

Causes and Countermeasures of Ecological Environmental Crisis in China

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Abstract: At the 2018 National Conference on ecological environment protection, Xi Jinping pointed out: "Chinese civilization has always emphasized the unity of heaven and man and respect for nature." In ancient Chinese culture, the relationship between man and nature is expressed as "the relationship between man and nature". Dong Zhongshu said, "The relationship between man and nature is one." Taoism is the way of nature. Laozi believed that the natural law should not be violated. Humanity must conform to the heaven's law. Man can only follow the heaven's law and turn the heaven's law into the man's rule. China's excellent traditional ecological concepts, such as the unity of man and nature, Taoism and nature, have pioneered ecological civilization and sustainable development. Today, these thousands of years of ecological ideas are still the ideological guidance of the construction of ecological civilization in China. Xi Jinping pointed out that the construction of ecological civilization is "adhering to the unity of nature and human nature and the traditional Chinese culture." We should follow the idea of harmony between man and nature and seek the way of sustainable development. According to the problem of ecological environment crisis in China, this paper analyzes the causes of ecological environment problems in China, explores the solutions to ecological environment problems, and puts forward countermeasures to alleviate the ecological crisis.

1. Introduction

In ancient times, human beings were afraid of nature and lived by the gift of nature. The impact on the environment did not exceed the coordination ability of the natural environment. After entering the agricultural society, a large number of forests are cut down, grasslands are destroyed, slash and burn, and wasteland is opened blindly. It causes soil erosion, frequent floods and droughts, and environmental problems of desertification. But at that time, China's industrial production was not developed, and the problem of environmental pollution was not very prominent. The 20th century is a century of vigorous development of chemical industry, and also a century of great contribution to human society. When human beings move towards the goal of conquering nature, the 20th century becomes the century of the most serious damage to resources and environment. After the industrial revolution, human beings exploited and utilized the natural resources predatorily, and discharged the waste to the nature without any scruple. The development speed of environmental pollution is faster than that of natural environmental metabolism. At present, human beings are facing the ecological environment crisis of climate change, biodiversity reduction, ozone layer destruction, acid rain pollution, forest sharp reduction, land desertification, air pollution, water pollution, marine pollution and solid waste pollution.

2. Causes of ecological problems

2.1 Population growth and resource consumption accelerated.

From figures 1 and 2, we can see that with the increase of population, the consumption of resources in China is accelerated. According to preliminary accounting, the total energy consumption of the whole year was 4.86 billion tons of standard coal, an increase of 3.3% over the previous year. Coal consumption increased by 1.0%, crude oil consumption by 6.8%, natural gas consumption by 8.6% and electricity consumption by 4.5%. Coal consumption accounted for 57.7% of the total energy consumption, down 1.5 percentage points over the previous year; clean energy consumption such as natural gas, hydropower, nuclear power and wind power accounted for 23.4% of the total energy consumption, up 1.3 percentage points. The comprehensive energy consumption of key energy consuming industrial enterprises decreased by 2.1% per unit of calcium carbide, 2.4% per unit of synthetic ammonia, 1.3% per ton of steel, 2.2% per unit of electrolytic aluminum and 0.3% per kilowatt hour of standard coal consumption of thermal power generation. The carbon dioxide emission of China's 10000 yuan GDP decreased by 4.1%.

