

Statistical Analysis on the process of China's Industrialization and path model Optimization under the Goal of "Double Carbon"

Ziqi Xu^{1, a}, Haiyan Yang^{2, b}, Ge Zhang^{3, *}, Mengmeng Zhuang^{4, c}, Yu Guan^{4, d}

¹Automotive Data of China (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. China Automotive Technology and Research Center Co., Ltd. Tianjin China

²Liuzhou Wuling Automobile Industry Co., Ltd. Liuzhou China

³Tianjin Chengjian University Tianjin China

⁴Automotive Data of China Co., Ltd. China Automotive Technology and Research Center Co., Ltd. Beijing China

*Corresponding author: 13821323966@126.com, ^axuziqi@catarc.ac.cn,

^byanghaiyan@wuling.com.cn, ^czhuangmengmeng@catarc.ac.cn, ^dguanyu@catarc.ac.cn

Abstract. Ecological construction is a vital problem that China has always consciously faced in the process of industrialization. But in general, my country has not completely jumped out of the vicious circle of "pollution first, governance later". The domestic and international isomorphic dilemma of China's ecological problems shows us the fundamental contradictions of ecological problems. In this sense, the practical and effective achievements of China's ecological civilization construction in recent years are of special significance: the solution of ecological problems can be truly formed within the framework of socialism only through the reflection of capitalist modern society. Therefore, this paper systematically combs the construction path of ecological documents in the process of China's industrialization, explores the structural problems and international mirror images in the process of China's ecological civilization construction, and concludes that the achievements of China's ecological civilization construction are an important representation of the advantages of the socialist system. Combined with China's "double carbon" development goal and the overall policy of reducing pollution and carbon synergy, this paper constructs an industrial development path model, analyzes and explores the industrial green development path and its important enlightenment to global green and low-carbon development, which is also an organic part of promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Keywords: Ecology, Construction path, Double carbon, Development enlightenment

1. Introduction

2021 is the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. In the past hundred years, we have achieved national independence and people's liberation, and completely ended the history of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society in old China. It also achieved the rapid development of social productive forces on the basis of hard work, and established an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic system [1]. After the reform and opening up, China has caught up in the wave of globalization and has become the world's second largest economy, the second largest consumer market and the largest trader of goods [2]. Today, we are closer, more confident and capable of realizing the goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation than at any time in history.

At this important historical moment, a comprehensive summary of the great achievements and historical experience of the Party's century-long struggle is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance for promoting the whole party to further unify its thinking, will and actions, and unite and lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country to win the new great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Looking back on history, we can find that the construction of ecological civilization is a crucial issue that China has always consciously faced in the process of development, especially in the process of industrialization [3]. This paper attempts

to clarify the organic relationship between industrialization, modernization and ecological civilization by systematically sorting out the path of ecological civilization construction in China. On the basis of distinguishing "how are we different from western developed countries", we can better construct the Chinese-style industrialization development path and development path, and deduce that the outstanding achievements of China's ecological civilization construction are an important symbol of the advantages of socialist system [4]. Based on this, a model of industrial development path is constructed, and combined with my country's "dual-carbon" development goals, it analyzes and explores its important enlightenment to global green and low-carbon development [5].

2. The path of ecological civilization construction in the period of capital shortage: the contradiction between full attention and failure to land

Historically, there seems to be an irreconcilable contradiction between ecological problems and industrial development. Since the industrial revolution, the West has entered the stage of large-scale mechanized production of factories. During this period, it has experienced the painful stage of "pollution before treatment", of which the most famous is the notorious London fog incident in 1952.

In terms of time, the process of urbanization and industrialization in New China is far later than that in western developed countries. Therefore, in the early days of the founding of the people's Republic of China, we had sufficient experience and lessons in environmental protection, and we always paid attention to and consciously dealt with ecological problems.

However, there is always a gap between ideal and reality. Zhang Weiying once mentioned the overall situation of ecological problems in China's development process in an interview: "As early as the 1980s, that is, not long after the reform and opening up, environmental protection issues have caused very extensive controversy. Some people think that China must not go 'first' Pollution, then governance' is the old way. Some people think that all Western countries are taking 'pollution first, governance later', without exception. Of course, our official statement at that time was the first one, that is, we must avoid the way of "pollution first, treatment later", and take a new road of "win-win" for development and environmental protection. However, the later practice proved that we did not completely jump out of the strange circle of "pollution first, treatment later". "

2.1. Combing the path of ecological civilization construction in China

The "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the major achievements and historical experience of the party's century-old struggle" pointed out that after the reform and opening up, the party has increasingly attached importance to ecological and environmental protection. At the same time, the construction of ecological civilization is still an obvious shortcoming. Problems such as tight resource and environmental constraints and ecosystem degradation are becoming more and more prominent. In particular, all kinds of environmental pollution and ecological destruction are on the high incidence, which has become a national injury and a pain of people's livelihood.

