

# A New Field of Ecological Problems: Climate

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## Abstract

**As a new field of climate issues, climate issues are born from the background of technological alienation and consumption alienation caused by ecological problems. On the basis of the weakness of the Green Party politics and post-truth politics, climate issues have gradually become the tools and competition for big countries. The field, therefore, grasping the dominance of climate politics has become another key issue in ecological issues.**

## Keywords

**Climate issue; Green Party politics; post-truth; ecological problems.**

## 1. Introduction

From the ecological movement launched by university students in California in 1968 to the awakening of environmental awareness in "we must share our earth with other life" in "silent spring", from the concept of "sustainable development" put forward by the world environment and development Committee in "our common future", to the formulation of a series of global climate conference agreements such as the Kyoto protocol and Paris agreement, mankind has sworn in an unprecedented attitude to pay attention to ecological issues. At that time, the ecological movement set off a wave of ecological protection. As a huge social movement, its most important legacy is the "Green Party" politics and the ideology of "ecologism". Since then, "ecology" has leapt from the environmental field to the political field, even becoming the ruling aim and fundamental idea of political parties and a social ideological trend with far-reaching influence in the world.

In 1972, the first green party, the New Zealand Value Party, was born in New Zealand. After that, European countries set up their own political parties [1]. Green Party politics swept through the developed capitalist countries with the development of ecological thoughts in the 1990s. The early Green Party politics developed in full swing in Europe. As of 1998, 25 Green Parties had existed, and the Green Parties of 14 countries successively (or ever) entered the national parliament in different ways. The Green Party in Western Europe, represented by Britain, France, Germany, Greece and other countries, has achieved a leap from a sports party to a parliamentary party, forming a participatory organizational structure dominated by grassroots and building a national organizational network. However, its extreme organizational goals and loose organizational structure make it difficult for the Green Party to continue to develop. The Green Party in Eastern Europe, represented by Czech, Poland, Romania and other countries, has also achieved its initial development [2]. They hope to realize the transformation from centralized system to democratic system through peaceful means and to solve ecological problems through economic development. However, the real green movement is only a substitute for peaceful evolution and has not achieved its original goal.

## 2. Concepts

The word "ecology" also gradually has political implications from the original environmental field because of its threat to the living environment of human beings. Ecologism was originally

derived from ecological movement. As the mainstream of the new social movement that began in the 1960s, it carried the demands of radical environmentalists for environmental protection at that time. With the development of ecological movement, ecologism has experienced animal rights theory, life-centered theory, ecological-centered theory and other forms. Ecologism has now spawned five major schools: critical climatology, ecological modernization, green nationalism, natural capitalism and mediocre ecologism, which are scattered and active today. With the tendency of "post-ideological era" to govern the country by experts, the power of interpretation of ecological issues is gradually in the hands of a few elite groups [3]. They can make the most professional interpretation of ecological issues to the public through a large number of data analysis by professional means, so as to achieve the effect of publicizing their ecological concepts to the public. However, the public's only right to know is also handed over to a few political elites. "The theory of elite democracy simplifies democracy into a set of election procedures that can be manipulated through capital power. Its essence is to create the illusion of "the people have, the people enjoy, and the people govern" on the surface, but it still does not change the reality of powerful ruling behind the scenes." Behind elite democracy is the distrust of the elite group to the public. Even on ecological issues related to collective interests, they hope to influence the public's attitude towards ecological environmental protection issues through media, data and celebrity publicity to achieve their own goals.

The Oxford dictionary named the 2016 annual vocabulary as "post-truth", represented by the Brexit event, which is understood as the disintegration of facts. There are many reasons for the "post-truth", including "the evolution of technology and media, the uncertainty of economy and society, the rise of postmodernism and relativism, and the complete disintegration of facts". "post-truth politics" is also described as "politics that appeals to emotions". This means alienation of political trust, extensive entertainment of media publicity and public challenges to traditional elite politics. Under the background of the increasingly fierce "post-truth politics" in the west, elite groups are more willing to increase their control over the public, and ecological problems have become the practice field of "post-truth politics" [4]. On the one hand, the public expresses their worries and dissatisfaction about ecological problems through the internet; on the other hand, political elites show contradictory attitudes towards ecological problems: expressing their determination to solve ecological problems through the media. However, in practice, they have also shown hesitation and shifted the ecological problems. The most direct manifestation is the demand of developed countries for developing countries to reduce emissions compulsorily at the Climate Conference, the withdrawal of the United States from the Kyoto Protocol and the rise of "critical climate science". The elitism of the power to interpret ecological issues has led to the rise of skepticism at the level of ecological issues. Elite groups have questioned the authenticity of ecological issues with professional knowledge, which has directly affected the public's attitude towards ecological issues.

