

Study on the Construction of Rural Ecological Civilization from the Perspective of Marxist Ecological View

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ABSTRACT. With the mushroom growth of rural marketization, while our country's rural areas have made achievements in economic construction, a series of environmental problems have become serious prominent. The connection between nature and man has become sharp-pointed and has become a major obstacle to sustainable rural development. This article will analyze the existing problems in the construction of rural ecological civilization by the view of Marxist ecological view, and try to give solutions to the problems.

KEYWORDS: Marxist ecological view; ecological civilization construction; rural area

1. Introduction

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that building ecological civilization is a Millennium plan for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. The construction of rural ecological civilization is related to the improvement of the ecological environment in China as a whole. However, with the improvement of farmers, material life, the living environment is dirtier and chaotic. Therefore, seeking the path of rural ecological civilization construction from Marxist ecological view that is great significance to promote the implementation of rural revitalization strategy and realize the sustainable development of the Chinese nation.

2. The basic content of Marxist ecological view

2.1 The relationship between man and nature is a dialectical and unified relationship of mutual connection and interaction.

Engels once believed that man is a part of nature and the child of nature^[1]. Marx hold that the survive and expand of humanity, whether material or spiritual, depend on nature^[2]. First, nature provides mankind with the materials for production and life,

which is the basis for mankind to get all results. Secend, the practical activities of all houman are restricted by natural laws. Engels pointed out, "We should not be overly intoxicated by the victory of mankind over nature. Once we violate the laws of nature, nature will retaliate against us"^[3]. However, human beings are not doing nothing in front of nature. Human beings have subjective initiative and can transform the world on the basis of respecting objective laws and correct understanding of nature^[4], "bloodmaking" for nature.

The way to connect man and nature is labor practice. Marx pointed out that labor is a process in which man uses his own activities to mediate, adjust and control the material transformation between man and nature^[5]. Affirmed the intermediary role of human labor and emphasized that the nature and man should to be hanppy together, a balance needs to be maintained. The Marxist ecological view believes that the capitalist mode of production is a typical representative of breaking the balance of direct material exchange between man and nature^[6], capital blindly pursues surplus value and excessively obtains nature, which hinders the harmonious coexistence of human and nature.

2.2 The base way is the innovation of technology and system of harmony between man and nature.

The Marxist ecological view believes that man and nature should live in harmony, not only to solve the incoordination between man and nature, but more importantly to solve the problem between man and man. Inconsistency^[7]. To resolve the inconsistency between man and nature is that make rational use of nature should respect the objective laws of nature. Marx and Engels thank that Substantial relationship between man and nature is essentially a problem between man and man and between man and society^[8]. Marx believes that "Communism can truly solve the contradictions between man and nature, and between man and man"^[9].

2.3 System criticism of modern ecological problems

In the state of the working class in England (1845), Engels called the non-human harm behavior caused by public hazards as "social harm and murder", and attributed the responsibility of this problem to the capitalist class as the social conductor. Marx explained in capital that the deterioration of workers, living environment is a phenomenon of poverty accompanied by capital accumulation.

In the 21st century, the situation of ecological environment in China is becoming more and more serious, and citizens, awareness of ecological protection has been further improved.

However, the metabolic fracture between man and nature is the embodiment of the ecological crisis of capitalism in the ecological sense, that is, the fracture of the circular relationship between social production and natural production; the reform of the capitalist system is the most fundamental institutional requirement for "reasonable adjustment" of the relationship between man and nature.

3. Problems in the Construction of Rural Ecological Civilization

3.1 Farmers, lack of awareness of ecological environment protection is one of the main factors.

We can analyze the environmental awareness of farmers from two aspects: the awareness of environmental law and the awareness of environmental rights.

First of all, farmers, awareness of environmental law is weak. The main reasons are as follows: first, in the farmer,s mind, power is the law, even greater than the law. China,s long-term administrative power dominates social life, which makes the concept of power supremacy deeply affect farmers. They often choose power as a way to solve problems, such as finding village cadres and village committees. When the defendant is the government, the small-scale peasant thought rooted in the farmers will make them think that it is beyond their capacity to confront the government, and finally choose compromise and tolerance. Second, the environmental laws and regulations in the process of implementation of the policy in rural areas, resulting in many areas because of economic interests and national environmental laws and regulations left behind. Third, the long-term development mode of "urban-rural dual structure" has led to a large number of environmental protection funds and facilities invested in cities, resulting in a serious lack of environmental protection infrastructure in rural areas, and most rural areas have not set up garbage sites and pollution treatment centers. Without or behind the construction of environmental facilities will accelerate the deterioration of rural environmental pollution.