In fact, China's modern environmental protection began in the 1970s. In 1973, the State Council entrusted the State Planning Commission (Present development and reform commission) to organize the first environmental protection meeting in Beijing, which reviewed and approved "comprehensive planning, rational layout, comprehensive utilization, turning harm into benefit, relying on the masses, everyone's hands, and protection." In 1983, the State Council convened the second national environmental protection conference and established environmental protection as the Basic national policy. In 1989, the third national environmental protection conference evaluated the current environmental protection situation and summarized the experience of environmental protection work. It proposed five new systems and strengthened system construction to promote environmental protection work to a new level. In 1996, the State Council held the fourth national environmental protection conference, and proposed that environmental protection is the key to implementing sustainable development strategies. is to protect productivity.

On August 15, 2005, Xi Jinping went to Yu village in Anji, Zhejiang for investigation. Nine days after Yu village's investigation, Xi Jinping published an article titled "Lucid waters and lush mountains are also invaluable assets" in the "Zhejiang Daily" under a pseudonym. Its content is written as follows: We pursue the harmony between man and nature, the harmony between economy and society. In layman's terms, it is to have both lucid waters and lush mountains, and invaluable assets. In 2007, the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was successfully held, and ecological civilization was written into the report of the Party Congress for the first time.

So far, the concept of ecological priority and green development has taken root and blossomed, and ecological safety legislation and law enforcement have become the top priority of the country's work. In 2013, the "ten articles on the atmosphere" - the action plan for the prevention and control of air pollution was issued, and China became the world's first large-scale PM2.5. Developing countries under governance. In 2015, the "ten water rules" - action plan for water pollution prevention and control was issued. In 2016, the "ten soil rules" - action plan for soil pollution prevention and control was issued. A large developing country with a population of 1.4 billion has launched a general attack on pollution with the courage of breaking the wrist.

2.2. Construction of local ecological civilization

Corresponding to the central government's high awareness of ecological civilization construction, it is the severe local pollution situation since the reform and opening up.

In 2007, the blue-green algae pollution in Taihu Lake broke out, causing the tap water pollution in Wuxi. In 2013, "smog" became the key word of the year. In January of this year, four smog processes enveloped 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). In Beijing, only five days were not smog days. By June 16, 2017, renmin.com still pointed out in the article "individual enterprises in Hebei take temporary shutdown, escape from the scene and other ways to avoid environmental protection supervision": "Individual enterprises refuse or evade on-site inspection by temporarily stopping production or fleeing the scene. When the inspection team inspected Handan Jinsheng Standard Parts Co., Ltd. in cong tai district, Handan City, Hebei Province, after showing their law enforcement certificates, the employees of the company refused to inspect on the grounds that they had not produced, and the local public security organs had administratively detained the personnel involved. Handan Tengfei refractory factory refused to accept the inspection. With the cooperation of relevant local departments, the inspectors entered the factory and found that there were no pollution control facilities in production. When the inspectors inspected Hongxing cement products factory in Suning County, Cangzhou City, the person in charge said that the factory had been shut down for a long time. When the inspectors returned for inspection again, the factory was in production, with unorganized dust emission and serious pollution. When inspectors entered an unknown waste aluminum foundry in shiliancheng village, Shaozhuang Township, Suning County, Cangzhou City, workers quickly fled. The factory had no environmental protection procedures and pollution control facilities. "

2.3. Structural contradiction of ecological construction: full attention and inability to land

On the whole: my country's ecological civilization construction has always faced the dilemma of "full attention and inability to implement" in history: on the one hand, the central government attaches great importance to it, and on the other hand, it is the dodging and "guerrilla fighting" of local enterprises. This dilemma is a common situation in the industrialization development period of nation-state, and it is also an important reason why western countries follow the development mode of "pollution before treatment" without exception. Behind the failure to implement the ecological civilization policy is the fact that a large number of enterprises ignore environmental problems in order to pursue interests (if they use environmental protection equipment, they have to face the situation of not making money), but it is also the helplessness of China's industrialization development and the people's yearning for a better life. In this sense, we can understand the obstacles encountered by the state in implementing environmental protection inspections, and understand why

some companies think that environmental protection inspections have gone too far, affecting the local economy, causing employment difficulties, and so on.