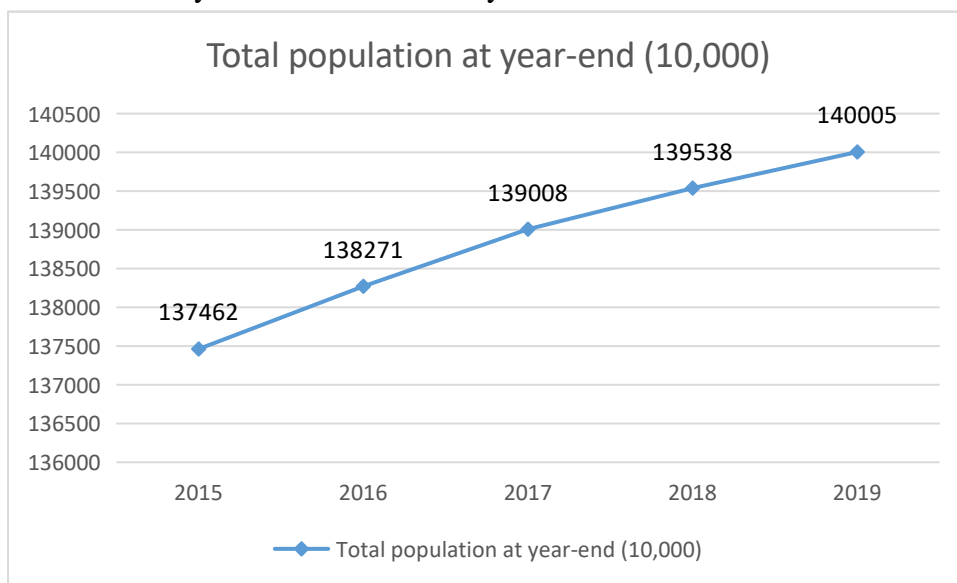


Figure 1 2015-2019 China's total population at the end of the year

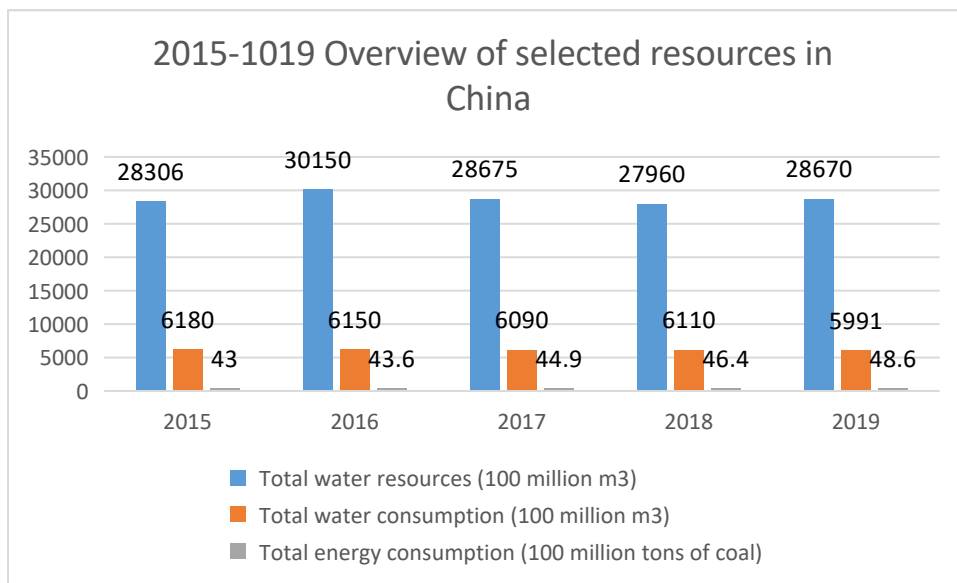


Figure 2 2015-2019 Overview of selected resources in China

2.2 Unreasonable exploitation and predatory utilization of resources.

The utilization rate of land resources, water resources, climate resources and other renewable resources exceeds its regeneration rate. Unreasonable exploitation of non renewable resources such as minerals, rocks and fossil fuels accelerates the rate of resource depletion. Blind exploitation of wasteland, deforestation, over encirclement of water surface and overload of grassland will worsen the environmental quality, produce short-term or long-term effects, imbalance the ecological balance and produce ecological environmental problems.

2.3 The backward mode of economic development.

Taking the extensive economic development mode has caused great waste of resources and ecological crisis. Unreasonable agricultural production mode, unreasonable reclamation and excessive use of pesticides make agriculture the top priority of environmental pollution and ecological damage. The recovery rate of mineral resources is low and there is no recycling. At present, the recovery rate of ecological damage after mining is low.

2.4 The environmental pollution is becoming more and more serious, and the self purification ability of the system is obviously reduced.

Human production and living activities will produce a lot of waste water, waste gas and garbage, which will be continuously discharged into the environment. People lack the concept of sustainable development and circular economy, and can't deal with the relationship among economy, society and ecology. It is believed that "vast land and abundant resources" can overuse and reclaim resources, discharge waste without control, and bring serious damage to the ecology.

2.5 The strength of the government's ecological strategy.

In today's society, all governments are concerned about their own country's economic interests and development. It ignores the coordinated development between the state and the natural environment, and improves the economic benefits of the state by destroying the ecological environment. In the past, terminal management was emphasized, and only when ecological environment problems were found, could we start to find a way to deal with them. Ecological environment problems are getting worse and worse, and there are still many hidden dangers. The unified supervision mechanism of ecological protection established in China, the strength of national macro-control is not enough, can not well alleviate the ecological crisis.

3. Countermeasures to alleviate ecological crisis.

3.1 Change the mode of economic development and develop circular economy.

Circular economy is a closed circular economic development mode which transforms the traditional economic development mode "resources—products—consumption waste" into "resources—products—consumption—renewable resources". Make resources "reduce, reuse and resource". Enterprises are required to produce clean products, develop economy and improve economic efficiency on the premise of saving resources. Reduce the consumption of raw materials in the production process, use clean energy, do not use or use less toxic and harmful materials to the environment, do not discharge or discharge less waste, and improve the recycling efficiency of waste. The cost of environmental factors will be included in the elements of the whole economic system. We will encourage people to accept and buy renewable products, deepen the construction of ecological provinces, cities and demonstration areas, and build a circular society.

3.2 Advocate low-carbon life and establish the concept of sustainable development.

Use major media to publicize and encourage everyone to save energy and water, reduce consumption and emission reduction. Formulate some encouraging policies to improve the ecological awareness of the whole people and the concept of sustainable development. In terms of consumption concept, we should advocate ecological civilization, re-use and recycling of resources, and establish a

general view that individual interests are subordinated to overall interests and short-term interests are subordinated to long-term interests. To protect nature and ecology is to protect human beings themselves.

3.3 We will increase investment in ecological protection and support for scientific research.

Establish an ecological environment monitoring system to accurately monitor the ecological environment in real time. We will increase investment in science and technology for ecological protection, and make the development of ecological protection and construction a priority for national science and technology development. Determine the research topics of ecological environment protection and incorporate them into the scientific and technological development plans of governments at all levels.

3.4 Strengthen the construction of legal system and promote the harmonious development of ecological civilization.

Protecting the environment is everyone's responsibility. The value of ecological environment is absolutely greater than all economic values. The quality of human existence is the basis of economic activities and economic values. The value of ecological environment is the highest form of economic value. We should not only consider the current environmental protection, but also make up for the past environmental losses. We should follow the strategic principle of "governance" in the near future and "construction" in the long term. We will establish and improve a system of laws and regulations based on a number of laws and coordinated with various administrative regulations. We will protect and manage the ecological environment in accordance with the law and crack down on all kinds of illegal and criminal acts in accordance with the law. In economic development and project construction, it is not allowed to damage the ecological environment with any excuse.

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