

Urban Space, Ecological Environment and Urban Justice

Haiyan Cheng

School of Marxism, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, 201701, China

Keywords: Spatial ecological justice, moral code, public health, urban justice

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to give insight on the important urban environment. On the basis of analyzing the present situation of garbage classification and treatment, the factors affecting the implementation effect of household garbage classification are obtained by questionnaire survey and field survey, which has positive reference value for the construction of urban garbage classification and recovery, urban governance and spatial ecological justice. From the interview data, three overarching themes emerged: public education on garbage separation, people's inner self-drive of garbage clarification and residents' education level that should influence a successful method of constructing the just ecological environment. As the present research respondents only by practicing the new concept of spatial ecological justice, constructing the system of spatial ecological justice, and adhering to the people-oriented and practical principles of ecological justice can we solve the problem of spatial governance and development of environmental pollution in social governance.

1. Introduction

Ecological environment has always been an objective problem that people pay attention to it. The objective existence of these problems is in fact only an objective expression, which is fundamentally the result of people's human consciousness and behavior. Material support for urban control, pollution prevention and control, and continuous stability maintenance have all exceeded the time limit and crossed the distance of space. The objective performance of environmental pollution confirms the fact that the risk under urban flow is extremely high, urban elasticity shrinks, and urban resilience is weakened. It is necessary to summarize the facts and behaviors to build a national urban justice system of space production. The key to environmental pollution control is the problem of urban space control. It is of great practical significance to take the ethical demands of spatial justice, analyze the serious national urban pollution and explore the idea of solving ecological and environmental problems.

The environmental problem is about ecological and spatial development. Constructing a system of spatial ecological justice is a necessary measure for the development of urban space and human living space. After human beings appeared, justice appeared in politics, economy, culture and other fields. Although Rawls' theory of justice does not directly discuss ecological justice, the moral principles and institutional structure demonstrated by his theory of human justice are still applied to the framework of ecological justice. In Engels' theory, justice is the product of human's historical activities. Therefore, through the historical space of human beings, we can better examine the global ecological crisis caused by the alienation of science and technology and make predictions and plans

for the development of human space.

II. The behavior investigation of spatial ecological justice: the root of environmental pollution prevention is the treatment of both the symptoms and the root causes of garbage classification.

The construction of spatial ecological justice in urban social governance is the establishment of people's behavior habits, awareness of environmental protection and understanding of the unity of human society. According to the survey requirements, the interviewee's education level, self-assessment of garbage classification, whether the community/government where the interviewee lives has carried out publicity on garbage classification, the measures taken by the community/government for garbage classification, the effect of public publicity on residents' garbage classification and the relationship between residents' education level and garbage classification are further displayed by visual method, as shown in the following figure (table):

As shown in Figure 1 above, in the descriptive statistics of self-assessment of household garbage classification, the number of people with self-assessment ability score of 6 points is the most, followed by those with scores of 8 points and 10 points. According to IBM SPSS Statistics 22, the average garbage classification score of respondents is 6.43 points, and the standard deviation is 2.407 points.