This predicament, as a characterization, suggests to us such a realistic situation: in the initial stage of industrialization construction, there is a lack of capital, and the environment needs to be exchanged for its own development. When global competition takes the country as the unit, China needs a complete industrialization system to ensure its strategic security. In the stage of capital shortage, on the one hand, we need to undertake foreign capital and accept the extensive industries transferred by developed countries to develop productivity, on the other hand, we have to face the practical problems caused by environmental damage.

The contradiction between the local and the central authorities is almost inevitable logically. The real implementation of ecological construction, that is, the unity of the central and local positions, needs to be truly feasible after the completion of China's industrialization, when the extensive economy can no longer effectively and effectively promote the economy in the stage of capital surplus. Before that, the structural contradiction between ecological civilization construction and China's industrialization development could not be completely solved.

3. The path of ecological civilization construction in international society: the international mirror image of ecological problems

In the era of globalization, no country can be alone. In the final analysis, the domestic problems are also the problems of the international political and economic system. When discussing domestic issues, we can see the contradiction between full attention and failure to land in the period of capital shortage. Looking at the world, we will find this pair of contradictory international mirror images: the appeal of the international community for ecological problems and the need of developing countries for developing industrialization and improving people's material living standards. At the same time, compared with a nation-state that works together and has a unified will, the issue of ecological civilization presents a more complicated aspect in the international arena. Also based on the reality of excess capital, Western developed countries rely on capital expansion and global colonization to complete the process of industrialization. By pushing pollution from "inside" to "outside", the path of ecological civilization construction in western developed countries shows the non-ethical and incomplete nature of capital. However, China has always adhered to the principle of independence in the process of industrialization, without taking colonialism as the premise of "internal/external" structural framework. In this sense, the practical and effective achievements of China's ecological civilization construction in recent years are of special significance, which may provide an effective thinking path for us to truly understand "Community of Shared Future for Mankind" and explore a complete global ecological civilization system different from western ecological civilization construction.

3.1. Ecological means to restrict the process of industrialization

When China decided to carry out drastic reforms with the attitude of opening up to the outside world, China's capital shortage situation directly called for the influx of international capital (with its own interests). At this stage, China's ecological civilization construction can only be established in the context of global competition. In this subsection, we will use the controversial documentary "Under the Dome" as an example to analyze the specific appearance of the structural dilemma of China's ecological problems.

"Chai Jing's Smog Survey: Under the Dome" is a 104-minute long smog investigation documentary filmed by Chai Jing, which was released through online channels at the end of February 2015. Chai Jing investigated the causes, composition and serious consequences of smog and pointed out that China's ecological problems have deeply affected people's lives, and the time and degree of environmental pollution threat are more serious than we thought for example, the weather condition

that was regarded as fog in 2004 is what we call today. 60% of the pollutants come from the "haze" of coal, fuel oil and their complex.

Chai Jing's *Under the Dome* has caused great controversy. While she exposed the ecological environment problems, there was a kind of criticism directed at Chai Jing herself. For example, she was accused of linking her daughter's illness with smog, which was neither scientific nor sensational. For another example, some people thought that she was driving a large-displacement car to promote environmental protection, which was duplicity. Others questioned her nationality. The second criticism comes from questioning the birth of the documentary. Her critics say that she used funds from western developed countries to shoot for the purpose of ideological invasion. In addition, after the release of the video, a 2010 interview between Chai Jing and Ding Zhongli, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was re-discussed. The background of this video is the Copenhagen UN Climate Change Summit held in December 2009. Representatives from 192 countries and regions participated in this conference, hoping to reach a new plan for the next step in reducing greenhouse gas emissions at this conference. In 2020, the world reached a new agreement on climate change. However, in the nearly 2-week meeting, the number of participants had far exceeded the officially registered 15,000 people. There was a lot of noise inside and outside the venue, and no consensus could be reached until the end.

