

# **The Development Path of Economic Ecology Based on Marx's Ecological Economy Thought**

**Qin Fan**

Shenzhen Polytechnic, Shenzhen, 518000, China

fanqin19850101@163.com

**Keywords:** Marx Ecological Economy Thought, Economic Ecology, Development, Path

**Abstract:** How to alleviate the contradiction between ecological environment and economic development is a common problem in current social development. Under the background of the new era, china should scientifically analyze the relationship between man and nature, and finally form the policy mode of economic ecological development by using marx ecological philosophy to understand the power of nature, and realize the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. This paper discusses the economic ecological development path of Marx's ecological economy thought, hoping to promote the sustainable development of man and nature.

## **1. The Basic Meaning of Marx's Ecological Economy Thought**

The Communist Party of China should increase the exploration and practice of Marx's ecological economy thought, and finally form a set of practicable policy model to provide theoretical support for realizing the harmonious coexistence between man and nature and the virtuous circle of economy and environment.

### **1.1. The Material Transformation of Man And Nature**

Marx's eco-economic thought emphasizes the importance of the natural world in the process of human evolution, and as a human being should abide by the relevant laws of the natural ecological environment[1]. The production of human beings mainly includes the following two aspects, namely, social productive forces and natural productive forces, which mainly refer to the interaction between man and nature in the process of production and reproduction, and the resulting result is that the basis of social productive forces is natural productive forces, and the social productive forces restrict the development of natural productive forces to a great extent. At present, the ecological crisis is seriously threatening people's daily life, the main reason is that people are often opposed to nature in the process of production, ignoring that social productivity is an important part of natural productivity. People constantly demand resources from nature through labor to meet their own requirements for survival, and the shape of nature is constantly changing. The transformation of material exchange in social economy and natural ecology is mutually restricted, and finally leads to the dialectical unity of social development process. At the same time, it is also the dialectical unity of economic development and ecological cycle[2].

### **1.2. Relationship Between People**

Marx believed that man is the sum of all social relations in the aspect of reality, and that man is historical, concrete and determined by various social relations, which is also an important social relationship in the process of economic development[3]. Marx, in the process of eco-economic thought interpretation, from the social relationship between people, through observing people's various social activities, so as to understand the status of man in the process of natural relations and the role achieved. Marx believed that labor is an important link between man and nature exchange, through labor can combine nature with human, finally create use value, realize the material exchange between man and nature, which also reflects the social and economic relationship between man and nature.

### 1.3. Social System

Human beings are conscious and purposeful in the process of social practice, and the economic basis of human beings also determines whether the ultimate purpose of human practical activities can obtain profits through economic behavior. Marx revealed that the current capitalist way of development is to use some science and technology to accumulate more wealth. This also invisibly violates some natural laws. capitalists gain economic benefits by overusing nature. In this context, the relationship between man and nature is not mutual respect, therefore, the contradiction between man and nature can not be reconciled, only on the basis of communist society, can play the advantage of social system, through an intensive way to meet the needs of man for nature, and finally realize the harmony and unity between man and nature[4]. Communism is to complete the transformation between humanitarianism and naturalism on the basis of respecting humanism, fundamentally solve the contradiction between man and nature in the process of development, and finally solve the struggle between individual and class, essence and objectification.

### 1.4. The Role of Technology

In the process of production, what people take from nature will not only cause the waste of resources, but also destroy the balance of ecology to a great extent, and seriously affect the harmony between man and nature. But there are times when man is not powerless, but subject only to the domination of the natural environment, and as human beings are capable of handling the relationship between themselves and nature[5]. Marx stressed in the thought of ecological economy that as human beings should understand nature by scientific means, through giving full play to the role of science and technology in the ecological economy, further improve the efficiency of the use of means of production, maximize the use of resources, and finally realize the index of ecologicalization in the process of human production. At the same time, there can be a new way to make substances that can not be used change into forms that can be used, with the help of science and technology, to reduce the harm to nature, to maximize the level of productivity development, and finally to achieve the sustainable development of social economy, to promote ecological balance, and to alleviate the relationship between man and nature, as shown in figure 1.