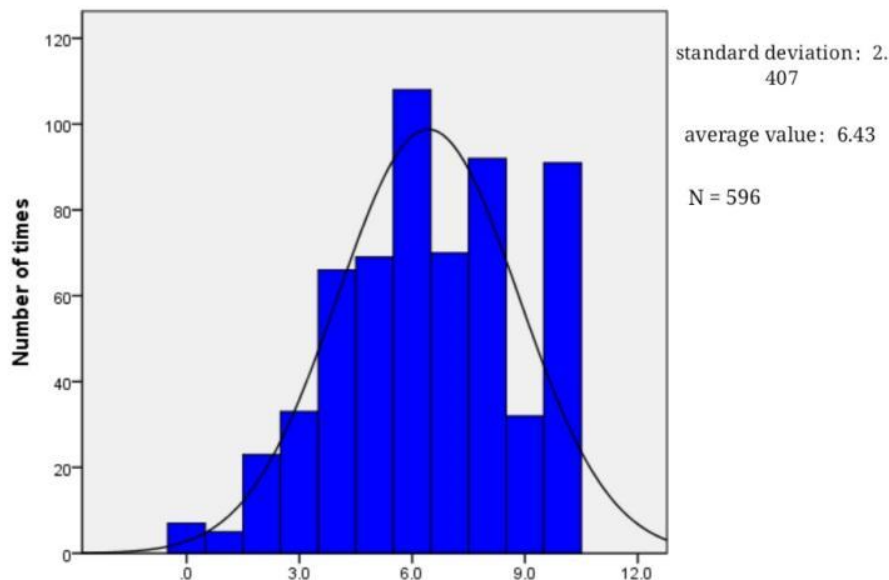


Figure 1: Self-assessment of household garbage classification

As can be clearly seen from Figure 2, 87.08% of the respondents indicated that their community/government had carried out publicity and education on garbage classification, and only 12.92% of the respondents indicated that there was no publicity. 87.08% of the respondents have received publicity and education, showing that the effectiveness of publicity and education carried out by relevant departments has already appeared. The emotional resonance of education is to arouse people's attention and the consciousness of behavior.

As shown in Figure 3, among all the respondents, the proportion of the measures taken by the community/government for garbage classification is the largest, followed by rewards, both rewards and punishments, and punishments. Based on this, it is found that the community/government still has insufficient reward and punishment measures to promote residents' garbage clarification. The main purpose of reward and punishment measures is to strengthen emotion. One is to strengthen emotion positively, and the other is to strengthen emotion negatively. Finally, it is hoped to transform the emotion into people's inner self-drive.

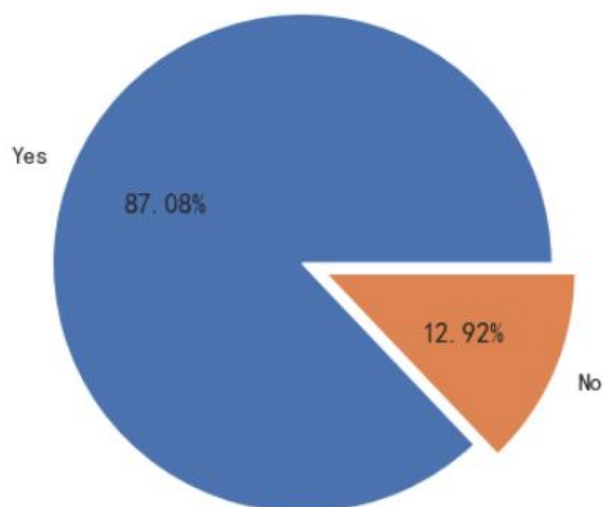


Figure 2: Whether the community/government where the interviewee lives has carried out publicity on garbage classification