Chai Jing asked questions about the disputes between the participants. Academician Ding Zhongli pointed out clearly to Chai Jing's question: ecological problems are energy problems, and energy problems are development problems. The question of how much energy I can still use is the question of how much I can still gain a place in the global competition by establishing my own industrial system by "exchanging industrial development at the expense of the environment". Historically, the modernization process of western developed countries, that is, the process of environmental destruction, began in industrial revolution in Europe in the 18th century, while the developing countries in the same period were still in the process of agricultural civilization. At present, when western developed countries are leading the formulation of environmental policies, the former has entered the post-industrial era, and there is no clear demand for carbon emissions, while the developing countries that have gained independence after World War II are just the opposite.

Developed countries, like all nation-states, can discuss environmental issues only if they enter the stage of capital surplus. At the same time, as the vested interests of the last world order distribution - by making workers in developing countries such as China become real, bottom workers in the Marxist sense, western developed countries can build a welfare society and make their workers become the middle class by making China and other developing countries become highly polluting countries, western developed countries can discuss environmental protection issues on the basis of their own complete industry.

Investigating the cause and effect, the carbon dioxide emissions caused by the industrial revolution need to bear the main responsibility for global warming. However, compared with assuming its historical responsibility, western developed countries prefer to define environmental problems as neutral scientific and quantitative problems to limit the total carbon emissions of developing countries in the future. That is to say, by taking environmental protection as the flag, western developed countries have drawn a dead line, which makes it impossible for developing countries to follow the old road of "pollution first and then treatment" in developed countries and establish their own complete industrial system.

Therefore, the issue of ecological civilization is not only an important issue to be solved urgently, but also a means of international politics, which is related to how to make rules. Similar to other international issues, developing countries do not have complete autonomy as "rules are enforced" in ecological issues. Against this background, as a developing country that urgently needs to establish its own complete industrial system to develop its own strength, the issue of "Under the Dome" must be discussed under the logic of political global struggle.

3.2. Quantitative characterization of the consequences of the lack of ecological construction

The domestic and international dilemmas of ecological issues are to some extent isomorphic. When we equate ecological issues with development issues, the question of "how much carbon can we emit" is transformed into "to what extent can we have good medical and health conditions and educational resources, and to what extent can we have a good life?" problems, we can understand the "guerrilla-fighting" enterprises and the developing countries that are trying to make no compromises. When we refer to ecological problems as the inevitable "cost" in the order of developing capital and transferring costs for the first time, and when we attribute "emission reduction" to "whether we can see the blue sky, breathe fresh air, drink pollution-free tap water and eat pollution-free vegetables", we can understand the determination of the central government to control environmental problems and the starting point of the international community's appeal for environmental problems.

Civilization has created great material wealth, but it also brings ecological crisis of biodiversity loss and environmental destruction. In today's era, the breadth and depth of human development of various non-renewable mineral resources such as ore and oil have reached the limit. The use of soil, land, ocean and other resources that originally had natural resilience is also approaching the limit. Global species extinction is accelerating, and biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation pose major risks to human survival and development. In 2020, Australia's unprecedented forest fire lasted for half a year, 30 named hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean broke its historical record, Bangladesh suffered the worst flood in history, and East Africa experienced a major locust plague that had not been seen for decades ... In 2021, February, a rare snowstorm swept the United States, causing large-scale water and power outages in Texas, affecting more than 10 million people, and US President Biden declared that Texas was in a state of major disaster. In March, Mongolia was hit by a severe sandstorm, which lasted for two days. Nine people were killed and more than 10 people were missing. At the same time, dust weather with the strongest intensity in the past 10 years has also appeared in many places in northern China.

This is the environmental problem as a price, and it is an individual dilemma that everyone has to face.

3.3. The proposal of China's double carbon target

When both international and domestic countries are facing the ecological dilemma of isomorphism, we have to ask the question: How is ecological civilization possible? The turnaround took place in 2021, when China and the United States ended the trade war and became new partners. On September 22nd, 2021, President Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th UN General Assembly in Beijing by video and delivered an important speech entitled "Strengthen confidence, overcome difficulties and build a better world together". Xi Jinping emphasized that we should improve global environmental governance, actively respond to climate change, and build a community of life between man and nature. Accelerate green and low-carbon transformation and achieve green recovery and development. China will strive to achieve carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. This will require hard work, but we will do our best. China will vigorously support the green and low-carbon development of energy in developing countries, and will no longer build new overseas coal power projects. On November 1, President Xi Jinping delivered a written speech to the World Leaders Summit of the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Xi Jinping pointed out that at present, the adverse effects of climate change are increasingly apparent, and the urgency of global action continues to rise. How to cope with climate change and promote the recovery of the world economy is an issue of the times that we are facing.

