

Analysis on the Transformation Path of My Country's Grassroots Ecological Environment Governance

Fan Zhipeng^{1,*}, Liu Ying²

¹Law School, Yunnan Minzu University, Kunming, Yunnan, 650031, China

²Law School, Nanchang University, Nanchang, Jiangxi, 330031, China

*Corresponding author

Abstract: Under the guidance of the ecological governance concept under the Marxist ecological perspective, the governance structure and path of the grassroots government's ecological environment governance have undergone a major change, which is manifested in the transformation of grassroots ecological environment governance to modern ecological environment governance and grassroots ecological governance. It quickly escalated into the central political theme of the grassroots government. The grassroots ecological environment governance presents the characteristics of urban and rural dual opposition structure, vertical unidimensionality, and movement. As an important part of the modernization of national governance, the modernization of grassroots ecological environment governance is also an indispensable part, which plays a vital role in whether the grassroots ecological environment governance is successfully transformed to modernization and whether the grassroots government can find a new path to environmental pollution. Therefore, this article proposes a new approach to environmental governance that has not yet been used on a large scale in my country, that is, a modern governance concept based on the Marxist ecological view, trying to make a modest contribution to the practice of grassroots ecological environmental governance in my country.

Keywords: grassroots ecological governance; modernization of ecological environment governance; transformation path; Marxist ecological view

1. Introduction

At present, global ecological governance is facing severe challenges, and of course, China's grassroots ecological and environmental governance is no exception. Marxist ecological view, namely Marx's ecological thought gives us a can alleviate and can solve the problem of the grassroots ecological environment governance, thus on the basis of marxist ecological view for the current Chinese grassroots ecological environment governance transformation to provide a new path, is the ecological environment management modernization as the theme of modern grassroots ecological environment governance.

This article is based on the general office of the central committee of the communist party of China issued by the guidance on building modern environmental governance system, focusing on the county and the grassroots ecological environment governance, comprehensive environmental characteristics, governance diversity, the modernization of the governance ability, the modernization of marxist ecological view of modern grassroots environmental governance new path^[1]. China is about to enter the 14th Five-Year Plan period, which also indicates the arrival of a new journey to comprehensively build a modern socialist country. How to better understand the marxist ecological view, find the internal ecological logic of Marx's philosophy, mining ecological implication of Marx's philosophy, for our grassroots ecological movement environmental governance path to modern environmental governance system successful transformation, how to build the modern grassroots environmental governance new path puts forward a major proposition.

2. The status quo, characteristics and causes of grassroots ecological environment governance in China

2.1. The current situation of grassroots ecological and environmental governance in China

In view of the current rural grassroots ecological environment management has the following problems: first, our grassroots ecological environment protection has made certain achievements, such as afforestation of various green projects, soil erosion and desert engineering achieved initial results, the number of nature reserves, a number of ecological environment protection laws gradually, these measures to a certain extent to protect the ecological environment and biodiversity and the sustainable development of economy and nature^[2]. However, on the whole, China's grassroots ecological environmental governance still presents a "short-sighted" pattern, that is, a short-term governance dominated governance path, which causes the practice of unclear grassroots environmental governance positioning and the governance process of "movement" governance. Second, in the grassroots ecological environment governance "movement" background, the governance path has multiple, for example, first from the perspective of the participants of governance subject, our grassroots environmental governance ignored the farmers' subjectivity, the so-called farmers subjectivity, refers to the farmers should be in the rural environmental governance activities play irreplaceable subjectivity function. In other words, we should maximize the advantages of farmers as the masters of grass-roots rural ecological governance^[3]. Movement governance is has its rapid response, pertinence and it serves to show the advantages, but its disadvantages can be seen, such as some scholars talk about the "championship" assessment mechanism from the bureaucratic system, fiscal reform strategy will be the disadvantages of movement governance mechanism gradually exposed, more important is the governance mechanism reflects the environmental governance "crisis —— response" governance paradigm, rather than "crisis —— prevention —— adaption" governance paradigm^[4]. The former paradigm mainly reflects a crisis-coping environmental strategy governance model, while the latter focuses more on the crisis-resolving environmental governance model. This is worth our country's environmental administrative organs to think about. Some scholars use the feasible ability theory, from education, health, community participation, information transparency, social security and so on five latitude of our ecological environment status cognitive analysis, trying to summarize a based on feasible ability under the perspective of ecological environment governance path, the people's ecological environmental consciousness of the size of individual feasible ability is inseparable.

