

Ethical Equity of Ecological Economy: A Study on the New Connotation of Fair Concept

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Abstract: At present, we take the construction of socialist harmonious society as one of the development goals, and its essence is to take ecological economy, circular economy and resource-saving economy as the main body of development, and then step by step to the direction of harmonious coexistence between man and society and nature. Eco-economic ethical equity is different from ecological equity and economic equity in the simple sense. It is a kind of concept of balancing ecological and economic equity at the same time.

1. The Concept of Ethical Equity in Ecological Economy

The continuous development of contemporary society promotes the deepening of the relationship between different things, and the contradiction between different things is also deepening. In the face of social changes, the old concept of fairness has been unable to solve the actual social problems. In the process of solving modern social problems, economic and ecological problems need to be considered in a comprehensive framework. And ecological ethical equity, the product of the interaction between ecological equity and economic equity, is to explore the new connotation of the concept of equity, which can effectively promote the solution of social problems.

1.1. The Organic Unity of Economic Equity and Ecological Equity

"Equity" is the core category and the main value goal of ethics, it takes the general interpersonal equity as the development starting point, then gradually develops to the national equity, the social equity, the natural ecological equity category[1]. Ecological ethical equity involves both ecological equity and ethical equity, which is the organic unity of the two. Ecological ethical equity can not be considered from the simple economic or ecological level, but it is necessary to combine the two, which is to say, economic ecological equity or ecological economic equity. Especially in the contemporary society, influenced by the factors of diversity, the relationship between things is deepening and constantly affecting each other. This requires that multiple factors be taken into account to ensure maximum benefit. To solve economic problems fairly with eco-economic ethics, we need to put them in the framework of harmonious relationship between man and nature and society. The advanced point of eco-economic ethics fairness lies in obtaining the maximum realistic benefit and long-term benefit, and linking the relationship between man and nature, man and society, and man at the same time, so as to realize the organic integration of ecological equity and economic equity.

1.2. The Organic Unity of Social Equity and Natural Equity

In fact, social equity can be a part of natural equity, which is limited from the social equity of natural equity, and ecological economic ethical equity is the organic unity of social equity and natural equity. In short, social equity, which includes economic, political, cultural and other factors, is produced in the process of labor and benefit distribution in human society; natural equity is fair treatment between things in nature, and the essence is existence rationalization.

Ecological economic ethics requires human beings to attach importance to the rationality of the existence of different organisms in nature itself or in nature in the process of self-development, so

as to ensure that nature and human beings can continue together in order to achieve sustainable development. Objectively speaking, human beings in the earth's natural world do belong to the higher level of intelligence, but human beings can not destroy other natural existence rights because of their own natural advantages. Human beings must transcend the utilitarian mentality of their own development, strengthen their understanding of nature, and ensure that their relationship with all things is more ethical and legitimate. At the same time, the distribution of human social interests and obligations is in the natural environment

social equity receives the direct impact of natural equity. While promoting the improvement of natural equity, social equity will gradually improve itself.

2. Strategy to Realize Ethical Equity of Eco-economy

2.1. Building an Environmentally Friendly Society

Ethical equity of ecology and economy requires human beings to respect the right of other living beings in nature and to study the deep grey of human beings in the framework of natural environment. The environment-friendly society fully embodies the direction of social development required by the scientific concept of development and is also an organic part of a harmonious socialist society

One. Building an environment-friendly society can ensure that while human society develops, it respects ecological balance and organically links social equity with natural equity.

To build an environment-friendly society, while adhering to the sustainable development line and the scientific concept of development, we must respect the survival value of other organisms in nature as the premise. Therefore, in the specific social development process, the first need to change the mode of economic development, vigorously develop circular economy. On the basis of ensuring cleaner production, the former industries with high input, high pollution and high consumption should be transformed or eliminated by means of saving resources and developing new industries. By improving the utilization rate of resources, reducing the damage to natural ecology, keeping friendly with ecology and taking into account other environmental protection methods, an environment-friendly society is finally built.

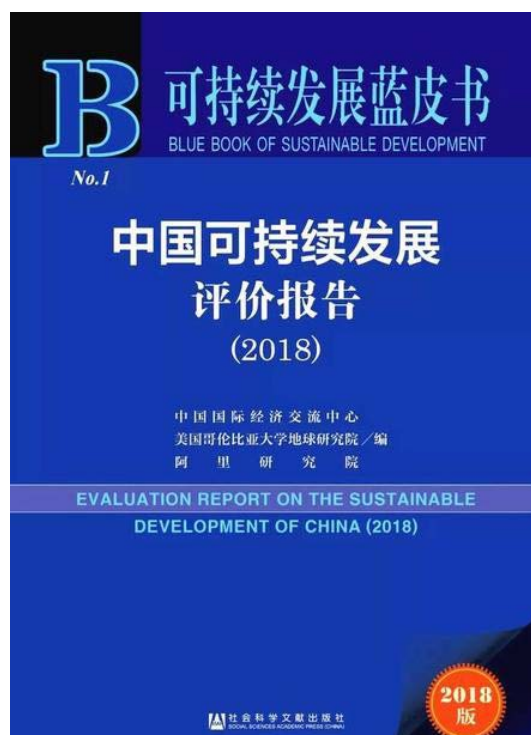


Figure 1 Blue book on sustainable development: china sustainable development assessment report (2018)

