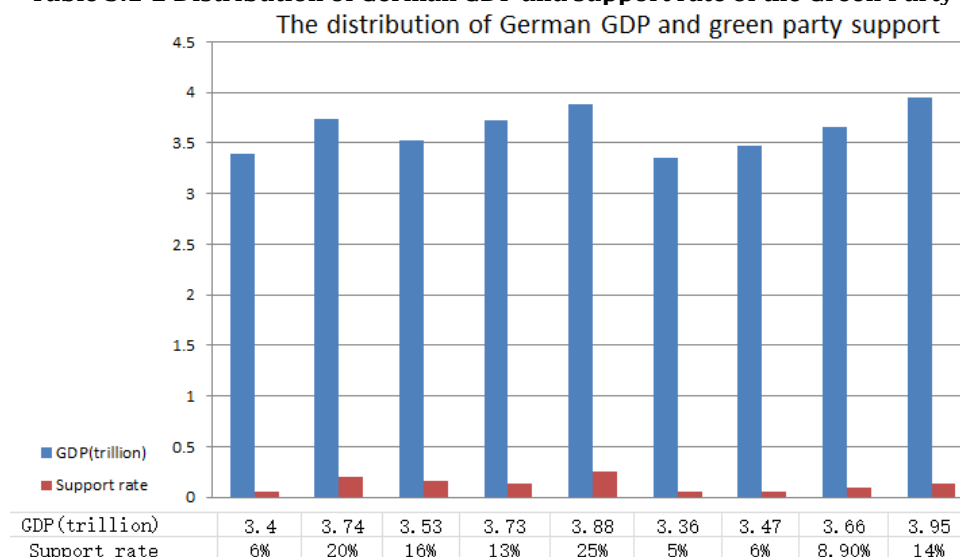**Table 3.1-2 Distribution of German GDP and support rate of the Green Party**

GDP(trillion)	3.4	3.74	3.53	3.73	3.88	3.36	3.47	3.66	3.95
Support rate	6%	20%	16%	13%	25%	5%	6%	8.90%	14%

Table 3.1-2 is a bar chart of German GDP and support rate of the Green Party. SPSS can be used for correlation analysis of the data.

	GDP	Support rate
1	3.40	.06
2	3.74	.20
3	3.53	.16
4	3.73	.13
5	3.88	.25
6	3.36	.50
7	3.47	.60
8	3.66	.09
9	3.95	.14

Figure 3.1-3 GDP and support rate data table

Correlation

		GDP	Support rate
GDP	Pearson Correlation	1	.745[*]
	Significant (both sides)		.021
	Sum of the square and the cross product	.349	.086
	Covariance	.044	.011
	N	9	9
Support rate	Pearson Correlation	.745[*]	1
	Significant (both sides)	.021	
	Sum of the square and the cross product	.086	.038
	Covariance	.011	.005
	N	9	9

*. Significant correlation at 0.05 level (both sides)

Figure 3.1-4 Correlation table between GDP and support rate

	Paired sample test							
	Difference in pairs							
				The 95% confidence interval for the difference				
	Mean value	Standard deviation	Standard error of the mean	Lower limit	Upper limit	t	df	sig.（both sides）
GDP-Support rate	-9.02000	6.74484	2.24828	-14.20454	-3.83546	-4.012	8	.004

Figure 3.1-5 Paired sample verification of GDP and support rate

It can be seen from the above relationship between GDP and support rate that the support rate of the Green Party is highly correlated with GDP, reaching 0.745. Then, the paired samples were tested by T test, and the significance level of 0.004 was far less than 0.05, so the difference was statistically significant. Therefore, it can be seen that the support of the German Green Party will be affected to some extent by GDP, because for the traditional party, GDP means more job opportunities, more job opportunities for enterprises, which can improve the living standard of individuals and families[12].