To sum up, the current situation of grass-roots ecological environment governance is manifested in the following characteristics:

2.1.1. The environmental problems brought about by the grass-roots rural land development and utilization are serious

With the rapid advancement of the urbanization process, the basic rural land development and utilization situation in China is not optimistic. Specifically, there are the following environmental problems: first, some local governments blindly expand the cultivated land area to land resources functional degradation, for example, caused by excessive reclamation of soil erosion emerge in endlessly, coastal area lake land project to speed up the process of lake marsh, the region or large flood disasters. Second, the scale of non-agricultural land has increased greatly, which has further intensified the contradiction between rural land and urbanization construction land. Third, soil pollution is increasingly severe, as the rural gradually into the fast lane of industrialization and urbanization, especially the township enterprises, although brought the vigorous development of rural economy, but also bring a lot of environmental pollution, especially in rural soil pollution is the most typical, such as a large number of "three wastes" through natural material circulation (atmosphere, water and solid waste) into the soil, and rural residents generally environmental awareness is not strong, artificial application of fertilizers and sewage irrigation, more make rural soil pollution problem more serious. In general, these are caused by the imperfect legal system of ecological and environmental governance at the grass-roots level, the inadequate implementation of environmental policies, the backward environmental governance technology, the backward environmental protection concept and the imperfect system of soil pollution prevention and control supervision system. Therefore, the author believes that it is necessary to implement these aspects as soon as possible to the environmental legal management level.

2.1.2. The basic ecological environment problems caused by agricultural sources are prominent

Evidence suggests that, agricultural sources mainly refers to the pesticide pollution led by pesticide pollution, due to non-biodegradable, strong toxicity, cumulative long time, if unrestricted to use even

abuse, will further aggravate the deterioration of the basic rural ecological environment, cause serious pollution to the environment and agricultural products, and pose a fatal threat to human and animal health and life safety. Specifically, the huge impact of agricultural source pollution is: First, as for the impact of pesticides on human health, according to relevant statistics, 13,933 pesticide poisoning incidents occurred in 2001, and the death toll was as high as 877 cases, which is enough to prove that the damage to pesticides on human health is immeasurable. Secondly, pesticide pollution to the environment, which is mainly manifested as the impact of pesticides on soil quality, that is, soil pollution, so that a large number of pesticide residues permeate into the soil. For example, organochlorine pesticides, which were used in large quantities in the 1970s, can still detect DDT residues from these soils until now. Finally, the pesticide pollution of agricultural products is increasingly serious, because the pesticide itself has refractory, so after the use of pesticides for vegetables, will enter the plant body, serious pesticide residues, and pollution of agricultural products, eventually through human consumption to the human body, will directly harm human health. The reason for these problems lies in the lack of laws and regulations related to ecological and environmental governance at the grass-roots level, the small law enforcement, the prolonged ban of highly toxic pesticides by green chemical pesticides, and the inadequate promotion of safe use of pesticides.