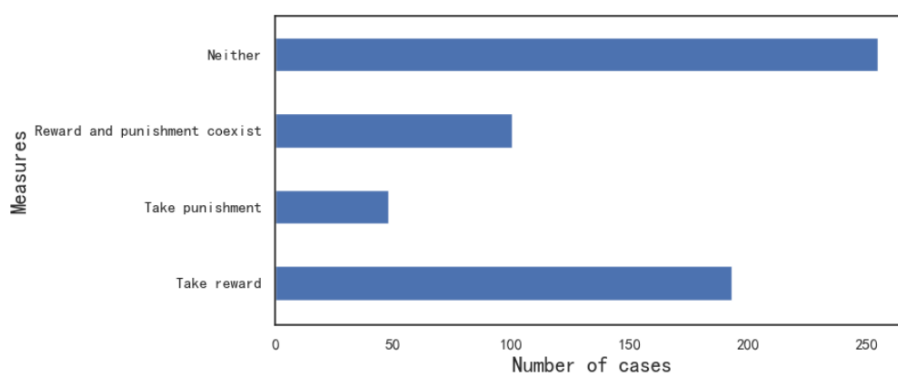


Figure 3: Measures taken by the community/government for garbage classification

As shown in Figure 4, the community/government actively carries out publicity and education. According to the survey, the effect of changing measures to classify residents' garbage is better. More than half of the respondents (339 respondents) think that the effect of publicity and education on residents' garbage classification is general, while 217 respondents think that public publicity and education has a good effect on garbage classification. The function of public publicity and education is to arouse people's group consciousness and behavior, but the effectiveness and continuity of such effect should resonate with people's inner self-drive. Therefore, the continuity and interval of reward and punishment measures will mobilize people's internal self-drive.

As can be seen from Table 1, 146 respondents think that residents' education level is closely related with their garbage classification, accounting for 24.5%. And the score given by most of the respondents to this relationship is more than 5 units. Obviously, the higher the people's education level is, the more they can recognize the necessity and importance of individual behavior consciousness in environmental protection; the stronger the awareness of ecological civilization is, the more they will accept publicity and education, and the higher the degree of behavior consciousness is. The consciousness and internal driving force of garbage classification behavior are formed by personal quality acquired through learning in real practice. Therefore, the awareness of ecological civilization should also be one of the important qualities of citizens.

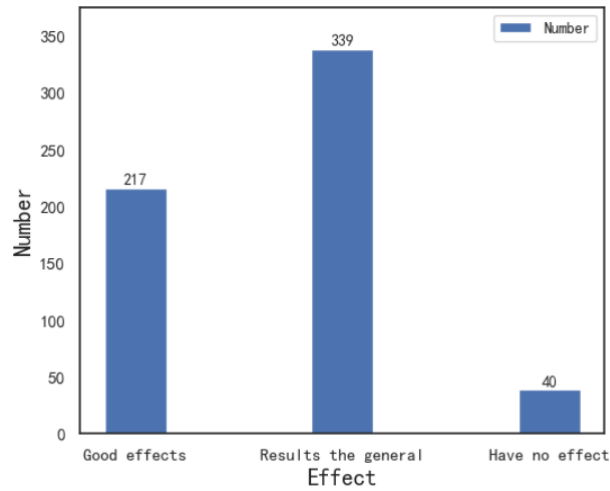


Figure 4: Effect of publicity and education on residents' garbage classification

Table 1: The relationship between residents' education level and residents' garbage classification

Degree of relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely low	13	2.2
1	5	0.8
2	10	1.7
3	14	2.3
4	10	1.7
5	80	13.4
6	70	11.7
7	82	13.8
8	133	22.3
9	33	5.5
Extremely large	146	24.5

It is a basic task to train citizens to develop the consciousness of ecological environmental protection. Ecological education should be integrated into primary school, middle school, university education and social education, so as to realize the popularization of ecological protection consciousness education. The continuity of social ecological education is beneficial to the lifelong and socialization of ecological consciousness education. At present, there is still a gap in ecological education in many social fields, and the ecological awareness of citizens in some areas, especially in rural and remote areas, is extremely weak. Nationwide ecological education can make a difference in the spatial ecological justice, and make it possible to obtain the space balance under the environmental governance of the whole world.

Ecological justice has become an important factor in building a community of destiny. In his book the Production of Space, Lefebvre criticizes the ecological crisis caused by capitalism. The production of space breaks the ecological balance, and what awaits mankind is "ultimate forgetting and destruction"[1] Ecological justice is to safeguard the material environment for everyone's all-round development and the realization of free personality.

2. Spatial Justice: Spatial Distribution and Regulative Principle

The distribution of justice should be equal: All social values, freedom and opportunity, income and wealth, and the basis of self-esteem, should be distributed equally [2]. In the space field, whether

it is urban ecological justice and rural ecological justice, domestic ecological justice and world ecological justice, ecological justice of human society and natural ecological justice, it is to solve the conflicts of interests arising from exceeding ethical norms in terms of production and distribution, development and conflict, efficiency and fairness, etc.

