

Research on Recycling Economy and Sustainable Production and Consumption

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Abstract: The current global environmental situation is still deteriorating, posing a serious threat to human health, restricting economic development, affecting social progress and ensuring long-term, sustainable development. The fundamental changes in social production and consumption patterns are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. How to achieve sustainable production and sustainable consumption is a challenge facing all countries. This paper mainly uses the combination of history and reality, the combination of vertical and horizontal methods, mainly with reference to the textual documents and auxiliary reference academic papers, to conduct a systematic, scientific and comprehensive study. Through the analysis of the connotation, problems and solutions in the research of sustainable production and consumption development in contemporary China, we can realize the systematic study on the development of sustainable consumption in contemporary China by circular economy

Keywords: Recycling economy; Sustainable production; Consumption

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, the rapid development of economic globalization and the imbalance of economic development are aggravating day by day. Unsustainable production and overconsumption in some countries continue. Some countries are facing enormous challenges in eradicating poverty, developing their economy and expanding consumption. Some countries are politically unstable and affect social progress. These problems are mainly caused by underdevelopment, underdevelopment and mismanagement. With the increase in the global population, the demand for resources and energy in economic and social development is on the rise. However, the Earth has limited resources and limited environmental carrying capacity. If traditional production and consumption patterns are followed, resources will be hard to come by. As a result, the Earth will be overwhelmed, and the environment in which we live will face even greater threats. Therefore, unsustainable ways of production and consumption must be transformed. We must rely on scientific and technological progress, conserve and effectively use resources, develop a recycling economy, build a recycling-oriented society and

achieve sustainable development.

China is the largest developing country in the world. With a large population, insufficient resources per capita, relatively backward technology and a low level of management, this is our basic national conditions. How to properly handle the coordinated development of economy, society and environment has always been a major issue that we constantly explore and solve. In the past 20 years or so, Chinese economy has been growing at an average annual rate of about 8% and its total economy has quadrupled. In this process of development, we have taken some detours and, for quite a long period of time, did not get rid of the traditional model of high-deduction, high consumption, heavy pollution and low output, causing serious environmental problems. In recent years, we have taken some positive measures and achieved some initial results. Since the late 1990s, Chinese economy continued its rapid growth. By the end of 2000, however, the total discharge of major pollutants was controlled at the level of 1995 and somewhat reduced. The trend towards environmental deterioration was basically controlled. Some cities and regions Environmental quality has improved.

2. THE CONNOTATION OF CHINESE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The connotation of circular economy in our country can be summed up as follows: The new economy with high ecological efficiency under the control of "reduction, reuse, recycling and decontamination" of resource flow in social production and reproduction activities Development model. Specifically speaking, on the basis of the principle of "reduction, reuse, recycling and decontamination" and on the basis of material flow management methods, we rely on science and technology, policy instruments and market mechanisms to regulate resources and energy in the process of production and consumption activities Flow mode and efficiency, and transform the traditional linear material flow pattern of "resource-product-waste" into a material circulation mode of "resource-product-renewable resource" to fully enhance the ecological efficiency of production and reproduction activities with a minimum of the resources and energy consumption, obtain the maximum economic output and the lowest pollution emissions, economic, environmental and social benefits, the formation of a sustainable mode of production and consumption, build a resource-saving

and environment-friendly society.

At this stage, Chinese circular economy development strategy should be placed in "two key areas" and "four key industrial systems." The former refers to the production and consumption sectors to be seized, the latter refers to the eco-industrial system, eco-agricultural system, green service system and waste recycling, resource-based and sound disposal system (Japan is called "vein industry"). The construction of eco-industrial system, eco-agricultural system and green service system is an important part of the national economy and the main body and an important symbol of circular economy in the field of production. The system of waste recycling, resource and decontamination disposal includes industrial waste recycling, resource recycling, domestic waste recycling, resource recycling and final disposal of decontamination, which are both consumer One of the key points is the connection between production and consumption, or the basic symbol of circular economy. The circular economy advocated by China is consistent with the sustainable production and consumption system advocated by the international community. The connotation, denotation and concrete practices of the concepts are all in line with each other.

