

Youthful Courage to Chase the Green Dream, and Build a Civilised Garden Together

-- Beautiful China Practice Group of Anhui University of Finance and Economics went into Guantang Community to Carry out Voluntary Service Activities

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Abstract: Xi Jinping stressed in his speech that China's economic and social development has entered a high-quality development stage of accelerated greening and decarbonisation, and the construction of an ecological civilisation is still in a critical period of overlapping pressures and heavy loads. At present, it is necessary to plan and promote the work of ecological environmental protection in the new journey with a higher standpoint, a wider vision, and greater strength, and write a new chapter of ecological civilisation construction in the new era. This paper is based on the ecological civilisation era background, through the Beautiful China Practice Group in Bengbu City, Anhui Province, Longhu Jiayuan summer social practice activities, to further understand the city community residents living environment and environmental protection and energy saving cognitive status quo. And on this basis, the use of questionnaire survey method, literature research method, network survey method on the residents' cognitive status quo to carry out motivation analysis and related comments, and finally, according to the results of the research on China's future to strengthen the construction of ecological civilisation in the urban community and build a civilised society to provide some suggestions and prospects.

Keywords: Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation; Community Building; Ecological Civilization.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background to Practical Activities

The report of the twentieth Party Congress proposes that Chinese-style modernization is one in which human beings live in harmony with nature. China is the most populous country in the world, but its per capita possession of resources is less than half the world average. With the rapid growth of the global population and the rapid development of the economy, the demand for resources is increasing while the supply is very limited. In particular, the shortage of energy resources and the energy crisis have made the importance of greening and resource conservation more prominent. At present, China has entered a period of high energy consumption, with serious energy waste and loss. At the same time global warming, climate change, loss of biodiversity and other environmental problems are becoming more and more prominent, posing a serious threat to human survival and development. In recent years, with the successive launch and implementation of policies in various countries and the enhancement of environmental awareness of all mankind, more and more people have begun to pay attention to and pay attention to the issue of environmental protection and energy saving. The concept of green environmental protection and resource conservation has gradually taken root in people's hearts and become a social consensus.

1.2. Purpose of Practical Activities

The construction of ecological civilisation should be adhered to in the current generation, benefit in the autumn, each person's small step will be converted into a big step for a beautiful China. By advocating a green lifestyle and protecting the ecological civilisation environment, we can build a "Great Green Wall". Through this practical activity,

we hope that "green water and green mountains are golden mountains" is no longer a slogan, but a basic behavioural value judgement standard in everyone's mind. By adopting a green lifestyle, we hope to make the public understand the seriousness of environmental problems and enhance their awareness of environmental protection and energy saving, as well as their sense of social responsibility.

This social practice through the depth of the community, vigorously popularise the knowledge of environmental protection, improve the public's awareness of environmental protection, and cultivate the community residents and students to pay attention to the social development of the sense of responsibility, the quality of love for social welfare undertakings. At the same time, in the process of propaganda and guidance of the public to continuously improve their own level of environmental awareness and knowledge, comprehensively improve the awareness of environment and development, set up correct environmental values and environmental ethics, and strive to become an advocate of ecological civilisation construction and practitioners.

1.3. Significance of Practical Activities

The social practice on the theme of "Youth pursuing green dream, building civilised garden together" is conducive to further exploring the road of green development in the new era, and the construction of community environment and civilisation highlights the mission and responsibility of the public as the blood of the society in the process of China's green development, which has positive significance for the construction of ecological civilisation of the country and the society. It has positive significance and feedback value for the construction of ecological civilisation of the country and society.

The development of this practical activity is conducive to raising the awareness of environmental protection among all

staff, cultivating good habits of saving among the public, and reducing excessive waste of resources. At the same time, it also enables more people to participate in environmental protection actions, enhances people's understanding of and attention to environmental protection, and contributes to the realization of ecological civilization and sustainable development of society. At the same time, it encourages everyone to advocate for environmental protection, plant green ideas in their hearts and minds, take the lead in practicing a simple, moderate, green and low-carbon lifestyle, strengthen the public's sense of social participation, and work together to contribute to the cause of environmental protection.