Finally, different from the other party, the greens grasps is the sustainable development of financial reform, so the green party more advocated a "regional economy", because the regional economy can better promote the stability of Germany's employment, like Germany in the future can become the very attractive places of economic production, can maximum increase domestic enterprises cooperation and exchanges[13], so the level of unemployment and employment will affect the citizens of the government's election, and actually do so, the following statistics is Germany from 2010 to 2018 German employment and unemployment.
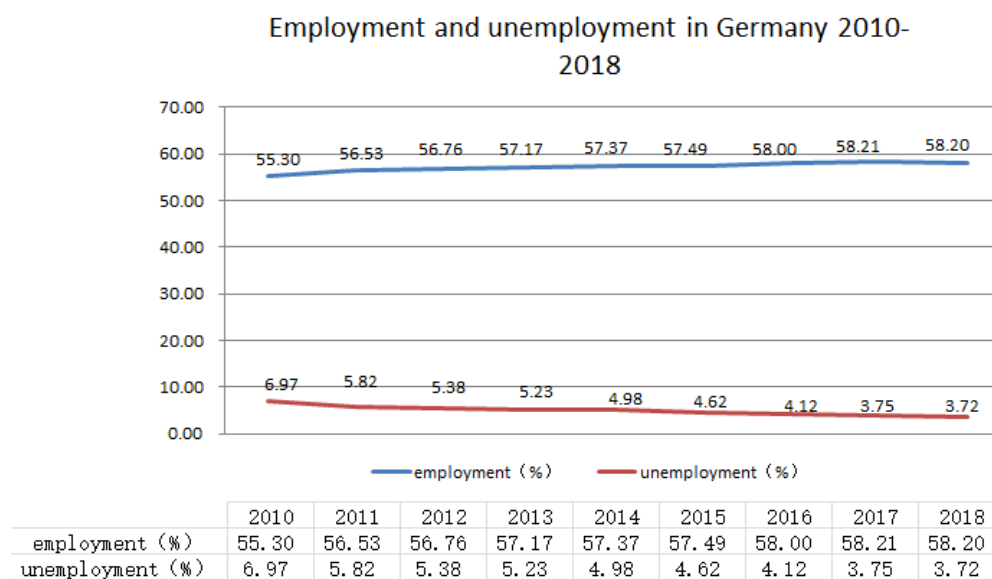

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
employment (%)	55.30	56.53	56.76	57.17	57.37	57.49	58.00	58.21	58.20
unemployment (%)	6.97	5.82	5.38	5.23	4.98	4.62	4.12	3.75	3.72

Figure 3.1-6 Comparison of employment rate and unemployment rate in Germany from 2010 to 2018

	Paired sample test							
	Difference in pairs							
				The 95% confidence interval for the difference				
	Mean value	Standard deviation	Standard error of the mean	Lower limit	Upper limit	t	df	sig.（both sides）
employment-Support rate	44.57000	6.99166	2.33055	39.19573	49.94427	19.124	8	.000

Figure 3.1-7 Sample test of employment rate and support rate of The Green Party in Germany from 2010 to 2018

	Paired sample test							
	Difference in pairs							
				The 95% confidence interval for the difference				
	Mean value	Standard deviation	Standard error of the mean	Lower limit	Upper limit	t	df	sig.（both sides）
unemployment-Support rate	-7.70111	6.87465	2.29155	-12.98544	-2.41679	-3.361	8	.010

Figure 3.1-8 Sample test of unemployment rate and Green Party support in Germany from 2010 to 2018

As can be clearly seen from Figure 3.1-6, the employment rate of Germany has been steadily rising since 2010, rising by 2.9 percentage points. The unemployment rate fell by 3.25%, a stunning 46.62% over nine years. Although Germany is well known in the world of manufacturing industry, but behind the low unemployment rate and high employment rate, often without the government's policy support, and the support for the unemployment and employment affecting the greens[14], the significant level 0 and 0.01, respectively, significant difference statistically significant, it also explains the greens policy should take care to the citizens of their own interests, and then on this basis, the support will continue to increase. Since 2010, the German Green Party has been steadily improving its position in the German government. Many economic policies have played a positive role, such as "regional economy" and "ecological social market economy", which may cause unemployment in the short term, but still promote employment in the long term.
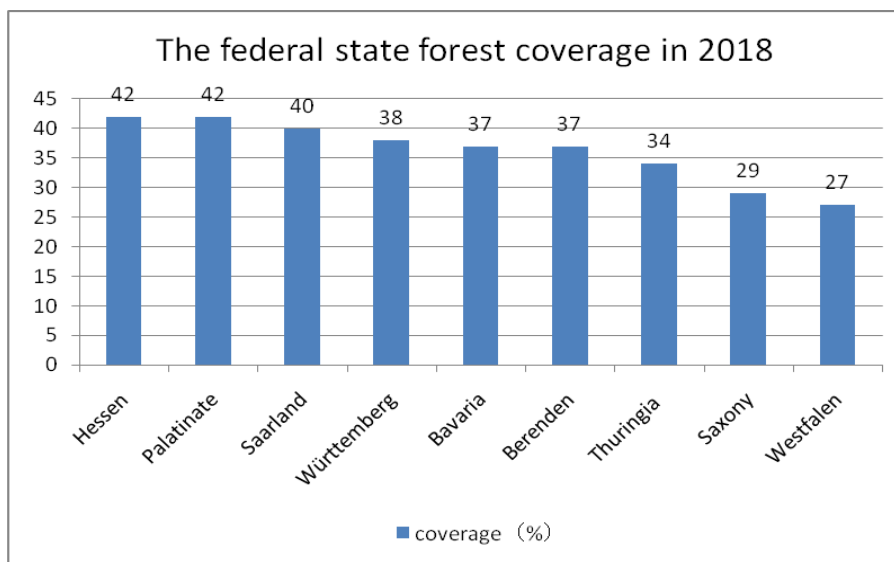
The federal state forest coverage in 2018