Secondly, farmers, awareness of environmental rights is weak. Farmers, as a special group, play an important role in the distribution of environmental resources rights and interests

People seldom safeguard their own interests from the perspective of environmental rights. Many farmers do not know how to use fertilizers and pesticides correctly, and they do not know how to deal with the waste batteries. They do not know the consequences of some environmental problems and can not take comprehensive preventive and protective measures in a timely and effective manner. When the farmers realize the seriousness of the problem, the environment is often seriously deteriorated. When you don,t know what your environmental rights are, let alone take the initiative to protect your rights. Second, low income, lack of social labor security and discrimination in public medical conditions make the growth of economic income still an urgent need for farmers. According to Maslow,s theory, it is still a luxury for them to enjoy a good environment. At present, farmers are more concerned about what they can get from natural resources. As long as environmental pollution has not caused direct damage to them, they will not protect natural resources for the future. For example, many farmers know that burning straw will pollute the atmosphere, but because of the high cost of other treatment methods, they have to give up. Third, at present, a large number of young people in rural areas flow into cities, leaving only some old people and children in rural areas. Compared

with young people, these left behind old people and children are relatively weak in terms of their willingness and ability to safeguard environmental rights. In rural areas, due to farmers' weak awareness of environmental protection and lack of initiative to understand the environmental impact of some construction projects, farmers' participation in environmental protection is low, and farmers are rarely seen in the EIA hearing.

3.2 Rural extensive economic development and governance model is backward.

In China, agriculture is a traditional economic industry, which pursues quantity growth as the center and depends on the input scale of production factors. It is an extensive business model. In the process of agricultural production, farmers make blind and excessive use of agricultural resources. Traditional farming methods do not consider the environmental bearing factors. Agricultural development does not take improving resource utilization efficiency and resource structure as the premise, and does not make efficient use of energy and resources. This not only reduces the agricultural economic benefits, but also causes the waste of agricultural resources and energy, and leads to rural ecological environment pollution. With the acceleration of agricultural modernization, the material input of agricultural production is gradually increasing, and the agricultural source pollution will continue to increase. The infrastructure of rural ecological environment is weak, which is difficult to change in a short time. The production of rural domestic waste and sewage will gradually increase, and the pollution of rural domestic sources will also increase. The pollution degree of rural soil affects food safety and threatens the health of residents. The predatory way of digging river for sand, quarrying, destroying farmland for soil, wetland for farmland and destroying forest for wasteland has damaged the function of rural natural ecosystem.

On the one hand, the township enterprises are allowed to over exploit natural resources to obtain the short-term economic development; on the other hand, for the growth of rural GDP, they are increasing the extensive development of agriculture, using a large number of pesticides, fertilizers and plastic films, at the same time, they are also introducing a large number of foreign capital. In the process of production, these enterprises generally put the production and operation capital investment in the first place, ignoring the purchase and operation of environmental protection facilities and equipment, which is of great significance. Not only the economic development of rural areas is based on GDP, but the governance is also based on GDP as the assessment index, which leads to the rural governance only focuses on economic development, and governance activities are carried out around economic development, not aware of rural environmental governance problems, not to mention its governance.

3.3 The rural ecological environment protection system is not perfect.

Compared with the urban environmental protection, the rural natural ecological environment protection system started late, has not yet formed a perfect natural

ecological environment protection laws and regulations system, and has not conducted in-depth thinking and Research on the problems existing in the rural natural ecological environment management and pollution prevention. The environmental protection network of counties, townships and villages in the region has not been formally formed, the environmental protection institutions are not perfect, the natural ecological environmental protection can not be extended to rural areas, and the natural ecological environmental protection in rural areas is in a vacuum. The punishment for the destruction of the natural ecological environment in rural areas is relatively low, and even there is no basis for the claim for damages. Although the "environmental protection law" on the protection of rural natural ecological environment has made provisions, but the provisions are too abstract, lack of practical operation. In view of the current rural farm pollution prevention, water pollution prevention, soil pollution prevention and a series of pollution problems, there is no practical and effective law as a support, and even there is a legal gap.