In the process of advocating energy saving and emission reduction activities, the team members take the green development concept as the exploration path, actively and effectively approach the new era, dare to take on the responsibility and mission to achieve the new era of environmental protection and innovative heritage, and advise the public on green and healthy life.

2. Practical Research Process

2.1. Background to the Research

1. Periodic context

In recent years, with the advancement of modernisation, the rate of resource consumption has also been accelerating, the problem of environmental degradation has become serious, the problem of global climate change has become increasingly prominent, and mankind has been attaching more and more importance to green environmental protection, energy conservation and emission reduction. In this context of the times, China has innovatively put forward and always adhered to the concept of sustainable development, taken the initiative to shoulder the responsibility of green development, be the explorer of green recovery and development, advocate that all countries work together to conserve and intensify, emphasize on symbiosis and the community of life, and unswervingly push forward the construction of an ecological civilization, and push forward the realization of synergistic development of the economy and the environment, and the harmonious coexistence of human beings and the natural world, so as to make an important contribution to the inauguration of the green future of the globe. Contribute more to a better future for mankind.

2. Humanistic background

The relationship between human beings and the natural environment is an important part of the humanistic context. Advocating environmental protection and energy conservation is not only a concern and an appeal for environmental ethics, but also a social responsibility of every citizen, stressing that human beings should respect nature and protect the environment, and that through the continuous cultivation of citizens' environmental awareness and actions, the harmonious coexistence of human beings and nature and the sustainable development of the environment will ultimately be achieved. At the same time, environmental pollution and waste of resources directly affect human health and quality of life. Green and resource-saving practical activities aim to improve the quality of the environment, reduce the harm caused by pollutants to human beings and improve people's quality of life.

Environmental protection and energy conservation are also related to cultural heritage and innovation. Various regions

and nationalities have rich cultural traditions and humanistic wisdom, and with the help of multiple combinations with modern science and technology and innovative thinking, we can promote the innovation of excellent traditional Chinese culture, better inherit the national treasures, and demonstrate the cultural confidence of a great nation.

The history of the former sage country and family, success is due to hard work and thrift and failure is due to extravagance. The practice of green development has a deep historical foundation, which can be followed in traditional Chinese culture. Throughout the ages, we are not lacking from the words of the ancients, looking for their thrift, green and good ecological environment.

3. family background

The family is the first school where children receive their education, and family education is crucial to fostering an environmentally friendly and energy-saving mindset in future generations. This is because good family lifestyles and consumption habits have a significant impact on environmental protection. Through rational planning and management of energy, water resources and waste disposal in the family, it is possible to reduce wastage, improve resource efficiency and achieve the goals of greening the environment and conserving resources, while at the same time acting as a model and a guide.

In addition to this, interaction and participation among family members is an important part of practical activities. Through cooperation and joint efforts among family members, practical activities for greening and resource conservation can be promoted and family consensus and action can be formed. The construction of an ecological civilization is a major plan for the well-being of the people and the future of the nation. Let the concept of "green living, start with me" become the consensus of the family. We will plant the green concept in our hearts, translate it into action, actively practice a green lifestyle, and transmit positive energy to society.

4. Educational background

Education is the only way to get into the minds and hearts of students, and to cultivate in them a correct outlook on life, the world and values in a subtle manner. When it comes to education, the first thing to talk about is school education. The education system and curriculum are important channels for cultivating students' awareness of environmental protection and the concept of saving resources. Schools can integrate the concept of green development into the teaching of various disciplines, stimulate students' interest and thinking by means of inspirational teaching, case analyses and field trips, and continuously cultivate their environmental protection habits and conservation awareness.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee emphasised that "green development should lead the education trend", so green environmental protection should chase the pace of development of the times, and play a leading role in education, not only in the injection of green concepts into school education, but also to play the power of family inheritance, through the words and teachings of the older generation, so that the younger generation in the subtle influence of Through the words and teachings of the older generation, the younger generation can establish the awareness of green, low-carbon and environmental protection, and cultivate the attitude of saving and intensive life, so that the younger generation can really internalise and externalise the green awareness, which is an effective and advanced mode of contemporary education. To promote the shaping of

green awareness in the family as a unit, to make family members consciously implement the concept of green development, and to build a green education system in an invisible way.