State	coverage (%)
Hessen	42
Palatinate	42
Saarland	40
Württemberg	38
Bavaria	37
Berenden	37
Thuringia	34
Saxony	29
Westfalen	27

Figure 3.1-9 Forest coverage in some federal states of Germany in 2018

Because of the lack of data, figure 3.1-9 statistical the German part of the state forest coverage rate, can be seen clearly, there are seven state forest coverage rate has exceeded 30%, green ecological priority, to improve air quality policy, make Germany's overall average forest coverage rate reached 30%, it is because the green in green political efforts, German states forest coverage has been far more than the international average level.

3.2. In-depth Exploration of the driving force of Green politics in Europe -- Multiple linear regression analysis

The data were obtained from the German Federal Statistics Office. The first factor to be considered in the selection of indicators is that the explanatory variables must not exist multicollinearity, so we chose the data that logically exist collinearity to the greatest extent. According to the ecological principle of the green party in my database from Germany looking for indicators related to environment, will eventually waste plant yield as the index, in the same way according to the green grass roots democracy, social justice, non-violence, the principle of social welfare, we choose the hospital clinical examination, the total expenditure of social welfare, construction area of the three kinds of data as an indicator of I, in addition, there are in front of the data analysis shows that young people are an important force to the support of the greens, so we will be number of graduates also as my target. The development of green politics is directly related to the economy, so we choose GDP as the dependent variable of regression analysis. In order to draw an accurate conclusion and analyze whether the policies of the Green Party are effective in recent years, we will establish a multiple regression model based on the data of 16 German states in recent 4 years.

This article in the Eviews software to realize the entire model, build and test. First of all, this article data belongs to the panel data, but the type of the data belong to the time span is shorter, the number of sample state more width and length of panel data, we can only make a cross section of panel data analysis so we don't need to carry on the unit root test and cointegration test. In the book Econometric Analysis Methods and Modeling, another scholar, Gao Tiemei, clarified the processing method of wide and long panel data, and pointed out that the individual fixed effect model focuses on the section, and the sectional weighted panel data model is adopted in the weighting. Following this idea, we will establish an individual fixed effect model of variable intercept constant coefficient, and on this basis, consider whether the weighted model will make the model more accurate.

First, an individual fixed effect model with variable intercept invariant coefficient was established, as shown in Figure. 3.2-1

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	682.5344	31395.64	0.021740	0.9828
GRADUATE	-0.001319	0.000235	-5.605722	0.0000
CLINIC	2.77E-05	2.80E-06	9.901045	0.0000
WELFARE	-3.96E-07	2.50E-06	-0.158436	0.8749
ENVIRONMENT	0.043936	0.010331	4.252693	0.0001
AREA	-0.025132	1.404913	-0.017889	0.9858

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.999777	Mean dependent var	163.2984
Adjusted R-squared	0.999673	S.D. dependent var	164.4904
S.E. of regression	2.972677	Akaike info criterion	5.275370
Sum squared resid	379.9827	Schwarz criterion	5.983753
Log likelihood	-147.8118	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.554438
F-statistic	9642.724	Durbin-Watson stat	1.843130
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Figure 3.2-1 individual fixed effect model with variable intercept invariant coefficient