2.2. Actively Promote Resource Conservation

Ecological economic ethical equity is essentially the unity of ecological equity and economic equity, social equity and natural equity. In order to realize all-sided equity, it is necessary to take certain measures to make human behavior more natural law while understanding its concept of fairness. The earth resources can be divided into renewable energy and non-renewable resources, natural ecology provides resources support for human society, but the resources in nature are not inexhaustible and inexhaustible, and human beings need to make use of resources within the range of ecological environment. Although the utilization rate of resources is increasing with the continuous development of human society, the demand of human resources is increasing, which requires us to make use of the resources within the limits of the ecological system, and to ensure that the ecological environment is destroyed to the minimum extent. Saving resources is reflected in the daily life of human society, can start from the daily, call on the social masses to increase revenue and cut expenditure, open source can start from the recycling of daily resources, and cut expenditure can reduce the waste of resources by daily saving electricity and water, doing a good job of garbage sorting, etc.



Figure 2 Conservation of green resources

2.3. Advocating the Concept of Rational Consumption

Consumption is one of the necessary activities in human society, and consumption is deeply related to the level of social production and social development. Rational consumption is the level of consumption that is adapted to the level of social production on the basis of individual production and life needs. In order to realize the ethical fairness of ecological economy, consumption should be based on meeting the demand to avoid excessive consumption and insufficient basic consumption. Excessive consumption will cause waste of resources and cause indirect harm to the ecological environment, and the lack of basic consumption will be difficult to ensure the living conditions of individuals and affect the basic survival and development of individuals. Therefore, to realize the ethical equity of ecological economy, we should advocate rational consumption, take the need of individual survival as the basis, gradually improve the living standard with the economic development, and meet the individual survival and enjoyment.

To promote rational consumption requires people to keep a clear mind in the process of consumption of means of production, taking physical and mental health and ecological health as consumption standards. At the same time, we advocate people to minimize luxury consumption, especially wildlife consumption, guide people to set up spiritual consumption concept, from

material consumption to cultural consumption. The state can publicize spiritual consumption through new media and documents, increase the proportion of consumption of culture, science and technology and knowledge, advocate people's transformation from material enjoyment to spiritual enjoyment, improve people's ideological state, gradually establish the idea of respecting ecology, and promote the ethical fairness of ecological economy.



Figure 3 Reducing luxury consumption

2.4. To Properly Coordinate the Rights and Interests of All Parties

Since the new era, our country has entered a period of rapid development, but at the same time, it is also a period of contradiction, and the distribution of social resources leads to the continuous intensification of social contradictions. At the root of it, the social contradiction is constantly intensified because the interests of all parties in society are difficult to coordinate and lack of social equity. At the same time, the contradictions of interests of all parties lead to the weak groups in the competition to begin to adopt the means of destroying the ecology to seek the interests, which is not conducive to the ethical fairness of the ecological economy, and it is difficult to ensure the social and natural fairness. Thus, means are needed to meet the interests of all parties.

In order to solve the contradiction of interests in society, it is necessary to give full play to the role of government and launch targeted policies from the macro perspective. In the process of coordinating contradictions, it is necessary to bring the multi-interests of society into the scope of consideration, adjust the interests of all social parties as a breakthrough point, establish and improve the system of rational distribution of social interests according to the actual situation, and carry out reform according to the needs of national economic and ecological development. Moreover, consider the economic interests while fully considering the ecological interests, to avoid the ecological imbalance caused by the adjustment of social contradictions. Secondly, from the microcosmic point of view, we should take the enterprise as the main body, pay attention to the rational distribution of interests in the process of the management leading the staff to carry out the production, adjust the development goal of the enterprise reasonably according to the interests of the workers, pursue the interests of the enterprise while considering the interests of the workers, and resolve the disputes over the interests of the workers in the enterprise. Through the combination of macro and micro means, the interests of all parties in society can be guaranteed to the maximum extent, thus adjusting the social contradictions, further realizing social equity, avoiding the ecological problems caused by the contradictions of human society, and fully practicing the thought of ethical fairness of ecological economy.

3. Conclusion

It is necessary to constantly explore and realize the ethical equity of ecological economy, which can help human beings to develop more sustainably and play a positive role in many aspects. Since the 21st century, human society has reached an unprecedented pace of development, and problems

are constantly emerging. Ethics and fairness, as universal concepts, are introduced into the process of analyzing natural and social problems, which is helpful to maintain the balance between ecological protection and economic development.

References

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