

Ecological Reconstruction of Historical Materialism by Marxist Ecology

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ABSTRACT. *Marxist ecology is a new thought about the relationship between human society and nature. Ecological socialism is the theoretical result of Western Marxist ecology. Its outstanding feature is that it establishes a theoretical system based on Marx's historical materialism. By analyzing the social roots of contemporary ecological crisis, we are committed to combining other theories of western green politics, combined with the objective conditions of today's social development, and put forward the idea of establishing environmental moral values and reforming social structure. Starting from the analysis of historical materialism as an ecological world view, this paper discusses the multiple dimensions of historical materialism reconstruction, and then proposes the enlightenment of Marxist ecology on the ecological reconstruction of historical materialism.*

KEYWORDS: *Marxist ecology; historical materialism; ecological reconstruction*

1. Introduction

Marxist ecology is a relatively unique direction of Marxist research. It differs from traditional Marxism in focusing on historical materialism. The idea of reconstructing historical materialism is also different from other Western Marxist schools. In the face of increasingly serious global ecological problems, Western green schools of thought criticize Marx's historical materialism and anti-ecology. They try to replace the historical materialism nature concept with the modern human-centered nature view or the ecological-centered nature view. Help human society get rid of the current ecological dilemma. In contrast, Marxist ecology has also defended the historical materialist view of nature by revealing the theoretical flaws of the above two central ecological natural views.

2. Historical Materialism as an Ecological World View

In the eyes of ecologists, ecological crisis is the product of industrial social development. They advocate changing the modern industrial society dominated by material production as a breakthrough in dealing with the ecological crisis. The critique of industrial civilization by ecological theory grasps the ideological essence

of capitalist ideology to rule nature to a certain extent, but the ecological theory itself is not perfect. While criticizing modern industrial civilization with the aim of productionism, they also exposed the limitations of their own theories and the contradictions that are difficult to reconcile. Ecological theorists believe that ecological problems are caused by human ignorance of nature and human beings' objective conquest of nature. In their view, nature is usually not related to human beings. Only in the practice of human production, this idea is still bound by the traditional logic of binary opposition in the West.

Historical materialism regards communism as the highest form of human society. Marx and Engels also stressed in the relevant discourse: "Communism is not a situation that should be established for us, not an ideal that should be adapted to it. What is called communism is the kind of movement that eliminates the existing reality."^[1] In this respect, the importance of Marxist philosophy as an ecological worldview is also reflected in our pursuit of communism, which is to solve people and Nature, the real way of contradiction between objective reality and nature is also the real solution to the struggle between individuals and classes. According to historical materialism, the production activities of human society should not be based on the accumulation of capital wealth and the development of production technology. The goal should always be the highest goal of the unity of society and nature. Therefore, communism is also the essence of man and nature. This is the true trait of communism. Human activities should realize naturalism and humanitarianism in nature. It is both the connotation of historical materialism and the theoretical basis of ecological philosophy.

3. Second, the reconstruction of multiple dimensions of Marxist ecology

Whether Marxism has ecological thought has become one of the important arguments in the theoretical circle. There are several viewpoints: the viewpoint of the view that the traditional Marxist theory does not contain ecological thoughts, and the ecological problem is purely a matter of modernity. In the era of Marx, It does not constitute an ecological problem, or in the main era of Marx's life, the focus is on living conditions and on the solution of class contradictions. Therefore, ecological problems are beyond the horizon of Marxist theory. Viewpoint 2 is represented by the Frankfurt School. They believe that Marxism is actually anti-ecological because it overemphasizes the opposition and conflict between man and nature. The theory is centered on human nature and conquers nature. Scholars such as James O'Connor and John Bellamy Foster reconstructed historical materialism from different angles, criticized contemporary capitalism, and further revealed the anti-ecological nature of capitalism, thus grasping the full development of human history from a new perspective. process.

The modern Marxist ecological theory mainly eliminates the misunderstanding by deeply exploring the ecological significance of the historical materialism philosophy in Marxism. Some views believe that Marxism exists anthropocentrism and productionism as an anti-ecological state. Actually misreading "socialism".