Firstly, the urban ecological justice and production justice. The human beings override all species, destroying the harmony between people and society. With the development of large industry in the process of urbanization, the extensive production, the abuse of resources and the low efficiency have hurt and interfered with the development law of nature, and long-term laissez-faire has destroyed the ecological space of harmonious coexistence. The principle of ecological justice is needed in the process of urban modernization. It is an important principle to solve the spatial ecological problems.

In the process of urbanization, a great deal of agricultural resources and rural ecological resources are consumed, and it is an ecological injustice model to "replace the cities that grew up naturally with modern large industrial cities"[3]. It is necessary to develop ecological industry with rural characteristics, guide the new urbanization road, revitalize rural ecological resources, develop rural green industrial chain and take the ecological road. Combining rural development planning with urban development planning in space, the idea of spatial ecological justice is integrated into urban and rural spatial development with the concept of spatial green development, spatial global development and priority development of spatial ecology.

Secondly, the domestic ecological justice and world ecological justice. Ecological research on ecology and environmental justice can reduce racial and social gaps in environmental supply and improve global environmental sustainability [4]. The development of national ecological justice is not closed, but will bring active international cooperation and international trade and reduce trade conflicts and wars between countries. The global crisis of ecological degradation and social injustice is the product of the mutual strengthening of the same defective system. It is morally necessary to solve the ecological crisis by social justice [5]. At present, compared with the underdeveloped countries, the developed countries are unfair in the distribution of responsibilities and the possession of resources, and should bear more natural debts. It is the task of ecological justice production in the world to curb the international ecological deterioration, assume the world ecological responsibility, defend the ecological security of the world people and promote international cooperation in ecological protection.

Thirdly, the ecological justice of human society and ecological justice of nature. Natural ecological justice production must be traced back to the emergence and development of capitalism. The competition between high surplus value and boundless exchange value is an important factor affecting ecological justice. Under the development mode of over-exploitation and less feedback, a one-dimensional development trend is formed, which leads to unfair ecological development. Other species in the ecosystem have no right to life, choice and development, and ecological justice should be produced among species.

The production of ecological justice in human society is the coordination of human relations and the relationship between human and society. Considering distributive justice from the perspective of human welfare and environmental quality is of great significance to realize the sustainability of human development [6]. The primary principle of equal rights and responsibilities in obtaining resources from nature is the restoration of ecology. The principle of equal rights and responsibilities among countries in the international community is to share their respective responsibilities and obligations according to the responsibilities determined by international regulations. The principle of differential compensation is to assist and support the areas where ecological justice cannot be realized or fully implemented and some unfair ecological development areas by adopting public policies and providing relevant guarantee funds, so as to promote the real realization of space ecological justice.

3. The Significance of Constructing Spatial Justice and Its Path

The significance of constructing spatial ecological justice in the public governance of environmental pollution is to seek symbiosis and create a harmonious system among natural organisms, people and things, and people themselves. We should define the system guarantee system of fair bearing and establish the ethical and moral concepts of ecological civilization from the practical level, and promote the practice of justice principle among the people, its completion among species and its realization in the overall layout of ecological balance. Environmental justice needs traditional ecological knowledge to solve the complex relationship between nature and human beings [7]. The reflection of ecological problems and the practicing of ecological consciousness are the primary prerequisites for the realization of ecological justice. The idea of ecological justice needs to be truly practiced in reality, which needs not only a systematic theoretical system, but also the guidance of morality and consciousness in value norms and values by the national government.