3. THE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS.

Sustainable consumption and production are those that promote the efficient use of resources and energy, build sustainable infrastructure and provide all people with access to basic public services, green and decent work, and improved quality of life. Its implementation has helped to achieve overall development planning, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, enhance economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. Sustainable consumption and production are aimed at "reducing consumption, increasing quantity and improving quality", that is, improving the quality of life while increasing the net benefit income from economic activities by reducing resource consumption, environmental degradation and pollution over the entire life cycle. This process requires multiple parties involved, including businesses, consumers, policymakers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media and development cooperation agencies. Sustainable consumption and production also require systematic participation and cooperation among actors in the supply chain, from production to final consumption, through education to enable consumers to adopt sustainable consumption and lifestyles, provide consumers with adequate standards and labeling Information, and sustainable public procurement.

4. THE MEASURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Enhance scientific and technological innovation, to provide a strong support for the establishment of a

sustainable production system. Prerequisites for consumer spending are the socio-economic conditions and the economic income of consumers, which determine the level of consumer spending. The third generation of leading group with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core attaches great importance to scientific and technological innovation. On May 26, 1995, Comrade Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech entitled "Striving for the Implementation of the Strategy of Invigorating China through Science and Education" at the National Science and Technology Conference. He pointed out: "Innovation is the soul of a nation's progress and an inexhaustible motive force for the prosperity of a country. If innovation can not be improved and technology alone is introduced, it will never be able to get rid of the backward technology situation, and a nation without innovative capabilities will find it hard to gain a foothold in the world's nations. "Comrade Jiang Zemin met with Nobel Prize winners in Beidaihe and pointed out:" The entire history of mankind is an ongoing process of continuous innovation and progress. Without innovation, there is no human progress and no future for humanity. "For China, to promote scientific and technological innovation, technological development span is extremely important. Production is the basis of consumption, the establishment and development of sustainable consumption is based on the establishment of sustainable production And development-based. To establish a reasonable and healthy consumption structure, it is necessary to establish a product structure that is compatible with it, that is, to vigorously develop social production and establish a low-cost, high-efficiency, less-polluting or non-polluting social production system and strive to increase the types and quantities of production materials and quality.

Optimizing industrial structure and establishing a sustainable production system. The impact of the development of production on consumption is mainly reflected in the following aspects. First, new consumer products such as microwave ovens, induction cooktops and computers have been introduced to the market, causing new consumer hot spots. Second, the existing product upgrades or upgrades caused by consumer hot spots, such as VCD to DVD, ordinary TV to digital TV popular, all belong to this category; Third, the introduction of foreign products caused by consumer hot spots, as in previous years only the use of foreign talent Vacuum cleaner, keyboard, microwave oven and so on.

With the concept of low-carbon economy and the surge of energy-saving and emission reduction, the gradual depletion of conventional energy and the low-carbon transformation of traditional economic growth mode make us have to reflect on the various disadvantages of the economic growth mode in industrial age. Support and encourage sustainable and

clean production methods conducive to resource conservation and environmental protection, and exert strong constraints and constraints from the source on the energy-intensive and highly-polluting industries. Deepening market reform and perfecting the market mechanism. With the continuous development of the market economy, especially the development of a knowledge-based economy, science and technology have begun to fully penetrate into the consumption area and fundamental changes will take place in people's lifestyles. The world today is facing a new technological revolution characterized mainly by knowledge and information. This revolution is not only making production intelligent and knowledge-based, but also making consumption intelligent and knowledge-based. At this stage, computers have become a new type of consumer hot spot, especially for home computers. Residents use computers to manage housework, educate their children, word processing, and online shopping and other spending. As the pace of modernization advances, people will not be able to "go out of their careers, they will know the world," and "the world is at their limit" and other ideals will become reality. People can not only "sit in their work" at home, work on the computer and on the Internet, but also use computers to know the world online, communicate with friends, and shop. At the same time microelectronics, new materials technology, biotechnology, as well as digital technology, software technology, remote control technology and network technology will be used in household appliances, household machinery, food, toys and other industries. The application of these new technologies to production will substantially reduce labor, save time and produce a full range of fully functional new generations of products that will revolutionize the way people consume and spend their lives.