### 3. Development of Climate Issues

"In order to solve the climate crisis, we need to solve the democratic crisis." The reason why the climate issue has become a new field of ideology of ecological issues is that the development of the climate issue is the most obvious mapping of the current "ideology of ecological issues" and is also the embodiment of neo-liberalism in global public policies. The climate issue reflects the capitalist nature of developed capitalist countries in the face of common crises. It shifts the responsibility for the climate issue, denies the climate issue itself and ideologizes the climate issue.

First of all, neo-liberal ideology has begun to dominate environmental policies. This ideology has been strengthened in the emerging emissions trading system or carbon market. On the surface, the carbon emission trading system is a trading market established by developed

countries based on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and taking emission rights as commodity circulation. The emission trading system, which is essentially based on the core principles of neo-liberalism, has become a universal measure for developed countries to deal with climate change. It is an incentive-based selection tool, rather than an environment-based priority tool." [5]. The market price for emission permits must be high enough to encourage participants to reduce emissions relative to business-as-usual projections."The carbon emission trading system is just a tool for developed capitalist countries to transfer pollution and profit from it. It reflects the avoidance and profitability of developed capitalist countries with neo-liberalism as the dominant ideology in the face of climate problems. It can obtain high carbon benefits through economic means to curb corporate carbon emissions, while inhibiting the development of high energy consuming industries in developing countries. The establishment of a carbon emissions trading system is the most direct manifestation of the "ideology of ecological problems". The government has become the maker of neo-liberal ideological policies. The solution of "ecological problems" or "climate problems" has lost its original meaning.

Secondly, the climate problem reflects the additional requirements of developed capitalism for developing countries. The principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" is proposed by India, advocated by China and supported by developing countries. Because the climate issue itself contains the issue of climate ethics: developed capitalism obtains wealth and realizes industrial upgrading through early primitive accumulation. At the same time, it brings about ecological destruction, air pollution and colonial plunder. However, when developing countries begin to seek development, developed capitalist countries begin to require developing countries to assume more responsibility for emission reduction based on their existing high energy-consuming production methods and large population base. This is unfair and contrary to climate ethics. The purpose of developed capitalist countries is to curb the industrial development of developing countries through emission reduction. The solution to the climate problem has gone beyond its ecological scope and has an ideological tendency.

Finally, the big country game in climate governance has become the focus of climate governance. Climate problems or ecological problems caused by the tragedy of the commons have become the difficulty of governance [6]. As the externality of climate problems is more obvious, even the existence of climate problems is controversial in the eyes of critics of climatology supporters, and climate problems have become the focus of the game between major powers. At the international climate negotiation table, the formulation and revision of any clause are proof of the power of a big country. From the moment the "climate issue" is placed on the negotiation table, it means that the "climate issue" has become the key to the "climate issue". The "climate issue" has also changed from a single ecological issue or environmental issue to a arena related to the power of a big country. "Climate problem" also reflects the tendency of "ecological problem ideology".

#### 4. Conclusion

The ecological movement that arose in the 1960s produced green political parties that affected the whole of Europe and the Soviet Union, and also produced the social ideological trend-ecologism that has influenced the present. With the arrival of the "post-ideological era", with the opposition between right-wing supporters and environmentalists, and with the climate issue becoming the arena of the great power game, "ecologist ideology" has turned to "ecologist ideology", and the field of ideology has expanded from the "ecologist" theory to the whole "ecologist" level. Climate problem has undoubtedly become a new game field. Only by grasping the key issue of climate problem can we promote ecological development more effectively.

## References

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