

Study on the Construction of Hulun Lake Ecological Governance Community

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Abstract: In recent years, the ecological management of Hulun Lake has achieved positive protection and management results through a number of effective management measures, and has reproduced its beautiful scene like a fairyland. In order to further improve the effectiveness of ecological governance of Hulun Lake, this paper uses Marx's community thought to guide the construction of an ecological governance community based on common ideas, with common interests as the key, and with common action as the core, so as to promote the systematic and modern development of ecological governance of Hulun Lake.

Keywords: Ecological Governance; Ecological Governance Community; Hulun Lake

Introduction

Ecological governance is an important part of the national environmental governance system and is also related to the Party's mission and purpose. Ecological security is the main content of the ecological civilization system, and the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity has been continuously promoted. Ecological governance is closely related to the fate of human survival and development, and the community of shared future for mankind is closely linked to the community of ecological governance.

"One lake and two seas" refers to Hulun Lake, Wuliangsu Hai and Daihai. The construction of Hulun Lake Ecological Governance Community can further improve the effective governance of Hulun Lake's ecological environment, protect the biodiversity of Hulun Lake, and further strengthen the restoration of the original ecological functions year by year, so as to better build the ecological green barrier in northern Xinjiang and protect the beautiful blue water and sky.

1. The Construction of Ecological Governance Community by Marx's Community Thought

1.1 The Theoretical Origins of Marx's Community Thought

The concept of "community" was first proposed in ancient Greece, and the idea of community can be preliminarily seen in Plato's Republic. The concept of community was once used as a fundamental concept by Marx when discussing the development of human society. The concept of community used by Marx includes three types: "natural community", "illusory community", and "union of free individuals"^[1]. In Marx's important chapter on "Man and Nature", the concept of community is fully reflected. Marx believed that "humans live by nature" and interact with nature to influence each other. Human beings treat nature well and nature will also give gifts to humans. However, if humans want to conquer nature through science and technology, nature will inevitably impose corresponding punishments on them. Marx also pointed out that "everything we strive for is for profit", and the essence of a community is also based on the communication relationships established between people based on specific interests, which in turn can have an impact on human social activities, ecological environment, and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to face up to this interest relationship in the concept of community and change the relationship between people in order to reasonably generate a correct understanding of the concept of human ecological community.

There are many similarities between the Marxist concept of community and the excellent traditional Chinese culture. The concept of "Dao follows nature" in Chinese civilization, the ecological concept of "harmony between man and nature", and the natural concept of "unity of heaven and earth and all things" have always reflected the consciousness of community. These ideas have important guiding significance for the construction of an ecological governance community. Since the 18th National Congress, the concept of community has gradually spread in the political and social governance fields, with rapid progress from theory to practice. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China proposed the concept of a “community of social governance”. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed “promoting world peace and development, and promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.”. The proposal of the concept of “community” in these meetings means that the concept of “community” has become an important part of the theoretical system and national governance system of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

1.2 The Practical Basis for Constructing an Ecological Governance Community

In 2016, 175 countries around the world signed the Paris Agreement at the United Nations headquarters in New York. This is the second legally binding climate agreement after the Kyoto Protocol and an important achievement in global ecological environment governance and cooperation between countries. Ecological issues are the most typical issues related to the global human population, and their global relevance is directly related to the disasters faced by humanity^[2]. Strengthening global efforts in air pollution prevention, soil environment management, soil erosion prevention and control, and building an ecological governance community have become a necessity of the times.

In the overall plan for the reform of the ecological civilization system, a new concept of full process governance from the source to the end has been implemented, and nearly 40 reform plans have been introduced successively, establishing the concept that “mountains, waters, forests, fields, lakes, and grasses” are a community of life. According to the integrity, systematicity, and internal laws of the ecosystem, various elements of the natural ecology, mountains and valleys, above and below the ground, underground, land, oceans, and upstream and downstream of the watershed should be comprehensively considered for overall protection, systematic restoration, and comprehensive management^[3].

