
From the perspective of ecological philosophy, the ideological roots and transformation of environmental issues

Quanxi Lin

Innovative Engineering Vocational College

Abstract: From the perspective of ecological philosophy, the emergence of environmental problems has profound ideological roots, highlighting the constraints of mechanical thinking concepts, the lack of resource scarcity concepts, the bias of natural values, the expansion of alienated consumption concepts, and the enhancement of subjective blind play concepts. Therefore, the solution to environmental problems requires a profound transformation of people's ideological concepts. The ecological transformation of human thinking and concepts is an important way to promote the resolution of environmental problems.

Keywords: Ecological philosophy; environmental problems; The root of thought; Ecological shift

1. Reflection on environmental issues and the rise of ecological philosophy

With the development of social economy, humans are constantly constrained by environmental problems. Under the constraints of environmental issues on people's survival and development, scholars have reflected on environmental issues from different perspectives. Scholars exploring from the perspectives of sociology and demography have proposed the theory of population inflation; Scholars exploring from the perspective of science and technology have proposed the theory of "technological runaway"; Scholars exploring from the perspective of political science have put forward the theory of institutional misconduct. The author believes that due to the limitations of the application scope of disciplinary knowledge, the proposal of these three theories only analyzes the causes of environmental problems at a certain level, and fails to consider the deep-seated root causes of environmental problems from a global perspective, that is, fails to reveal the true essence of environmental problems. The exploration of the deep-seated root causes of environmental problems and the revelation of their essence still require philosophical reflection, and philosophical reflection on environmental issues promotes the rise of ecological philosophy.

So, what is ecological philosophy? What are the basic issues of ecological philosophy? Regarding this, the famous ecological philosopher Yu Mouchang pointed out that "ecological philosophy, or ecological worldview, is a theory that applies the basic viewpoints and methods of ecology to observe real things and understand the real world... The relationship between humans and nature is a fundamental issue of ecological philosophy.". The author agrees with his explanation and believes that it hits the core content of ecological philosophy, pointing out the main research perspective of ecological philosophy. From the perspective of ecological philosophy, environmental issues reflect the tension between humans and nature, and are the inevitable result of conflicts and contradictions between humans and nature. This means that environmental problems are more of a "man-made disaster" than a "natural disaster". Ultimately, the root cause of environmental problems lies in people and is the result of long-term irrational practices. Ideology is the precursor of behavioral practice, and people's irrational practices have long been inseparable from their erroneous understanding of the relationship between humans and nature. Therefore, the erroneous ideological concepts formed by people in the relationship between humans and nature

are the deep-seated root of environmental problems. Wrong ideological concepts deviate from the original intention of the development of human nature. "Human nature" generally refers to human nature or essence. Marx clearly pointed out that "the essence of human beings is not an inherent abstraction of individual individuals. In its reality, it is the sum of all social relationships.". Here, it is necessary to emphasize the understanding of "the sum of all social relationships". "All social relationships" illustrate the comprehensiveness of social relationships, involving not only political, economic, cultural, and educational relationships, but also multiple levels such as ecology, technology, and environment; "The sum" indicates the comprehensiveness and complexity of social relationships, which means that there are non-linear effects of mutual influence, restraint, motivation, and dependence among these different levels of social relationships. A person is a person in a complex network of social relationships. The comprehensiveness and complexity of social relations determine the multi-level ideological roots of environmental issues.

2. Metanarrative ideas and their deconstruction in formalist mathematical views

Although some ideas of formalism have begun to transcend mathematical concepts in the sense of modernity, especially the metaphysical assumptions on ontology and the fundamental positions of meta theory (meta mathematics and meta logic) still constitute the foundation of formalist mathematical views. Therefore, it can be asserted that formalists' abandonment of modern mathematical concepts is not thorough. In his famous speech "On Infinity," Hilbert expressed the view that mathematical foundations have the highest authority in mathematical knowledge: "In a sense, mathematics has become an arbitration court, the highest court that adjudicates fundamental problems - a decision with concrete basis that everyone can agree on, and every statement can be controlled based on."

Hilbert and other mathematicians proposed the aforementioned metamathematical theory in order to lay a solid foundation in mathematics, with the aim of providing a rational foundation for mathematical proof, reasoning, methods, rules, etc. However, under the scrutiny of postmodern concepts, the fundamental stance of this meta theory has been repeatedly questioned. The famous French postmodernist Leotard proposed in his book "The Postmodern Situation": "We no longer believe in the existence of a privileged metadiscourse that can capture the truth of every primary discourse once and for all. The view that claims to have a metadiscourse status is untenable. The so-called metadiscourse is just one of all discourse." From Leotard's absorption of the results of the Godel's theorem in postmodern theory and its application to postmodern thought, Leotard's questioning of metadiscourse should also be inspired by the role changes of Hilbert's metamathematics in the evolution of mathematical foundations.