The basic mode of regulation and control is "the state guides the market and the market guides the enterprises." Macro-control means that the government manages the social and economic life and manages it mainly through planning, regulation, control and supervision. The macroeconomic regulation and control system of the government and its social functions constitute the macroscopic environment of the consumer market. In order to ensure the smooth development of the socialist market economy and the sustainable consumption market, government reform must be promoted and an efficient and clean government must be established. Therefore, we must carry out the reform of government agencies, strengthen macroeconomic regulation and control, improve the scientific and efficient government decision-making, and establish and improve the monitoring mechanism for government decision-making. In the process of implementing macroeconomic regulation and control, the government should formulate a reasonable and

scientific consumption policy in light of the current shortage of supply and demand in our country, expand consumer demand, increase the effective supply of the society, balance the total supply and demand, and at the same time adjust the economic structure and industry Structure, to achieve the balance of product structure. The main tasks of Chinese macroeconomic regulation and control are: According to the national economic development strategy and economic policy, according to these economic policies, based on the full investigation and research, make unified policies on relevant sustainable consumption policies, use economic levers to carry out macro-control and coordinate all aspects Interest relations, but also extensive collection of relevant information on foreign economic policy, and actively refer to the use of, to guide consumption.

Establish the correct concept of consumption, promoting the formation of sustainable consumption culture. Any kind of consumption pattern should have its own guiding ideology and establish a sustainable consumption pattern. It also needs to take the concept of sustainable development as its guiding ideology. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in the report of the party's 16th National Congress that all ideas and ideas that impede development must be resolutely broken through. All the practices and regulations that bind development must be resolutely changed. All the institutional defects that affect development must be resolutely erased. The concept of consumption refers to people's overall tendencies and general viewpoints on the mode of consumption, consumption level and other issues. Consumption concept includes low-level consumer psychology and high-level consumer awareness and so on. Among them, the consumer value and the consumer value standard are the core contents of the concept of consumption, which to a certain extent influence and determine people's consumption preferences, consumption choices and consumption patterns. It is impossible for sustainable consumption to spread spontaneously on the basis of existing traditional concepts and can only be gradually developed through extensive education, induction and instillation of producers, consumers and the general public. And the spread of sustainable consumption also depends on the understanding of the public, extensive participation and strong support, can become a reality. Agenda 21 clearly states: "One of the basic prerequisites for achieving sustainable development is public broad participation and decision-making."

Establish and improve the social security system, and lay the foundation for the sustainable development of production and consumption. "The social security system is a system that takes the state as its main body and through legislation, allocates and redistributes national income and uses the established social security fund to give social assistance to those

members of the community whose basic living conditions are difficult." Social Security System It is the "safety net" and "stabilizer" of the society. It mainly includes such contents as social insurance, social relief, social welfare and social special care. In the period of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, our country must establish and improve the social security system so as to adapt to the level of productive forces and the bearing capacity of the superstructure in our country. We must always combine national rights, efficiency and fairness, unify rights and obligations, Self-protection combined with the principle of combining mandatory and resources, improve the basic medical insurance system for urban workers and the basic old-age insurance system, and improve the minimum living security system for urban residents and the unemployment insurance system.

Increase the financing channels combined by the state, enterprises and individuals to strengthen publicity and strengthen the social security awareness of members of the community. In accordance with the principle of reasonable burden borne by the state, the collective and the individual, the urban endowment insurance system that comprehensively covers the entire staff and workers will be gradually established with the combination of state statutory insurance, supplementary insurance of enterprises and personal savings insurance of employees. The implementation of the social security level is linked with the actual contribution of laborers, while ensuring the minimum social security. This will greatly help to stimulate consumption and overcome insufficient effective demand. Li Peilin once pointed out: "The greater flexibility of marginal consumption is the consumption stratagem, and efforts to increase the income level of the consuming stratum so that its potential consumption desire can be realized have a direct effect on stimulating the final demand." The ways to increase the income level of low-income

earners mainly through raising the level of social security, including direct policy subsidies and indirect employment expansion, finding job opportunities for laid-off workers.

CONCLUSION

In order to achieve sustainable production and consumption and to develop a recycling economy, the society now possesses a certain amount of knowledge, skills and abilities. What is needed now is the courage and determination to actively explore and boldly implement it. China is willing to strengthen its cooperation with UNEP and other countries in this regard so as to jointly enhance its capacity for sustainable development.

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