2. Ecological control measures and effects of Hulun Lake

2.1 Ecological control measures of Hulun Lake

We have thoroughly implemented multiple effective governance measures and carried out engineering projects such as land desertification control around the lake, grassland degradation control, and upgrading and renovating sewage treatment plants along rivers entering the lake^[4]. Hulunbuir City has effectively strengthened the transformation from “governing lakes” to “governing river basins” by adhering to the concept of “ecological priority and green development”. In 2021, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region issued and implemented the Implementation Plan for the Protection and Governance of the Ecological Environment of the Hulun Lake Basin during the 14th Five Year Plan Period, implementing 19 governance and protection projects, which are divided into four categories: source control and pollution interception, ecological restoration, industrial transformation, and scientific research monitoring^[5].

Table 1. Main programs and regulations on ecological management of Hulun Lake

Issue Date	Plan/Regulations	Main
February 2016	Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Ecological and Environmental Management of Hulun Lake Basin	A total of 48 projects in 7 categories have been included, and specific governance target systems and governance projects have been formulated
July 2016	Regulations of Hulun Lake National Nature Reserve of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Provide more powerful legal guarantee for the sustainable development and biodiversity protection of Hulun Lake
July 2018	Hulun Lake Ecological Water Replenishment Scheduling Plan	Ensure the ecological water supplement capacity, and establish the Hulun Lake water resources allocation and dispatching operation management mechanism
April 2021	Implementation Plan for Ecological Environment Protection and Treatment of Hulun Lake Basin during the 14th Five Year Plan Period	Divided into four categories: source control and pollution interception, ecological restoration, industrial transformation, and scientific research monitoring

In order to protect 570000 woody grasslands in the Hulun Lake Nature Reserve and strengthen the ecological protection of lakes and grasslands, all grazing prohibition policies were implemented in the grasslands around Hulun Lake in 2020 to ensure the balance between grasslands and livestock.

2.2 Achievements in ecological control of Hulun Lake

In recent years, through the continuous promotion of the ecological management of Hulun Lake, remarkable results have been achieved. The water volume of Hulun Lake has remained in a reasonable range, the water quality indicators have been steadily improving, and the biodiversity indicators have improved significantly. It can be seen from (Figure 1) that the water area and storage capacity of Hulun Lake in recent years are increasing year by year.

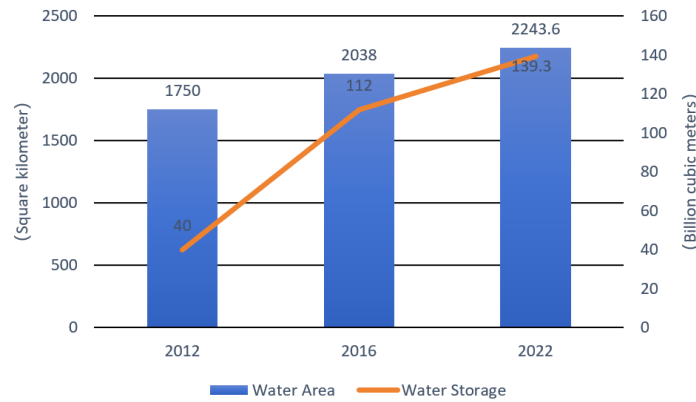


Figure 1. Hulun Lake water area and water storage increase from 2012 to 2022

Since 2018, the Administration of Hulun Lake Nature Reserve has established a cooperative and co managed mechanism for ecological water replenishment with surrounding banners and urban areas, realizing scientific water replenishment. In 2019, we carried out a 100 day special action to tackle key problems in environmental sanitation, and achieved a comprehensive and thorough cleaning from the station sanitation to the environmental sanitation in the area under its jurisdiction, fundamentally changing the “dirty, chaotic and poor” situation of environmental sanitation in Hulun Lake and surrounding areas, and truly achieving the goal of beautiful ecology and clean environment.

In April 2020, the water resources allocation project of Hulun Lake officially opened the gate to make up water, 15 days ahead of 2019. The water level rose compared with the same period in 2019, and the water level and water area remained within the reasonable range determined in the Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Treatment of Hulun Lake approved by the National Development and Reform Commission. On the basis of the comprehensive completion of the upgrading and reconstruction of the first level A standard of the sewage treatment plants around Hulun Lake and along the main rivers entering the lake, including Hailar District, Manzhouli City, Yakeshi City and Zhalainuoer District, the construction of 10 reclaimed water reuse projects of domestic sewage treatment plants in the Hulun Lake basin has been further promoted, so that the people in the Hulun Lake basin can really feel the real environmental benefits^[6]. With the intensification of comprehensive management of Hulun Lake, the deepening of various work in the Reserve, and the improvement of environmental protection awareness of local residents, illegal fishing has been basically eliminated.