4. The Enlightenment of Marxist ecological view on the construction of rural ecological civilization

Marx deeply studied the relationship among human, nature and society, and put forward abundant ecological civilization thoughts. These thoughts have important enlightenment for promoting the harmonious development of human, nature and society, and promoting the construction of rural ecological civilization in China.

4.1 Cultivating Farmers, awareness of ecological civilization

Under the influence of traditional ideas and industrial civilization, the idea that human beings are above nature is generally accepted. People take the concept of "conquering nature", "dominating nature" and "conquering nature" as their action guide, and march into the nature on a large scale, and they have won again and again. But more and more people realize that behind this victory is the serious ecological crisis. The thought of "man is the son of nature" of Marxism tells us that man is the existence of nature and an integral part of the ecosystem of nature. In order to build ecological civilization, we must change our ideas, change the idea of human being as the master of nature, and establish the ecological consciousness of respecting and treating nature well.

Farmers are practitioners, supervisors and winners of rural ecological civilization construction. We should widely publicize and popularize ecological knowledge, environmental protection knowledge and environmental protection laws, regulations and policies in the vast rural areas. It is necessary to incorporate the obligation of ecological environment protection and ecological civilization construction into the village rules and regulations, and take it as an important content of practicing the socialist core values. We should bring the knowledge of environmental protection and ecological civilization into the teaching scope of national compulsory education in rural primary and secondary schools and farmers, Vocational and technical

education, and comprehensively enhance the farmers, awareness of environmental health, ecological civilization, ecological responsibility and environmental law. At the same time, we should strengthen the supervision of public opinion and put an end to bad habits and uncivilized behaviors that deviate from ecological civilization.

4.2 Promoting the development of rural green economy with science and technology

Marx proposed to rely on science and technology to reduce environmental pollution. Paying attention to science and technology, relying on science and technology to deal with and adjust the relationship between man and nature is his consistent proposition, which is also an important part of Marx's concept of sustainable development. Marx also advocated relying on science and technology to reprocess and reuse the waste produced by production and consumption in order to reduce environmental pollution.

Therefore, Marx and Engels put forward the idea that every kind of waste can be reused as a precious resource in the sustainable economy. When Marx and Engels discussed "the utilization of consumption excrement", they pointed out that a reasonable ecological concept of closed-circuit and sustainable circulation of material and energy should be established directly in rural and urban areas. Although consumer waste can not be treated in cities, it has a very good utilization value for agriculture. However, there is an irreparable fracture in the utilization of these consumer wastes in capitalist cities and rural areas. As a result, these consumer wastes are generally used as pollutants to destroy the natural environment on which human beings rely for survival.

At present, the promotion and wide application of rural science and technology should be emphasized in four aspects: first, increase investment in green agricultural technology, change the traditional extensive agricultural production mode, and apply modern scientific and technological achievements to the agricultural production process effectively, strive to develop the essence of traditional agriculture, coordinate the contradiction between resources, environment and development, and enhance water resources and tillage. To improve the utilization efficiency of land resources, accelerate the realization of clean production and efficient production, make rational use of agricultural waste resources, and realize the sustainable development of agriculture. Second, we should vigorously develop and promote rural environmental protection technology, improve the construction of rural ecological environment infrastructure, promote the cultivation of rural ecological environment professionals, and improve the rural ecological environment by improving modern science and technology such as rural domestic sewage treatment technology, rural domestic waste treatment technology, and straw comprehensive utilization technology. Third, through scientific and technological innovation and based on the reality of rural production and life, we should optimize and improve the consumption structure and recycling utilization rate of rural energy resources, so as to realize the sustainable development of rural areas. We should encourage and advocate the rational development and utilization of biogas, solar energy, wind

energy and other resources and energy resources in rural areas, actively promote energy-saving technologies for rural production and life, and establish a scientific awareness of energy conservation and emission reduction. Finally, the formation of farmers, scientific and technological culture concept and the improvement of farmers, quality can be explored and practiced through the extensive publicity of agricultural sustainable development, green consumption and other knowledge, increasing investment in rural ecological environment education and scientific and technological training, encouraging and supporting farmers to use modern agricultural production technology and establishing modern agricultural production demonstration base.