2.1.3. Lack of grassroots environmental protection institutions and the unclear definition of environmental resources and property rights

First of all, the reason for the lack of grass-roots environmental protection institutions is that China's grass-roots environmental institutions have been only based on the county level, while few environmental protection institutions are set up at the township or village level. Specifically, a very small number of towns have environmental protection offices, environmental protection inspectors, and their business management authority is very limited, can not play a substantial role in the grass-roots environmental management. Even these institutions are often "interested" in environmental pollution indicators cited by economic development, but turn a deaf ear to agricultural production pollution, thus no interested in agricultural non-point source pollution control methods. These negative effects have brought great difficulties to the ecological and environmental governance at the grassroots level. In addition, the unclear property rights of environmental resources also leads to the increased waste of environmental resources at the grass-roots level, because from the current basic law of environmental protection, citizens are not defined, let alone the rural environmental governance of the rural environmental rights in the law? Therefore, the problem caused by the unknown definition of property rights of rural grass-roots environmental resources is that rural environmental resources also have certain "public attributes", which further aggravates the disorderly utilization and even abuse of rural environmental resources. Therefore, the author believes that it is necessary to break the previous governance structure of "urban-rural dual opposition" and build a big governance pattern of modern urban-rural integrated governance, so as to solve the current dilemma of rural environmental resources waste.

The grassroots ecological environmental governance referred to in this paper is a part of the concept of environmental governance. The academic circle has different definitions of environmental governance. Some scholars define environmental governance from the perspective of grassroots governments, thus limiting the scope of environmental governance to the ecological environment artificially reformed at the level of local governments^[5]. Therefore, grassroots ecological environment management refers to the county area and below the local environmental governance, namely the grassroots government according to the national environmental policy, environmental laws and regulations, environmental system, etc., to may cause or has caused ecological environment damage of economic and social activities to intervene, in order to achieve the purpose of improving grassroots environmental quality.

2.2. Characteristics and causes

2.2.1. Characteristics

The author searched the keywords about "environmental governance" through CNKI and other literature retrieval platforms, and further combed and found that although there are expression differences in "ecological governance", "environmental governance" and "ecological environmental governance" respectively, these three concepts were adopted by many scholars. Relatively speaking, as described by some scholars, the concept of "environmental governance" is mostly used in the field of social science, while natural science articles mostly use "ecological governance", and "ecological environment" and "ecological environment governance" are rarely used^[6]. Scholar Fan Junyu said, "From the perspective of existence, we cannot completely oppose the natural environment and the ecosystem as different things." In my opinion, this is two aspects of a problem, which are ultimately manifested in the

relationship between nature and human society. Only when man and nature coexist in harmony can we better realize the ideal blueprint for the common progress between mankind and ecological civilization. Similarly, academic scholars on the current characteristics of grassroots ecological environment governance is much the same, such as some argue that "China grassroots ecological environment governance structure dominated by the grassroots township government, from the bureaucratic pressure transmission of grassroots government environmental policy execution mode, more prominent one feature is based on the opportunity of grassroots ecological environment governance." The theorist also believes that China's national governance system is still in the modernization transformation, since the modern ecological environment governance system belongs to China's national governance system framework of small and medium-sized, should think that China's 2020 central official document on the modernization of environmental governance system and governance capacity modernization system construction is still in its shape.