3. Thoughts on the Construction of Hulun Lake Ecological Governance Community

At present, the ecological management of Hulun Lake has achieved remarkable results through a number of measures. In order to further improve the ecological governance of Hulun Lake and explore new ideas for ecological governance of Hulun Lake, we need to strengthen the awareness of ecological governance community, organically combine the government, enterprises and the public, and improve the current fragmented dilemma. The ecological community is the foundation of a community with a shared future for mankind. Building an ecological governance community based on the common ecological concept, with the common ecological interests as the key, and with the common ecological action as the core will help Hulun Lake form a holistic concept of ecological governance and promote the systematic and modern development of Hulun Lake ecological governance.

3.1 Based on the concept of shared ecology

The common concept is the foundation for building an ecological governance community. The common ecological concept, as a value

consciously recognized by all members, is the foundation for establishing good member relationships and member actions in the ecological governance community. We should take the opportunity of the government's value guidance and the public's need for a better life to continue to vigorously advocate and cultivate the ecological governance concept formed by the organic combination of the government's ecological development concept of Hulun Lake, enterprises' ecological production experience of Hulun Lake, and the public's ecological life concept of Hulun Lake in the Hulun Lake Ecological Reserve. Through the common ecological governance concept composed of the government, enterprises and the public, the common ecological concept of ecological governance of Hulun Lake is constructed.

In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it waThe government should also continue to strengthen the ecological management of enterprises through policy support and market orientation, so that they can form a good ecological competition model in the Hulun Lake Reserve, so as to drive more enterprises to establish a good ecological management concept for the ecological governance of Hulun Lake. For the public, they are the most direct beneficiaries of public ecological interests and the most direct victims of public ecological destruction. The government also needs to vigorously promote the concept of ecological governance of Hulun Lake among the public, making the public realize that they also need to adhere to the concept of green life, so as to ensure the long-term development of ecological governance.

3.2 Key to shared ecological interests

Common interests are the key to building an ecological governance community. Interest determines position, position determines attitude, and attitude influences action. Essentially, a community is actually a community of interests. The key to solving ecological and environmental problems is to address the issue of interest relations, that is, to replace economic interests with harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, and to build a new type of ecological governance community. The community built by the government, enterprises, and the public on the basis of common economic interests has promoted the rapid development of the Chinese economy. We need to clarify the three types of interests between the government, enterprises, and the public, and form a common ecological interest.

As a universal interest, public interest is created and enjoyed by members of the community. In the process of promoting public ecological interests, the leading role of the government and the conscious practice of enterprises and the public are indispensable. After fully realizing the significance of building an ecological civilization, the ecological awareness of enterprises and the public has also greatly improved. After the full recognition of the significance of ecological civilization construction, the ecological awareness of enterprises and the public has also been greatly enhanced. Under the influence of internal and external forces, the formation of social and public ecological interests in Hulun Lake is inevitable, which will also lay a solid foundation for the construction of ecological governance community.

3.3 Taking Common Ecological Action as the Core

Joint action is the core of building an ecological governance community. All success must be implemented in action, and the value of the ecological governance community can only be reflected through the actions of multiple governance entities such as the government, enterprises, and the public. Under the premise of adhering to the concept of common ecology, there will be more common ecological actions, and only with more common ecological actions can an ecological governance community be formed.

By establishing the concept of "whole process governance" and establishing a supervision mechanism in three stages: pre -, during -, and post -, on the basis of special supervision by government departments, we fully mobilize the participation of the public in supervision and actively introduce third-party professional institutions for dynamic governance supervision. We need to establish a reward and punishment mechanism for ecological governance, and give material and honorary recognition to units, enterprises, and individuals who have played a good role in ecological governance. Otherwise, severe punishment will be imposed to enhance the enthusiasm of various entities in ecological governance. The common ecological action needs to fully mobilize the human factor, the wide participation of various governance subjects in the Hulun Lake Reserve, including enterprises, the public and other social subjects, and the strong joint force and unremitting efforts of the ecological governance community with Chinese characteristics to build this "sea like lake".

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