4.3 Improve the rural ecological environment protection system

Marx and Engels put forward the social system factor theory of ecological problems, which enlightens us to pay attention to the construction of ecological system civilization.

First, the social restriction theory of the relationship between man and nature enlightens us to regard the harmony of the relationship between man and nature as the basic value of political development, recognize and coordinate the relationship between man and nature based on social relations, and realize the benign development of natural ecology based on social progress.

Secondly, the theory of social system origin of ecological crisis enlightens us that we must take the reform and improvement of system as the fundamental entry point to solve ecological problems and build ecological civilization.

Thirdly, the theory of global expansion of ecological crisis enlightens us that the globalization of ecological political development requires all countries, regions and countries with different social systems, ideologies and development levels organizations should form a common responsibility for the natural ecological environment.

Fourth, the methodology of socialized solution of ecological problems enlightens us that we must take the reform and improvement of the system as an important starting point to get out of the ecological dilemma and realize ecological civilization, and closely combine the protection of ecological environment with the construction of the system.

We should improve the laws, regulations and system of rural ecological environment protection. Laws and management regulations play an important role in the protection of ecological environment, but there are still many loopholes and deficiencies in the policy system of rural ecological environment protection, such as the lack of direct legal basis for effective punishment of ecological environment destruction and pollution behavior; the lack of scientific evaluation system and perfect mechanism for the effectiveness of ecological environment protection; the lack of compulsory prevention and control of ecological environment

The relevant laws of the measures need to be improved; there is a lack of long-term mechanism for the overall integration of financial agriculture related funds and the basic management of rural ecological environment protection; the operability of the existing laws, regulations and policies needs to be strengthened.

It is necessary to construct the standard system of ecological environment protection. The standard system of rural eco-environmental protection needs to be established urgently. It guides and standardizes the rural eco-environmental protection, governance and management through standardization, and effectively improves the technical level of professionals, so as to ensure the high quality of rural eco-environmental protection and provide guarantee for the sustainable development of rural economy. Rural ecological environment includes rural drinking water safety, environmental comprehensive improvement, rural domestic waste, domestic sewage treatment, village appearance construction and other aspects of rural environmental improvement and ecological construction. Rural ecological environment protection is a systematic, scientific and reasonable protection of rural ecological environment through a series of management, planning, law, economy, monitoring, prevention and control technologies and measures, on the premise of following the coordination between man and nature and in accordance with the laws of nature. It mainly solves the three environmental problems of rural natural resources occupation, agricultural production and rural life. Therefore, based on the semantic specification definition and design of the standard system, the rural ecological environment renovation and rural ecological construction are regarded as the content and standardization object of rural ecological environment protection.

Improve the environmental governance system, strive to build an integrated system of government, enterprises and social organizations, and effectively solve ecological and environmental problems. To improve the rural ecological environment management system, one of the important contents is to actively promote social participation. Secondly, it is necessary to give full play to the main role of enterprises, especially the role of state-owned enterprises in environmental governance. Through improving the regulatory system and punishment mechanism, it is necessary to clarify the environmental protection responsibility of enterprises: formulate relevant incentive policies, support and promote technological innovation and institutional innovation of enterprises, build a market-oriented green technological innovation system, and drive the development of rural economy to realize the goal of industrialization Industrial structure, mode of production and green development. We should deepen the law popularization education of rural ecological environment protection, formulate rural rules and regulations, guide farmers to understand the harmfulness of ecological environment pollution, and guide farmers to actively participate in the construction of ecological environment protection. Carry out village environmental protection, ecological protection and infrastructure maintenance and management. We should encourage democratic consultation among the masses and advocate environmental improvement and ecological civilization construction in villages.

5. Conclusion

The Marxist ecological view to direct the construction of rural conservation culture is not the only one theoretic guide, but also a "beacon" in practice. The construction of rural ecological civilization is a major project that the whole society participates in. It not only requires the villagers themselves to raise awareness of environmental protection, but also requires the state and enterprises to participate in the governance and protection of the rural ecological environment. Actively seek the path of country conservation culture.

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