

The Ecological Implication of Marx's View of Nature

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Abstract: This paper mainly discusses the ecological implication of Marx's view of nature and its ecological value and practice. Firstly, it introduces the research background, significance and purpose, and then expounds the basic characteristics of Marx's view of nature, including the historical origin, basic concepts and philosophical basis of the natural view. Then, the paper mainly discusses the ecological connotation of Marx's view of nature, including the connotation, practical significance and practical challenges of the ecological view. At the same time, it also introduces the ecological value of Marx's view of nature, including the concept, the type and the realization way. Finally, the ecological practice of Marx's natural view is discussed, including ecological civilization construction, ecological environment protection and ecological economic development.

Keywords: Marx's view of nature; Ecological implication; Ecological value; And ecological practice

Foreword

Marx was one of the greatest thinkers of the 19th century, and his ideas influenced political, economic and social development around the world. However, Marx's thought is not only limited to the development of human society, he also has a profound thinking on the development and protection of nature. Marx's view of nature is his understanding and understanding of nature, and it is his thinking and exploration of the relationship between human beings and nature^[1]. With the destruction of human natural environment and the aggravation of ecological crisis, the ecological implication and ecological value of Marx's natural view have attracted more and more attention.

1. First, the basic characteristics of Marx's view of nature

1.1 The historical origin of the view of nature

Marx's view of nature is a complex theoretical system, which is not only influenced by ancient Greek philosophy and modern natural science, but also integrates the basic principles of Marxism with the development of social history. Marx's view of nature emphasizes the determination of matter, believing that matter is the basis and decisive factor of nature. This view is different from the ancient Greek philosophy that the two factors of matter and form constitute nature. Marx believed that matter is the basis of nature, and form is the organization and structure of matter, and the nature and laws of matter determine the development and evolution of nature.

Marx's view of nature was also influenced by modern natural science, especially Darwin's theory of evolution and the origin of species. Marx believed that nature is a process of continuous development and evolution, and the origin and evolution of species are the basic law of nature. He believed that the origin and evolution of species is the result of the internal laws of matter and the influence of the external environment. This view is different from the ancient Greek philosophy that nature is composed of invariant nature and changing phenomenon^[2]. Marx's view of nature is a complex theoretical system, which integrates the ancient Greek philosophy, modern natural science, the basic principles of Marxism and the development of social history.

1.2 The basic concept of the view of nature

Marx's view of nature includes the following basic concepts:

- (1)Matter: matter is the basis and decisive factor of nature, and all phenomena are the expression and movement of matter.
- (2)Motion: Nature is a process of constant movement and change, and movement is the essential attribute of matter.
- (3)Labor: Labor is the basic way of interaction between human beings and nature. Through labor, human beings can change the

nature and create new material wealth.

(4)Productive forces: productive forces are the product of human labor, is the result of the interaction between human beings and nature.

(5)Relations of production: Relations of production are the social relations formed by human beings in the process of production, including ownership, distribution mode, etc.

1.3 The philosophical basis of the view of nature

Marx's view of nature is an important part of his entire philosophical system, and it is of great significance to our understanding of the relationship between nature and human society. The philosophical basis of Marx's view of nature is materialism and dialectics, which provide a solid theoretical foundation for Marx's view of nature.

Materialism holds that matter is an objective existence, which is the basis and determinant of nature, while consciousness is only the reflection and expression of matter. This means that the development and evolution of nature is determined by the internal laws of matter, and the ability of human understanding and transform nature is also based on the understanding and application of material laws. Therefore, Marx's view of nature emphasizes the determination and history of matter, believing that nature is a process of continuous development and evolution.

Dialectics holds that nature is a process of continuous development and evolution, and contradictions and struggles are the power and driving force of the development of nature. This means that the development of nature is a complex process of contradictions and struggles. Marx's view of nature holds that the interaction between human beings and nature is also historical and social. Human production activities and technological development on the nature is inevitable, but this influence is also restricted and influenced by the internal laws of nature.

2. Second, the ecological implication of Marx's view of nature

2.1 The connotation of the ecological view

Marx's view of nature emphasizes the determination and history of matter, and believes that nature is a process of continuous development and evolution, and the interaction between human beings and nature is historical and social. On this basis, Marx's view of nature has ecological implication, that is, it emphasizes the interdependence and relationship between human beings and nature, and emphasizes the protection of natural environment and ecological balance. Marx believed that nature is the basis of human survival and development, and human beings must respect nature, protect the natural environment and maintain ecological balance. He emphasized the interdependence and mutual relationship between human beings and nature, and believed that human beings can only achieve sustainable development on the basis of harmonious coexistence with nature.