This is the performance of China taking the country as the unit to gain a stable position in the global competition. It should be noted that at this time, the logic of global politics and global struggle has not changed. China just seizes the development opportunity, and as a socialist country, it has the right to make rules. From the "Paris Agreement" and "United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" to the announcement to the world that China will strive to achieve peak carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, and then to the tenth "Convention on Biological

Diversity". The fifth Conference of the Parties was held in Kunming, Yunnan. China is effectively accelerating the process of coordinating the construction of domestic and international ecological civilization.

China takes the initiative to undertake international responsibilities in line with its own national conditions. While promoting its own green and low-carbon transformation and development, it continuously promotes international cooperation in the field of climate change, and strives to play a constructive role in global climate governance, so as to achieve global sustainable development. Contributed Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions. The effective progress in the construction of ecological civilization seems to be a symbol worthy of discussion, showing us the subjective initiative that western society can't do.

4. Important enlightenment of ecological civilization construction in China's industrialization process to global green and low-carbon development

In the first part, we sorted out the internal logic of China's ecological civilization: the construction of ecological civilization really started after capital surplus and industrial structure transformation. Then, the question we need to discuss next is: have we just changed from "oppressed" to "oppressor"? In other words, will the construction of global civilization between China and the United States hinder the industrialization of third world countries?

In the short term, the answer seems pessimistic and positive. As a difficult ecological problem, the interests of developing countries that fail to form a complete industrial system will be sacrificed in the process of implementation. For countries that have not yet formed their own industrialization system, they will fall into an increasingly passive situation in the global competition. However, in this process, the ecological problem is only a token of global competition-even if there is no ecological problem, the "middle income trap" prevalent in developing countries cannot be shaken by ecological problems. To this end, with the construction of ecological civilization in the process of China's industrialization as the input, the model of the industrial development path is constructed, and the important enlightenment for the global green and low-carbon development is obtained through analysis.

4.1. The dilemma of foreign eco-environmental protection and the Enlightenment of solutions in the process of China's industrialization

China's road of ecological civilization has brought new enlightenment to the construction of global ecological civilization. In the past global ecological civilization construction, the western developed countries did not protect the environment in a complete sense, or on the basis of global human being as the "Community of Shared Future for Mankind", but turned ecological problems into individual feelings. That is, as we said before, the problem of "emission reduction" is attributed to the problem of "can we see the blue sky". More specifically, one of the most important features of capitalism lies in the establishment of "internal-external" field. Capitalism transfers the contradiction between ecological environment and survival and development to the contradiction between developed capitalist countries and capitalist countries outside (that is, third world countries). When global capitalism develops gradually, the interior cannot develop and expand, but the exterior keeps trying to enter the interior, and the ecological civilization of capitalism will face its greatest crisis. Tian Song in "Ecological Civilization: Sustainable Development or Sustainable Existence? "The expansion of capital requires the free flow of capital, matter and energy on a global scale. The mechanism of globalization and modernization is that the upstream gives priority to the downstream energy and resources, and at the same time, the garbage is sent to the downstream. Upstream and downstream are a fractal structure. Globally, Europe and America are upstream, while China, Africa and South America are downstream. Within China, the east is the upstream and the west is the downstream. Within the scope of the city, the central area is upstream and the suburbs are downstream. "

Behind this dilemma, it is capital's unethical expansion and instrumental rationality that makes modern society run wildly, and everyone becomes a slave of capital. Applying Zizek's "sugar free Cola" logic, the problem of ecological civilization is directly equivalent to the appeal of "we should not only fully develop, but also do no harm to the ecological environment" under the restriction of capital logic. The construction of ecological civilization in the "sugar free Cola" version is "we should fully develop (our own) without damaging the ecological environment". Developing countries have therefore become the sugar removed from "sugar free Cola".