It is worth mentioning that the grassroots ecological environment governance structure still belongs to a "vertical" "block structure" governance structure, because since ancient times China is a country with higher degree of centralization, nature, grassroots penetration power is relatively low, so grassroots administrative organs tend to be divided into "west" subject environmental management system, namely collapse into specialized environmental administrative agencies and vertical leadership of the central environmental authorities^[7]. This has caused problems such as unclear responsibilities of block governance as mentioned above. It is easy to say that the dual leadership mode of combining "block" has caused many management problems to the grass-roots ecological environment governance. For example, the path of "decentralized environmental governance" generally adopted by countries all over the world, in fact, also exists shortcomings^[8]. First of all, senior environmental decision makers cannot develop precise environmental policies for local environmental protection; in addition, decentralized environmental governance cannot fully supervise the superior government, which is prone to the adverse consequences of poor environmental governance, and even the rent-seeking of grassroots government power. It can be seen that decentralized environmental governance may not have better results than centralized control. The key is to form a pattern of diversified environmental governance. In the legal supervision level, grassroots ecological environment management also presents the following characteristics: first, our grassroots ecological environment regulatory laws and regulations are relatively scattered, does not have strict responsibilities division logical structure, mainly between different environmental separate laws and regulations, poor coordination, lack of organic connection, thus inevitably cause a single-dimensional governance, Kowloon water conservancy governance scene. Second, the number of legislation on the supervision of the ecological environment at the grass-roots level is far from enough, and the quality of legislation is also short. With the continuous development of the economy and society, the living standards of urban and rural residents are improving day by day, and the demand for the ecological environment at the grass-roots level is also increasing. This naturally causes new environmental governance problems. For example, due to China's complex, cross-regional and pollutant diversification, it requires us to update environmental governance technologies in a timely manner and accelerate the establishment of scientific and technological means that can be cross-regional linkage control and pollution prevention and control. Third, the grassroots ecological and environmental regulatory agencies, supervision methods and supervision system are not very ideal. Specifically, the regulatory agencies lack the spirit of mutual cooperation, especially the lack of mutual linkage, mutual restriction and mutual influence communication mechanism for environmental governance issues. The supervision mode is the differentiated supervision of ecological environment and urban and rural areas, which directly leads to the dual antagonistic structure of urban and rural development, resulting in very different effects of urban and rural environmental governance. In terms of the regulatory system, it is mainly reflected in the neglect of the standard unification, which is reflected in the different assumptions and standards of the grass-roots ecological environment supervision system among regions, which leads to the occurrence of thorny problems such as obvious differentiation of the regulatory system and imperfect assessment mechanism.

To sum up, how to effectively manage the ecosystem and solve environmental problems is more important to have a set of integrated environmental supervision operation mechanism and integrated regulatory thinking to govern cross-regional environmental problems at the grass-roots level. Strengthening the sharing of environmental monitoring data among regions to improve the efficiency of ecological and environmental governance at the grassroots level.

2.2.2. Causes

Cause of rural environment grassroots governance mainly has two levels: the first level is shallow level sense, mainly includes: one is the background of urban and rural overall mechanism, urbanization

is mainly attributed to the lack of urban and rural overall planning and orderly urban planning, and individual local governments in the process of extreme pursuit of green GDP, naturally will urban garbage and pollution to rural areas, further aggravate the rural grassroots ecological environment deterioration, make farmers living environment under unprecedented pressure^[9]. Second, the existing environmental supervision system is full of loopholes, the modernization model of rural environmental autonomy has not yet taken shape, and gaps in environmental legislation, vacuum in law enforcement and blind spots in rural areas emerge in endlessly. Third, the problem of poverty and environmental problems in grassroots rural areas interweave, which leads to the balance between rural economic development and farmers' public health. The second level is the deep reason, which is mainly attributed to the long-term neglect of local environmental protection legislation on rural environmental problems.

3. The application of Marxist ecological view in environmental governance

3.1. Main contents and their application of the Marxist ecological view

This paper defines the concept of Marxist ecological concept in one sentence as the sum total of a series of ideas and value system concerning ecological issues formed in the process of Marx's development. Overall, it contains the meaning of three dimensions: the first dimension is about the dialectical and practice of nature, Marx's dialectical and practice of nature view that the history of man and nature is interrelated, whether the history of nature or natural history, are through labor to reflect the material energy flow and exchange of history. The second dimension is the materialist view of ecological nature, the dialectical relationship between society and nature, which holds that the human beings' ability to use natural laws is not objective first, but acquired through a series of human ecological practices. The last dimension is the dialectical relationship between man and oneself^[10]. In addition, some people believe that "the Marxist ecological view also includes the comprehensive and free development of human beings, that is, integrating man and nature, society and himself into a harmonious relationship and returning to human beings themselves. He believes that the Marxist ecological concept is the ecological concept, which is the dialectical relationship and practical thought between man and nature formed by Lenin and the Communist Party of China after elaborated by Marx and Engels"^[11].