Reconstructing historical materialism is very important. It can realize the role of Marxist ecology in contemporary construction. Through the exploration of the ecological field of historical materialism and the interpretation of the ecological connotation of Marx, Realize the deep excavation of the ecological dimension of historical materialism^[2]. Therefore, the value dimension of Marxist ecology is constructed by revealing the unfairness and anti-ecologicality of the capitalist system, and expounding the human whole by constructing new values. The future development needs, so as to establish the corresponding value dimension, establish the correct labor value and consumption concept. Through the above exploration of the rational path of Marxist ecology, Marxist ecologists have realized the transformation of ideas and laid through practical exploration. More theoretical basis. These Marxist students According to their theoretical basis, state scientists reconstruct Marx historical materialism, which determines that there is a difference between their theoretical thinking and reconstruction dimensions.

Ben Agger and Rice refactored the crisis theory. John Bellamy Foster focused on the mining of Marxist theoretical texts. James O'Connor reconstructed the historical materialism theory based on production relations, productivity and labor. The enlightenment brought by Marxist ecological theory transcends traditional historical materialism and practical materialism, and interprets history as an organic unity of natural history and human history. It enriches and develops historical materialism by studying the relationship between operational laws. Doctrine. Marxist ecology takes the realization of human freedom and social justice as the core of the theory, and the ecological harmony guarantee and ecological socialism construction as the realistic requirements. Through the multi-dimensional criticism of capitalism, Marxist ecologists have completely interpreted the theoretical core and actual needs. Through the revision of the historical materialism crisis theory, Marxist ecologist Ben Ager realized the reconstruction of Marxist ecology, that is, from the concept of economic crisis to the concept of ecological crisis.

At the same time, John Bellamy Foster criticized from the perspective of production and consumption, while James O'Connor introduced the two major factors of nature and culture in the theory of historical materialism to criticize. James O'Connor is not standing on the opposite side of Marxism, but trying to deepen Marxist theory and reconstruct historical materialism by determining the theoretical defects of historical materialism^[3]. On the one hand, Marxist ecologists point out that technological science is not the root of ecological crisis, nor is it the fundamental way to solve the crisis; on the other hand, the root of ecological crisis lies in the unreasonable use of technology under the control of capitalist mode of production. That is to reveal the anti-ecological nature of the capitalist system, so that the Marxist ecology is highly developed, and the system becomes the key dimension of the transformation of the object of criticism.

4. Enlightenment from the Ecological Reconstruction of Historical Materialism

- (1) Creating a new model of unifying social and ecological benefits

In the past, people thought that economic development would not destroy the natural environment, but until now, the economic development concept of environmental protection deserves people to think deeply. However, the current steady-state economic model has considered the current situation of the natural environment too much, neglecting the needs of people in the real society, and has certain limitations. China is at the initial stage of socialist development and has achieved remarkable achievements in economic construction. At the same time, ecological and environmental problems have become more and more serious, and various pollutions and the increasing consumption of natural resources have become important factors that constrain the country's economic development. Therefore, in the economic development, we must also pay attention to environmental protection, respect ecological principles and economic objective laws, and comprehensively consider the needs of both the ecological environment and social life without compromising the natural environment, which can satisfy people's social development. Need, but also to achieve the harmonious development of man and nature.

(2) Building an ecological society in which people and nature are in harmony

It is necessary to adhere to the win-win concept of economic development and ecological environment. It is wrong to pursue economic development unilaterally or consider the ecological environment unilaterally. It is necessary to pay more attention to the environmental and ecological costs of social production and pursue social development to achieve comprehensive benefits. The development and protection of the natural environment should be carried out at the same time. Considering the limitations of resources and natural affordability, the development and utilization of renewable resources should be vigorously carried out to increase the proportion of clean energy used in social life. At the same time, the state should also control population growth because people are not only producers of society but also consumers. Too many people pose serious challenges to China's natural resources and must keep the population under control. On the basis of population control, we must guide and advocate the concept of healthy consumption, abandon consumption patterns such as excessive consumption, luxury consumption, and face consumption, practice the concept of green ecological consumption, advocate people to reduce unnecessary demand, and promote the reduction of overall consumption. To alleviate the pressure on the natural environment, but also to meet people's daily needs.

5. Conclusion

In short, understanding what historical materialism is the key to the reconstruction of historical materialism in Marxist ecology, historical materialism is a summary of the historical laws of economic foundation and superstructure reform, productivity and production relations, to make it a concrete Scientific research methods. As a summary of the laws governing the development of social history, historical materialism does not mean that it only faces the historical field and does not involve other issues. As a scientific method of understanding historical laws,

historical materialism does not mean that people can freely reconstruct history. Materialism, therefore, in studying the ecological reconstruction of Marxist ecology to historical materialism, we must adhere to the mutual unity of theory and method, content and form. Only in this way can we correctly understand historical materialism.

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