2.2 The practical significance of the ecological view

Marx's ecological view is of great practical significance for the sustainable development of modern society. First of all, Marx's ecological concept emphasizes the interdependence and mutual relationship between human beings and nature, reminding people that they must respect the nature, protect the natural environment and maintain the ecological balance. This view has been widely used in the modern society. For example, many countries and regions have formulated environmental protection laws and policies, strengthened environmental monitoring and management, and protected the integrity and stability of the natural environment and ecosystems. At the same time, many enterprises also began to pay attention to environmental protection and sustainable development, using more environmentally friendly and energy-saving production methods, reduce the consumption of natural resources, reduce the degree of environmental pollution and ecological damage.

Secondly, Marx's ecological view emphasizes the harmony between human beings and nature, reminding people that the sustainability of the environment and resources must be considered in their production and consumption. This view has also been widely used in the modern society. For example, many enterprises began to pay attention to the environmental performance of their products, launched a series of environmental friendly products, such as energy-saving lamps, environmentally friendly home appliances, etc. At the same time, many people have also begun to pay attention to sustainable consumption, such as buying environmentally friendly products and reducing the use of plastic bags. These behaviors all help to reduce the consumption of natural resources and reduce the degree of environmental pollution and ecological damage.

Finally, Marx's ecological view emphasizes the historical and social nature of human beings and nature, reminding people that we must reform the social system and mode of production to achieve sustainable development. This view has also been widely used in the modern society. For example, many countries and regions have begun to implement sustainable development strategies and formulated a series of policies and plans for sustainable development, such as renewable energy development plans and low-carbon

economic development plans. At the same time, many enterprises have also begun to pay attention to sustainable development, adopt more environmentally friendly and energy-saving production methods, and promote industrial restructuring, transformation and upgrading. All these behaviors help to achieve sustainable development and promote the harmonious development of human society and natural environment^[3].

2.3 Practical challenges of ecological view

Marx's ecological view is a philosophical thought focusing on the relationship between human beings and nature, which emphasizes the interdependence and interaction between human beings and nature. However, with the development of human society, environmental pollution and resource waste and other increasingly serious problems, the relationship between human beings and nature has become more and more tense. The emergence of these problems not only poses a threat to the survival and development of human beings themselves, but also causes damage to the whole ecosystem. In order to solve these problems, we need to deeply understand and apply Marx's ecological view.

First of all, we need to reform the social system and the mode of production to achieve a harmonious coexistence between mankind and nature. This means that we need to change the way of economic development from an economic benefit-centered model to one centered on human well-being and the ecological environment. We need to establish a sustainable mode of production and consumption, reduce the waste of resources and environmental pollution, and realize the effective use of resources and environmental protection.

Second, we need to strengthen global cooperation and work together to address the environmental and resource issues. The trend of globalization and marketization makes environmental and resource problems more complex and requires global cooperation and joint efforts. We need to establish international cooperation mechanisms to jointly address climate change, environmental pollution and resource shortage, and achieve sustainable development of the global ecological environment.

Finally, we need to strengthen public education and ideological guidance to improve people's awareness of ecological environment and protection. We need to, through education and publicity, let people realize the importance of ecological environment for human survival and development, and stimulate people's awareness and action of environmental protection.

3. The ecological value of Marx's view of nature

Marx's view of nature is a philosophical thought that focuses on the natural environment and the ecosystem, which emphasizes the interaction and dependence between human beings and nature. The ecological value of Marx's natural view is reflected in the following three aspects.

3.1 The concept of ecological value

Ecological value refers to the various material and immaterial contributions and benefits provided by the natural environment and the ecosystem to the survival and development of human beings and other organisms. According to Marx's view of nature, the natural environment and ecosystem are the material basis and life support system of human society. They not only provide material resources such as food, water and oxygen necessary for human survival, but also provide non-material resources such as beautiful natural landscape, cultural heritage and spiritual sustenance. Therefore, the ecological value is a mutually beneficial relationship between the human society and the natural environment.

3.2 Types of ecological value

Ecological value can be divided into direct value and indirect value. Direct value refers to the material and non-material resources directly provided by the natural environment and ecosystem for human beings, such as food, water, oxygen, landscape, cultural heritage, etc. Indirect value refers to the indirect contribution of the natural environment and ecosystem to human society and economic development, such as regulating climate, purifying air and water, maintaining ecological balance, etc. According to Marx's view of nature, the stability and health of the ecosystem are crucial to the development of human society, so indirect value is more important than direct value^[4].