In general, some scholars believe that the Marxist ecological view mainly includes the following four aspects: first, nature constitutes the basic premise and material conditions of human survival and social development; second, the deep criticism of the ecological crisis of capitalism; third, practice becomes the bridge between man and nature; fourth, the harmonious coexistence between man and nature and the liberation of all mankind. Therefore, the scholar mainly elaborated the Marxist ecological view from the two levels of Marx's materialism and historical view, because man is the product formed in the long-term evolution of nature. It is known to all that nature is the material basis for human survival. Therefore, human beings cannot do without nature, and human beings certainly belong to a part of nature. Therefore, nature constitutes the basic premise and material conditions of human survival and social development. Moreover, because the prerequisite for human existence is inseparable from the protection of external nature, the primary attribute of human beings in nature is the nature attribute, that is, the materiality of man. The second aspect is mainly to describe the Marxist ecological view from the object of labor. Specifically, Marx believes that labor is first an indispensable intermediate medium for the communication between human beings and nature, because human beings can have "dialogue" with nature only through the form of labor, that is, material exchange. Secondly, it also believes that people are the existence of "object nature". In other words, man is the object of man, nature is the object of nature, so it can be concluded that the relationship between man and nature is a kind of "object relationship" based on practice. In addition, Marx and Engels, starting from the view of environmental holism, believe that the relationship between human beings and the natural environment is the unity of self-imposed initiative and spontaneous dependence. The author believes that this is also the unity between man and nature playing subjective initiative and objective acceptance (free nature). The third aspect is divided into two contents: first, the theorist deeply expounds the natural anti-ecology of capitalism; second, Marxism believes that the deterioration of the capitalist environment is caused by the dehumanization of the capitalist system. The fourth aspect from the liberation theory of human nature, profoundly expounds the man and nature should be in harmony, because the harmony between man and nature and the relationship between the liberation is the following two points: first, realize the liberation of mankind before conditions is to improve the relationship between man and natural environment, make both permanent harmony. At the same time, this is also the internal essential regulation to achieve the harmonious coexistence between the two. Second, the liberation of man must constitute the basic provisions to realize the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Some scholars have completely summarized the

three core thoughts of Marxist ecological view from the Marxist classical works, such as the thought on the dialectical unity between man and nature, the thought on the capitalist system and ecological crisis, and the theory on socialism and ecological issues. Although the scholars have deeply summarized the main content of Marxist ecological view and the boundary points of ecological Marxism and western propositions, the above-mentioned scholars have not clearly pointed out the deep implication of Marxist ecological view, that is, the lack of the thought of "the unity of man and nature" from China since ancient times. To be specific, it is the holistic concept of development that integrates the ecological, realistic, ethical, moral and sustainable development theories of the Marxist ecological civilization theory. Therefore, this is the core essence of the continuous development of the Marxist ecological concept.

3.2. Application of law

As scholars have mentioned, "The Marxist ecological view is also an ideological system that keeps pace with The Times and keeps developing, and it is the theoretical expression of the concept of socialist ecological civilization with Chinese characteristics"^[12]. Its application in ecological environment governance is mainly reflected in the following aspects: we must inherit and develop the Marxist ecological view, specifically, first, we emphasize the Marxist dialectical view of nature, change the concept of development, respect nature, conform to nature and protect nature. Second, we will deeply develop the Marxist ecological and political view. General Secretary Xi Jinping profoundly expounded at the National Conference on Ecological and Environmental Protection that ecological and environmental issues are major political issues and livelihood issues. Thirdly, the Marxist green development concept has been practiced, especially the first Civil Code of New China promulgated in May 2020 and came into force in January 2021. Civil code of the general principle of green from the perspective of sustainable development of man and nature deeply interpret the importance of the marxist green development concept, namely green development is to solve the current Chinese environmental pollution problem and Chinese grassroots environmental pollution issues major decisions, trying to adjust the basic economic structure, resource utilization structure and collective land resources application results to realize the grassroots ecological environment management horizon of marxist green development concept. Finally, the development of marxist ecological rights and interests helps to realize the most basic natural rights and interests of farmers, such as in grassroots ecological management, reduce non-point source rural pollution, constantly improve the level of ecological environment management, increase the grassroots ecological environment governance of ecological benefits, meet the increasing demand of the grass-roots people environment, efforts to draw a "green water castle peak is the jinshan yinshan" green rural picture.