Constructing the system guarantee system of ecological justice in the public governance of environmental pollution is the necessary barrier to realize ecological justice in urban space. Compared with the traditional analysis of urban spatial characteristics, the deep learning technology adopted is more comprehensive and reliable, which helps comprehensively analyze urban system from various aspects and improves the ecological of urban structure [8]. Ecological system is on the verge of danger, and institutional system is a necessary measure to save ecological crisis. The implementation of the distribution of rights and interests of ecological justice, the sharing of ecological responsibilities, the necessary punishment of ecological injustice, the compensation of ecological justice imbalance and the reward of ecological justice practice depends on the guarantee system of ecological justice [9, 10].

4. Conclusion

Based on ecological justice, constructing the system of ecological justice in the public is used to reduce the environmental pollution, it can promote regional coordinated development, and maintain the law of ensuring the bottom line of people's livelihood. From the perspective of long-term spatial development, ecological justice is an important principle to ensure the bottom line of people's livelihood and promote regional coordinated development. The principle of being people-oriented of ecological justice is the primary principle of spatial ecological justice. The choice of ecological behavior is not only for oneself but also for others; not for the immediate local interests, but for the interests of future generations, so the quality of people's living environment has been improved. The local ecological justice is realizing the sustainable development of human society and the harmony between human beings. The construction of spatial justice ultimately depends on the degree of justice between man and nature, and human factor is the primary determinant.

Spatial ecological justice is human justice. The construction of urban space needs to be more in line with the norms of ecological ethics. It is a main line of citizen's ecological. The education for protecting the Public environmental has improved the citizens' ecological scientific quality, ecological moral quality and ecological aesthetic thinking, and integrate it into all contents of citizen's quality education. The city is a product of the development of social productivity to a certain stage, and it is an artificial ecosystem created by mankind. Human beings are building a better ecological environment. Through the cultivation of ecological science quality, citizens can use the science and rationality of ecological space to examine nature and guide their study and life practice; through the internalization of ecological moral literacy, citizens are urged to include the spatial relationship between people, people and ecological environment, and people and society into moral norms, and consciously assume the spatial moral obligation to protect their own ecological environment and public ecological environment in behavior and morality. The realization of spatial ecological justice is a comprehensive, continuous and gradual process, and the greatest possibility of realization lies in

the exertion of human subjectivity.

References

- [1] Henri Lefebvre. *The Production of Space*. Trans. Donald Nicholson Smith. Oxford UK: Blackwell Ltd. 1991: 31.
- [2] *The Complete Works of Marx and Engels*, Vol. 46 (I). Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1979, p. 104.
- [3] Rawls. *A Theory of Justice*. Trans. He Huaihong et al. Beijing: China Social Sciences Press, 1988, p. 60.
- [4] Miriti Maria N, Bowser Gillian, Cid Carmen R, Harris Nyeema C. *Overcoming Blind Spots to Promote Environmental Justice Research*. *Trends in ecology & evolution*. 2020(12): 11.
- [5] Solomonian Leslie, Di Ruggiero Erica. *The critical intersection of environmental and social justice: a commentary*. *Globalization and health*, 2021(1): 30 [7].
- [6] Kassouri, Yacouba, Alinta, Halil. *Human well-being versus ecological footprint in MENA countries: A trade-off?* *Journal of environmental management*. 2020(263): 110405.
- [7] Rock Tommy, Ingram Jani C. *Traditional Ecological Knowledge Policy Considerations for Abandoned Uranium Mines on Navajo Nation*. *Human biology*. 2020(1): 19-26.
- [8] Heim La, Frombois M E. *(Re) Producing and challenging gender in and through urban space: women bicyclists' experiences in Chicago*. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 2019; 26(5): 659-679.
- [9] Zhang R, Zhang L, Zhong Q, Zhang Q P, Ji Y W, Song P H, et al. *An optimized evaluation method of an urban ecological network. The case of the Minhang District of Shanghai*. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 2021; 62(2): 127158.
- [10] Bian J, Ren H, Liu P. *Evaluation of urban ecological well-being performance in China: A case study of 30 provincial capital cities*. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2020; 254(33): 120109.