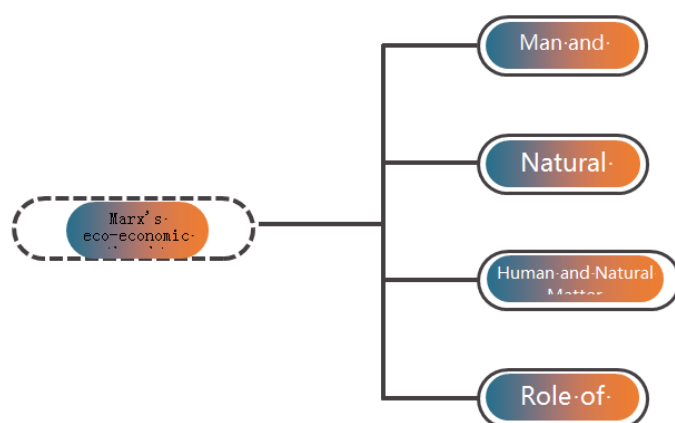


Figure 1 Scientific connotation of Marx's eco-economic thought

### 1.5. Social Development Goals

In the context of the further development of the capitalist system, the emergence of alienated consumption and production, virtually human into the consumption of the machine, which also greatly increased the contradiction between man and nature, is not conducive to the sustainable development of mankind, so the ultimate destination of ecological economic development is to establish a reasonable system, abandon the rare property and the existence of alienated labor, through respect for the free development of human beings, thus evolve a principled social economic form[6]. This socio-economic form is also essentially a union of free men. The concept of rational exchange between human beings and nature through labour has always been established, and as an

exchange of this purpose, the exertion of human capacity can also be opened up. Marx thought that the leap between the kingdom of necessity and the kingdom of freedom should be realized in the face of nature, which can liberate human beings from the shackles of the original relations of production and make human beings become the masters of nature. At the same time, it is also possible to achieve all-round development under the background of high culture, so that human beings can be completely liberated in the process of ideological and economic development through labor, and if human beings can only obtain one-sided development, it will directly threaten the harmonious development of ecological nature, and the ultimate goal of social development is to realize the harmonious development between man and nature, while satisfying the individual needs of human beings, it can also realize the free development of human being, and use scientific technology on the basis of respecting nature to realize the transition of ecological transformation finally.

## **2. The Development Path of China's Economic Ecology in the New Period**

### **2.1. Cultivating Economic Rational Thinking**

In order to relieve the pressure of ecological environment and further promote the taste operation of our country's social and economic development, how to develop ecological economy is an important goal of current economic development. In the process of developing economic ecology, our country should combine with marx's ecological economy thought, adhere to the idea of innovation and development, and finally realize the harmonious coexistence between environmental protection and economic development. Ecological environment is a new way of economic development, while paying attention to ecological benefits, constantly strengthen the protection of ecology, as the people should be aware of the true connotation of the development of ecological economy, so that Marx's ecological economy thought deeply into the hearts of the people.

First of all, we should respect the main position of marx's ecological economy thought, only in this way can we realize the coordinated development between economy and ecology. By determining the guiding position of thought, marx's ecological economy thought becomes the main point of guiding policy promotion and concept identification, and fundamentally promotes people's understanding of ecological economy thought. By integrating the concept of harmonious development of man and nature into people's daily life, people can correctly understand the dialectic and unity between economic development and ecological development. Secondly, the concept of economic development should be changed, and many enterprises and industries have always adhered to the path of low pollution, high efficiency and green development in the process of development. However, some places still adopt the concept of ecological development, which only pays attention to the present, not to the development, but to the interests, not to the people's livelihood, and blindly pursues economic improvement at the expense of the environment. This concept is wrong, only by fundamentally changing this concept can promote the development of ecological economy in China. Third, we should change people's consumption concept, with the further development of social economy, but also make consumerism more popular. People's pursuit of high quality of life also makes people increase the damage to the natural environment invisibly, the change of consumption concept is very important to the environmental ecological problem, as the government should also strengthen the guidance of policy to regulate people's consumption behavior through the system, give full play to the government's regulatory role in the process of economic development, so as to guide the transformation of people's consumption concept, as shown in figure 2.