Based on this, the Marxist ecological view also plays an important role in the grassroots ecological environment supervision, such as the Marxist ecological environment supervision law reform; adhering to the Marxist ecological environment development concept helps to change the grassroots ecological environment governance supervision mode, namely to implement the grassroots ecological environment control policy and strengthening the performance evaluation of the grassroots ecological environment department.

4. A new legal path for grassroots ecological environment governance in China

4.1. Constructing an open grass-roots ecological environment governance system with holistic governance thinking

As what mentioned before, China's grassroots government's ecological environment legislation concept is relatively backward, This leads to the grassroots ecological and environmental governance presents a very backward irrational environmental legislation idea of "crossing the river by feeling the stones" and "making a mature one by one", Therefore, it is necessary to change the previous local thinking environment legislative tendency, Marx's ecological thinking to construct an open and diversified grass-roots ecological environment governance system, Because this is in line with the internal systematic thinking and design of legislation, It also meets the requirements of grassroots environmental legislation based on empirical research, More in line with the theoretical basis of the conditions of the socialist market economy. Therefore, we can better solve the grassroots environmental governance problems such as secondary pollution caused by the continuous expansion of agricultural non-point source pollution, diversified forms of rural environmental pollution, increasingly serious pollution from large-scale breeding, and untimely or effective treatment of domestic sewage and garbage.

According to Nes, while ecological science can provide us with a model of thinking about deep philosophical problems, namely ecological philosophical problems, we may have a second danger if we rely too much on ecological science to solve a specific environmental problem: ecological instrumentalization. Therefore, we can not only view Marx's ecology as another kind of environmental science, but breed a metaphysical view of environmental governance^[13]. Therefore, the Marxist ecological view is an open and holistic environmental governance view.

Overall governance (holistic governance), first originated in the UK, its main representative is the British management scholar Perry Hicks (2002) first put forward the concept of "holistic government". It believes that holistic governance is the platform of full communication and cooperation mechanism among government agencies, so as to maintain continuous and consistent policy goals, and achieve seamless cooperation target governance actions in an effective and well-coordinated state^[14]. About the connotation of "integrity governance" debate, scholars at home and abroad, according to the relevant scholars, here the author is defined as "under the government governance mode, to fully use of information technology as governance means, to service citizen demand as the leading idea, the information system, public and private sector and governance level coordination and organically integrate its function and responsibility mechanism of such a governance paradigm." Based on the academic perspective, the author believes that although the holistic governance theory originated in the western Hicks, if we look at the current environmental governance issues in China, we should also develop a systematic and comprehensive governance theory based on its theory. We need to add another stage to Hicks' governance theory, namely, adding the core element of "market incentive" to the tone of "coordination", "integration" and "gradual close connection and mutual infiltration". This is because in the author's opinion, environmental governance focuses on "reason", "reason", as the name implies, the general nominal meaning of the way, or the ways and methods of management, etc. Therefore, "governance" only represents a strategic tool, which can not solve the environmental pollution problem on the whole. By this token, We need to focus on ecological and environmental governance or the innovation of governance path. The specific contents of market incentive methods mainly include two aspects: (1) the market governance model of environmental public resources based on the theory of public goods, China is a real market for public goods, Any citizen in a country is the subject of responsibility for the public good, But due to the inherent defects of public goods, Noncompetitive means, The result is the phenomenon of "free hiking", Thus resulting in great damage to public goods (environmental resources), It has put huge economic pressure on local governments. Therefore, we need to rely on the government's macro-environmental regulation policies to adjust the income distribution proportion of environmental public goods. It is easy to say that, through the market incentive method of collecting environmental tax to promote the grass-roots ecological and environmental governance efficiency. (2) Regulate the environment based on Kos's externality theory. Specifically, through the internalization of the external environmental costs, the property rights of environmental resources, that is, to clarify the ownership of environmental property rights interests, so as to eliminate the negative externalities brought by the environment. In fact, this emphasizes the concept of "the principle of environmental law sharing" of environmental law.