It can be seen from the figure that the P value of the influencing factor of total social welfare expenditure greater than 0.05 has no significant influence on GDP, and the P value of the influencing factor of building area greater than 0.05 also has no significant influence on GDP. The sum of the 16 fixed effects is 682.5344, which is the average intercept of the states. The fitting effect of this model is as high as 0.999. Therefore, it is reasonable to remove the two factors of total social welfare expenditure and building area for further regression analysis, as shown in Figure 3.3-2

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	120.2873	18.43417	6.525236	0.0000
GRADUATE	-0.001332	0.000211	-6.322623	0.0000
CLINIC	2.79E-05	2.48E-06	11.25210	0.0000
ENVIRONMENT	0.043477	0.009447	4.602074	0.0000

Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				

R-squared	0.999777	Mean dependent var	163.2984
Adjusted R-squared	0.999688	S.D. dependent var	164.4904
S.E. of regression	2.906722	Akaike info criterion	5.213458
Sum squared resid	380.2065	Schwarz criterion	5.854377
Log likelihood	-147.8307	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.465949
F-statistic	11205.87	Durbin-Watson stat	1.841454
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Figure 3.2-2 remove the two factors of total social welfare expenditure and building area for further regression analysis

It can be seen from the figure that all variables passed the significance test and the model fitting degree was as high as 0.999. Thus, it can be seen that the regression model was fitted successfully and the regression equation was:

GDP=120.2873-0.001332×graduate+2.79E-05×clinic+0.043477×environment

Secondly, an individual fixed effect model with weighted intercept invariant coefficient is established, as shown in FIG. 3.3-4

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-4631.697	10713.06	-0.432341	0.6677
GRADUATE	-0.001342	0.000191	-7.018301	0.0000
CLINIC	2.57E-05	2.28E-06	11.27066	0.0000
WELFARE	-4.14E-08	2.40E-06	-0.017261	0.9863
ENVIRONMENT	0.030632	0.011504	2.662734	0.0109
AREA	0.213147	0.479413	0.444600	0.6588

Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				

Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.999766	Mean dependent var	187.0659
Adjusted R-squared	0.999657	S.D. dependent var	112.4094
S.E. of regression	2.861720	Sum squared resid	352.1460
F-statistic	9184.203	Durbin-Watson stat	1.824411
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.999760	Mean dependent var	163.2984
Sum squared resid	409.9510	Durbin-Watson stat	1.600476

Figure 3.2-3 individual fixed effect model with weighted intercept invariant coefficient

It is obvious that the weighted model and the unweighted model also need to abandon two influencing factors, namely, total social welfare expenditure and building area, in addition to the difference in average intercept value. We continue to observe the model after excluding these two influencing factors, as shown in Figure 3.3-5

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	131.5591	12.10152	10.87129	0.0000
GRADUATE	-0.001332	0.000165	-8.077388	0.0000
CLINIC	2.58E-05	1.76E-06	14.67352	0.0000
ENVIRONMENT	0.028350	0.010153	2.792135	0.0077

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

Weighted Statistics

R-squared	0.999771	Mean dependent var	188.7626
Adjusted R-squared	0.999680	S.D. dependent var	116.2803
S.E. of regression	2.805170	Sum squared resid	354.1040
F-statistic	10929.03	Durbin-Watson stat	1.807084
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.999756	Mean dependent var	163.2984
Sum squared resid	415.0999	Durbin-Watson stat	1.562770

Figure 3.2-4 remove the two factors of total social welfare expenditure and building area for further regression analysis

The regression equation of the weighted intercept invariant coefficient of the individual fixed effect model is:

GDP=131.5591-0.001332×graduate+2.58E-05×clinic+0.02835×environment

We only need to observe the positive and negative properties of the coefficient. First observe the number of graduates of green GDP under the political changes had a negative effect, with the previous analysis of 2019 young Germans conclusion on the top of the green party's approval rating on the contrary. This is because in 2019 the German parliament reduces the requirement for voters, and also obtained the unprecedented increase[15], so the green party of the vote this phenomenon from the side reflects the greens want to in its political must strengthen seem to focus on teenagers, listening to their needs; It also increased investment in environmental protection and medical facilities, which brought votes from environmental protection groups and some elderly people to the Green Party, which indirectly satisfied the spread of green politics and resulted in the increase of GDP, an economic indicator. It is worth mentioning though social welfare spending this factor is model, but refer to the People's Daily published an article about overseas network in 2015[16], the German economy how to deal with refugees. According to the German labor market, data analysis and vocational institute in Germany this year will be increased by 130000 refugees in the unemployed, the institute experts ensor webber believe these refugees will in 2 to 3 years to find a job, but as the war continued into Germany due to the increasing number of refugees, this council decided to accelerate his deal with the refugee crisis public spending, and this part of the spending is expected to reach 10 billion euros per year. As German Chancellor Angela Merkel said, "The successful absorption of immigrants will fill a country's labor gap in the future, but in the short term it is built under the pressure of Germany's fiscal deficit." Therefore, theoretically, there is a negative correlation between the two, which also tells the Green Party to reduce unnecessary welfare policies to relieve fiscal pressure and ensure the efficient implementation of green policies.

4. Conclusion
4.1. Strengthen ecological environment construction and enhance environmental protection awareness
Modern concept of ecology is efficient low consumption, non-toxic, harmless, clean and safe. It promotes recycling and conservation, green production, green consumption, health and environmental protection, and prevent the waste of resources, pollution, ecological system damage and excessive consumption. And we must properly handle economic development problems and its relationship with environmental protection in order to realize the harmony of man and nature[17]. The objective of the 17th National Congress of the COMMUNIST Party of China (CPC) is to "firmly establish the concept of ecological civilization in the whole society". Ecological modernization is an ecological revolution, a major change in human perception and

behavior, as well as a change in economic, social, political, cultural and environmental management. Therefore, to improve the understanding of China's ecological civilization and change the behavior of enterprises and individuals that are not conducive to environmental protection is the key to the success of building China's green ecology.

4.2. Transform the economic development model to achieve green economic development
Above, we have introduced some economic reform measures of the Green Party, as well as the transformation of industrial structure, which has important reference significance for the development of China's green economy. We will accelerate the transformation of the pattern of economic development and promote the upgrading of the industrial structure[18]. This is a major strategic task in the overall situation of the

national economy. Maintain protection new path of industrialization with Chinese characteristics and the policy of expanding domestic demand, especially consumer demand, economic growth mainly rely on consumption, investment and export coordination, rely mainly on investment and exports measures, as well as the second and the second industry. According to the first, second and third industry coordination, it is important to rely on technological progress to improve the quality of workers, because technology progress means that the consumption of resources. In order to change China's current economic model, China must take a new road of industrialization featuring high scientific and technological content, high economic efficiency[19], less resource consumption, less environmental pollution and full utilization of human resources.

4.3. Vigorously develop green science and technology and build green ecological system

Green technology is a kind of resource conservation and recycling resources (such as light energy, solar energy, tidal power, etc.), to protect the environment and maintain ecological balance, abandon unilaterally to obtain economic benefits of technology[20], green science and technology development so far is widely in the field of science, green technology as the premise of green society, is the basis of social sustainable development of science and technology, in green technology as the forerunner, realize the industrialization of green products production and industrialization scale of all kinds enterprise, industry and industry belongs to green technology. Currently, China's development of green technology faces significant challenges, especially China topography, large population, green for technical difficult to popularize, need government support and policy coordination, promote the development of green technology, green technology development faced with many difficulties and problems, but the role of using green technology to promote the development of green industry, we must attach great importance to do.[21]

4.4. Innovate green ecological culture and build green political achievement system

European green politics has experienced 30 years of development, now has been relatively mature. And China have experienced 42 years of reform and opening, the economy has developed rapidly, but the further development of the present situation in our country is still in key period. It should be based on reality[22], look to the future, with green sustainable development as the goal, strengthen the construction of ecological environment as the method[23], change the traditional economic model as the important means. Meanwhile, the development of green technologies and green ecological culture based on green systems are the key to innovation. There are the four important measures for green ecosystem construction: To cultivate people to respect nature, enterprises reduce pollution, the national security awareness, green ecological system development. Besides, it is even more necessary to draw from the green politics of the Green party beneficial to China's green development and effectively promote the stable green development of all aspects of our society.[24]

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