But in fact, sugar free Cola will only make us more thirsty. Incomplete ecological protection can only lead to a more serious ecological crisis. In the face of structural dilemmas, only at the expense of oneself, facing pain and challenges, and reforming and completing the sublation under the premise of limiting oneself, can it be possible to build an ecological civilization in the sense of a community with a shared future for mankind. In other words, China's industrialization is not accompanied by the process of global colonization. In the past, we did not take "at the cost of others" as the premise for capital expansion and industrialization reform, and now we will not take "at the cost of others" as the premise for ecological civilization construction, but focus on removing the core of unrestricted capital expansion. The ongoing investigation and rectification of industrial monopoly enterprises (anti capital logic) by the state is the main characterization of removing the primacy of unlimited capital expansion.

Wen Tiejun once pointed out that as a buffer in the process of urbanization, rural areas have played a vital role in the process of industrialization. Nowadays, the construction of ecological civilization is protecting the living environment of returning farmers, protecting and developing productive forces, and capitalizing ecological capital. In this sense, we can better understand the rich connotation of "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets".

4.2. Opposition to "the rule of things"

In his "Ecological Civilization Theory", Chen Xueming explained the practical problems faced by China, as well as the nature of ecological civilization and socialism. Chen Xueming pointed out that ecological civilization has fundamentally abandoned the development path of capitalism. Although the distribution mode is determined by the current relations of production, the distribution according to work has not been completely completed, but from the perspective of ecological civilization, socialism is essentially against the theory of surplus value. On the other hand, socialism prevents materialization between people from the perspective of "eradicating poverty". This may be the starting point for us to understand the internal relationship between ecological civilization and socialism.

Marx pointed out in *The Jewish Problem* that individuals in modern society are bound to face the separation of individuals and communities-on the one hand, the civil society based on market moralism enables the principle of subjective freedom to be put in place, so that everyone takes himself as an end and others as a process to achieve the goal, on the other hand, it is a universal community linked by religious nature-thus, modern society is bound to decline. The evil "incompleteness" deeply rooted in the construction of ecological civilization in capitalist countries is the embodiment of this decline. Socialism arises from the resistance to the fundamental problems of modern society identified by Marx, and is a resistance to the "rule of things". In this sense, we may assert that the construction of ecological civilization is an important symbol of the superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

4.3. "14th Five-Year Plan" industrial green development plan

At present, China is still in the historical stage of in-depth development of industrialization and urbanization, and the proportion of traditional industries is still high. Strategic emerging industries and high-tech industries have not yet become the leading forces of economic growth. The situation of partial coal in energy structure and low energy efficiency has not been fundamentally changed, the pollution problems in key areas and industries have not been fundamentally solved, the constraints on resources and environment have intensified, the time window of peak carbon dioxide emissions

and carbon neutralization is tight, and the technical reserve is insufficient, so the task of promoting industrial green and low-carbon transformation is arduous. At the same time, green and low-carbon development is the direction of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation in the current era, and green economy has become the focus of global industrial competition. Some developed economies are planning or implementing green trade systems such as carbon border adjustment mechanisms, increasing technical requirements, implementing preferential loans, subsidized tariffs and other incentive policies, posing new challenges to economic and trade cooperation and industrial competition, increasing China's green and low-carbon transformation. cost and difficulty.

Based on this, we should take the promotion of high-quality development as the theme, the supply-side structural reform as the main line, the goal of carbon neutrality in peak carbon dioxide emissions as the guide, the synergy of pollution reduction and carbon reduction as the overall starting point, and coordinate development and green and low-carbon transformation. Carry out in-depth green manufacturing, accelerate the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure, and vigorously promote industrial energy conservation and carbon reduction; Improve resource utilization efficiency in an all-round way and actively promote clean production transformation; Improve the supply capacity of green low-carbon technologies, green products and services; Build a modern industrial pattern in which industrial green and low-carbon transformation and industrial empowerment green development mutually promote and deeply integrate, and support the realization of the goal of carbon neutrality in peak carbon dioxide emissions as scheduled.

5. Conclusions

As a core issue in the process of China's industrialization, the construction of ecological civilization is of great significance to the "14th Five Year Plan" and even further industrial development. This paper systematically combs the path of ecological document construction in the process of China's industrialization, and explores the structural problems and international mirror images in the process of China's ecological civilization construction. Based on the conclusion that the achievements of China's ecological civilization construction are an important symbol of the advantages of socialist system, and combining with China's development goal of "double carbon" and the general policy of reducing pollution and reducing carbon synergy, this paper constructs an industrial development path model, analyzes and explores the industrial green development path and its important enlightenment to global green and low-carbon development, and is also an integral part of promoting the construction of Community of Shared Future for Mankind.

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