If we want to realize the successful transformation of China's grassroots ecological environment governance path as soon as possible, That is to enter the holistic governance thinking emphasized by the Marxist ecological view to construct an open grass-roots ecological environment governance system, Then we need to start from the basic logic of the grass-roots environmental operation system, the application of multiple environmental governance strategies and the transformation of the grass-roots ecological environmental governance system, in this regard, The first aspect is to weigh the legitimacy and effectiveness of the environmental policy implementation of the grassroots government, in other words, We need to make accurate judgments and benefits between the use of formal power and the application of informal strategies; The second aspect is a complete change from the source of incentive and assessment methods, That is, from the pressure of the bureaucratic system in the old mode to the diversified interactive governance pattern of the grassroots government, the grassroots society and the public in the new mode; The last aspect is to change the operation mechanism and mode of grassroots environmental governance power, To transform from the previous informal grassroots environmental governance structure to the formal power structure under the leadership of the modernization of national governance system and governance capacity, Starting from the institutional power structure, Thus changing the shackles of the "semi-formal" governance practice of the grassroots ecological environment, We will move to modernize the ecological and environmental governance system at the community level. In recent years, the country in promoting the construction of basin ecological environment management at the same time, is also committed to explore the integration basin ecological environment cooperation management system model, this is in order to break the long period of environmental

governance power structure "segmentation" bad situation, in Fujian province, for example, as the first ecological civilization test base, has in the basin ecological environment management has formed a good demonstration experience. Fujian province has carried out new changes in the ecological governance mechanism at the grass-roots level, which is reflected in the introduction of a series of feasible environmental laws and regulations, such as the Regulations on Water Environment Protection in Fujian Waterbasins and the Compensation and Management Measures for Ecological Protection in Key Waterbasins and other Legal Measures of Fujian Province. In supporting mechanism and governance power structure is consistent with environmental governance system modernization goal, environmental governance power structure, Fujian province established the provincial government as the center, city and county government and enterprise market main body and citizens to participate in the overall comprehensive governance pattern, and its innovation in the governance mechanism, namely from the assessment system, ecological restoration, ecological compensation and other multi-dimensional basin ecological environment modernization management process. Since then, a long-term mechanism of minjiang River ecological environment cooperative governance has been formed, which provides valuable experience and reference significance for China to comprehensively promote the ecological environment governance in river basins.