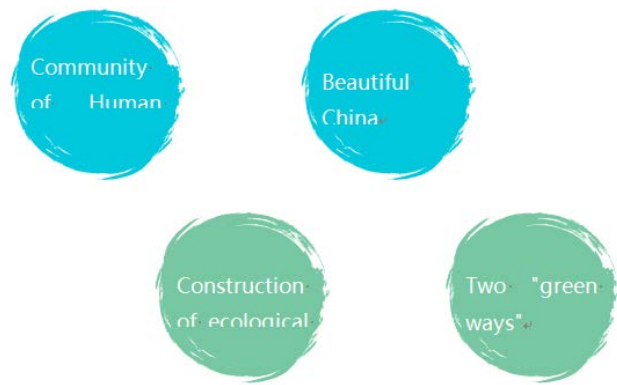


Figure 2 Practice of Marx's ecological economy thought in China

## 2.2. Changing the Mode of Economic Development

The extensive economic growth model has not adapted to the current social and economic development model, the natural environment has a very serious restriction on the current economic development, as the people should eliminate some industries with low technical content and high pollution, only in this way can the ecological industry become an important part of the economic development process, and finally form a certain economic advantage, as shown in figure 3.

First of all, enterprises should adjust their industrial structure. By improving industrial upgrading, pay more attention to the market, demand to find the right sales direction, production of high-quality goods. At the same time, we should adapt to local conditions, through improving agricultural production capacity, so as to achieve the optimal allocation of resources, provide technical support for small and micro enterprises, and develop new industries. Secondly, technical input should be increased. Through perfecting the system construction, increasing the government's financial investment in production technology, giving full play to the important role of the market in the process of resource allocation, and finally realizing scientific and technological innovation. In addition, we should also give full play to the main position of the enterprise in the process of scientific and technological use, so that the enterprise becomes an important carrier for the transformation of achievements. At the same time, the enterprise should increase the construction of the talent team, improve the comprehensive quality of the scientific research personnel, increase the training and introduction of the talent, and constantly strengthen the scientific research team in our country.

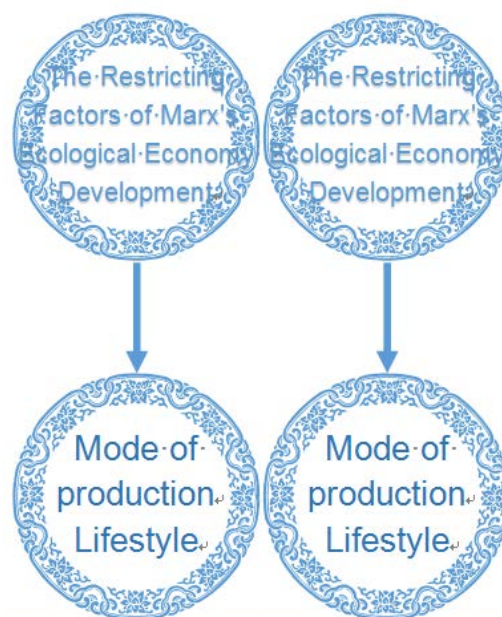


Figure 3 Constraints on the development of ecological economy in marx

### 3. Conclusion

To sum up, Marx's thought of ecological economy has certain practical guiding significance, which provides a new way to promote the sustainable development of China.

### Acknowledgement

Post-doctoral Later-stage Foundation Project of Shenzhen Polytechnic.NO.6019271001S

### References

- [1] Wang Haiyan. logical implication of Marx's ecological view and its contemporary value. China Economic and Trade Journal, no. 12, pp. 53-54, 2019.
- [2] Huang, Chengliang. Focus on promoting the Xi Jinping ecological civilization thought Marxism integrity research. Environment and Sustainable Development, vol. 44, no. 06, pp. 19-23, 2019.
- [3] Simon., Chen, Pu. Environmental friendly society, progressive economic development: a three-dimensional review of ecological modernization in Tibet. Tibet Studies , no. 06, pp. 135-143, 2019.
- [4] Binghui, Leung. The formation background, theoretical connotation, practical exploration and historical value of Xi Jinping's thought of ecological civilization. Journal of Nanning Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), vol. 41, no. 01, pp. 137-145, 2020.
- [5] Served as Navy., Ding, Youjia. Study on the relationship between ecological industry development and green national economic accounting —— A case study of underdeveloped areas in western China. Journal of Hebei University of Geosciences , vol. 42, no. 05, pp. 109-115, 2019.
- [6] Liu, Siyu. The application of Marxist ecological view in the construction of "ecological corridor in central Zhejiang ". Comparative Study on Cultural Innovation , vol. 3, no. 25, pp. 10-12, 2019.