3.3 Ways to realize ecological value

The core concept of Marx's view of nature is the harmonious coexistence between man and nature, which means that human beings need to respect the integrity and stability of the natural environment and ecosystem while meeting their own needs. To achieve this goal, we need to adopt a series of scientific and sustainable development approaches.

First, it is very important to strengthen environmental protection and ecological restoration. We need to reduce pollution and damage, and protect the integrity and stability of the natural environment and ecosystems. For example, we can use ecological

restoration techniques to restore damaged ecosystems, such as wetlands, forests, etc. At the same time, we need to strengthen environmental monitoring and management to ensure that environmental quality meets the standards.

Second, it is also crucial to promote sustainable ways of production and consumption. We need to reduce the waste of resources and the burden of the environment, adopt more environmentally friendly and energy-saving production methods, and encourage people to adopt sustainable consumption methods, such as buying environmentally friendly products and reducing the use of plastic bags. This can reduce the consumption of natural resources and reduce the degree of environmental pollution and ecological damage.

Finally, it is also very important to strengthen environmental education and public participation. We need to raise people's awareness and responsibility of environmental protection, so that more people can participate in environmental protection action. For example, we can carry out environmental protection publicity activities and organize environmental protection volunteers, so that more people can know about environmental protection knowledge and actively participate in environmental protection actions.

4. Fourth, the ecological practice of Marx's view of nature

Marx's view of nature is a system of paying attention to, respecting and protecting nature, which has important guiding significance for the construction of ecological civilization, ecological environment protection and ecological economic development.

4.1 Promoting ecological progress

Marx's view of nature believes that human beings and nature are interdependent and interactive relations, and human beings should respect nature, protect nature, and live in harmony with nature. Therefore, the construction of ecological civilization must take the premise of the protection of the natural environment to realize the harmonious development of man and nature.

For example, China has taken a series of measures to promote ecological progress, such as promoting the concept of green development, strengthening ecological protection, and promoting ecological progress. Among them, promoting the construction of ecological civilization is the most important work, which requires us to pay attention to the protection of ecological environment while economic development, and realize the coordinated development of economy, society and environment.

4.2 Ecological and environmental protection

Marx's view of nature holds that the natural environment is the basis of human survival and development, and protection must be strengthened to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage. Therefore, ecological environment protection is one of the important contents of Marx's view of nature.

For example, China has taken a series of measures in ecological and environmental protection, such as strengthening environmental supervision, promoting ecological restoration, and strengthening the construction of environmental laws and regulations. Among them, strengthening environmental supervision is the most important work, which requires us to strengthen the supervision of environmental pollution to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage.

4.3 Ecological and economic development

Marx's view of nature believes that economic development must be based on the premise of protecting the natural environment and realize the coordinated development of economy, society and environment. Therefore, the development of ecological economy is one of the important contents of Marx's view of nature.

For example, China has taken a series of measures in ecological and economic development, such as promoting the concept of green development, strengthening ecological protection, and promoting ecological progress. Among them, the implementation of the concept of green development is the most important work, which requires us to pay attention to the protection of the ecological environment while economic development, and realize the coordinated development of the economy, society and the environment.

In short, the ecological practice of Marx's view of nature is a system of paying attention to nature, respecting nature and protecting nature, which has important guiding significance for the construction of ecological civilization, ecological environment protection and ecological economic development. We should implement Marx's concept of nature in practice and promote the construction of ecological civilization, ecological environment protection and the development of ecological economy.

Conclusion

Marx's view of nature is an important part of Marxist theory, which has profound ecological implication and ecological value.

Marx's view of nature believes that human beings and nature are interdependent and interactive. Human beings should not exist separate from nature, but should live in harmony with nature. This harmonious symbiotic relationship is not only the basis for human survival and development, but also a necessary condition for protecting the natural environment and realizing sustainable development.

Marx's view of nature puts forward the concept and practical path of ecological civilization construction. The construction of ecological civilization refers to the sustainable development of economy and society under the premise of protecting the natural environment. Marx's view of nature believes that the development of productive forces should be based on the premise of protecting the natural environment, not at the expense of the natural environment. Therefore, the construction of ecological civilization needs to seek a balance between economic development, social progress and environmental protection, to achieve sustainable development.

However, Marx's view of nature also faces practical challenges. In the process of modern industrialization and urbanization, human damage to the natural environment is more and more serious, and the ecological crisis is increasing. Therefore, how to implement the ecological value and realize the ecological civilization construction in practice has become an urgent problem to be solved.

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