4.2. Take the road of modernization the community-level ecological and environmental governance system

Take grassroots ecological environment governance system modernization means to the rule of law governance, in 2020, the central committee of the communist party of China issued the rule of law society construction implementation outline (2020-2025), the fifth part further emphasize "improve the level of social governance, solve social problems, coordinate interests, promote social undertakings, improve the social governance system, promote multi-level multi-field governance, promote social governance institutionalization, standardization, procedural". As an important part of social governance, grassroots ecological and environmental governance also needs to be updated and developed according to law under the construction of a modern environmental governance system, and realize the transformation of modern governance under the rule of law simultaneously. More importantly, on the premise of building a social governance pattern featuring joint contribution, joint governance, and shared benefits, we should actively promote the building of a modern environmental governance community that everyone is responsible, responsible and enjoys.[] It can be seen that China's grassroots ecological environment governance model should also begin to build a modern ecological environment governance system with "government leading, enterprise subject and social public extensive participation"^[15]. Because, the modernization of ecological and environmental governance system contains the essence of social co-governance, and its fundamental task is to explore a set of new paths of environmental governance based on social co-governance. Therefore, as scholars say, the core connotation of the modernization of grass-roots ecological environmental governance system mainly includes the following six aspects: First, the premise of modern ecological environmental governance system is the rule of law and a certain degree of autonomy. Second, the common goal of a modern ecological and environmental governance system is to prevent and control environmental pollution, protect and improve the ecological environment as stipulated in China's basic state environmental policy. Third, it is a modern ecological and environmental governance system composed of the trinity participation of the government, enterprises and the public in environmental governance, so the subject of social co-governance should include national institutions at all levels and social parties. Fourth, the modern ecological and environmental governance system is not a static governance rule, but as a dynamic governance process, that is, a process of the interaction of multi-party governance subjects. Fifth, the modern ecological and environmental governance system provides a new path for enterprises and the public to participate in the environmental governance of governments at all levels. It is a modern ecological and environmental governance path based on democratic consultation as the link. Sixth, the main structure of the modern ecological environment governance system is the tripartite subject, which provides an important guarantee for the realization of the environmental interests of the three subjects. Therefore, the co-governance achievements generated in this process should also be shared by the government, enterprises and the public. Take an ecological community in Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province, as an example. In the past, in the flooded shantytowns in Jingdezhen, the residents here often suffer from floods, resulting in their personal and property losses. Therefore, it has also exposed a lot of weak environmental treatment problems, such as narrow roads, potholes, sewage flow, dirty environment, incomplete infrastructure and so on. In response to the call of the ecological thought of the rule of law, the regional ecological comprehensive management work gradually, Jingdezhen combined with "double gen double repair" work, further promote long lake long system, moved a batch of flood shantytowns, built a batch of new flood control engineering, built a batch

of wetland park, urban flood season flood control capacity. The above measures without show the ecological environment management modernization needs state, society, market, community, citizens and other linkage of efficient ecological environment governance efficiency, also embodies the marxist ecological concept of harmonious coexistence between man and nature, more highlights the internal sustainable development of the whole — ecological good governance. The essential requirement of ecological good governance is to deal with the common management and communication between the government and social organizations and their citizens on the ecological environment. Because under China's environmental legal system, the government has always been in a leading position in ecological environment governance, which is obviously conducive to the basic realization of grass-roots ecological environment security and ecological environment service functions. Therefore, the author also believes that the government should effectively give full play to the value effect of ecological environment management, and the grass-roots ecological environment also needs the government, social organizations, enterprises and individual citizens to participate in the governance, which is a new type of interactive relationship. Therefore, the purpose of ecological good governance is to achieve the public interest goal of maximizing ecological and environmental benefits, and to pursue a higher level of social fairness and equality, which is the so-called "environmental fairness" in academic circles. This just reflects that the grassroots ecological environment governance should take a diversified, interactive and standardized governance new path, and advance to the road of comprehensive ecological rule of law.

5. Conclusion

In summary, Although the effect of grassroots ecological and environmental governance in China has been gradually improved, However, under the big national governance pattern with the grassroots ecological environment as the foothold or starting point, China's grassroots ecological environment governance path is still in the transition period, It has not yet shifted to an open overall governance view with a Marxist ecological view as the core, thus, In the context of the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity, China's grass-roots ecological environment governance path should also be timely updated in accordance with the "joint governance" system, To further realize the environmental value of ecological justice, ecological order, ecological efficiency and ecological environment service emphasized under the implication of Marxist ecological concept theory, We should change the old "government-society" dual model, Transformation to the new governance model of "environmental restoration + development and construction" emphasized by the Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Construction of a modern Environmental governance System.

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