2.2. Methodology of the Survey

1. Questionnaire method

Our group used a combination of online and offline questionnaires to conduct the survey, this survey is a random survey, and our questionnaire to meet the following five principles: a. Theme clear, that is, according to the theme, from the practical point of view of the proposed questions, questions with a clear purpose, focus, there is no question of dispensable; b. Reasonable structure, logical, that is, the arrangement of the questions should have a certain logical order, in line with the degree of thinking of the respondent. Generally, the first easy to difficult, first simple and then complex, first concrete and then abstract; c. Easy to understand, that is, the questionnaire should make the respondent at a glance, and willing to answer truthfully. The tone of the questionnaire should be friendly, in line with the respondent's ability to understand and awareness, avoiding professional jargon; d. Control the length of the questionnaire, that is, the time to answer the questionnaire is controlled in five minutes or so, without missing any questions; e. Facilitate the verification of the information, collation and statistics, that is, to facilitate the direct discovery of the respondent's attitude at a glance.

The results of the online as well as offline questionnaires, which we chose to analyses using descriptive statistical analysis, are presented below:

(1) Composition of the survey sample

In this survey, 200 questionnaires were expected to be distributed and 178 were actually distributed, of which 152 valid questionnaires were recovered, with the following sample composition:

1) Sample distribution by gender

Of the valid questionnaires returned, the male sample accounted for 58.69 per cent of the total sample; the female sample accounted for 41.31 per cent of the total sample.

2) Distribution of age samples

Among the samples surveyed, the largest number of respondents are aged 18-28, accounting for about 49%; the proportion of respondents aged 29-50 and those aged 50 and above are similar, accounting for 25% and 26% respectively. Therefore, the main body of the respondents is 18-28 years old, and most of them are young people who go to school and work outside, and the survey of this group is helpful for us to understand their knowledge of environmental protection and energy saving and the implementation of the situation. Generally speaking, the survey results are more in line with the real life.

3) Distribution of occupational samples

Business and service workers accounted for about 18 per cent of the total number of respondents; civil servants, students and self-employed persons all accounted for about 15 per cent of the total number of respondents; workers in enterprises and institutions accounted for about 11 per cent of the total number of respondents; and other occupational groups accounted for about 12 per cent of the total number of respondents. It can be seen that the scope of the survey is relatively comprehensive and covers a wide range of people.

4) Analysis of the sample of academic qualifications

Tertiary education and above accounted for the largest

proportion, up to 39 per cent of the total number of respondents; high school/secondary/technical school accounted for about 32 per cent of the total number of respondents; junior secondary education accounted for about 22 per cent of the total number of respondents; and primary education accounted for about 7 per cent of the total number of respondents.

(2) Residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation

1) How much do you know about the implementation of policies related to environmental protection and energy saving?

From the results of the survey, it can be seen that 23% of the total number of interviewees knew very well, i.e., were familiar with the content and implementation of policies related to environmental protection and energy conservation; 35% of the total number of interviewees knew generally, i.e., knew what the environmental protection and energy conservation policies were but were not clear about the extent to which the specific policies had been implemented; and 42% of the total number of interviewees knew very little, i.e., had heard of or read about the policies but had no idea about the content of the policies on environmental protection and energy conservation at all. It can be seen that the majority of residents have a relatively shallow understanding of environmental protection, energy conservation and low-carbon living.

2) Do you often discuss environmental protection and energy saving with others?

Regarding the residents' interest in environmental protection and energy conservation, according to the survey, the proportion of residents who can occasionally talk about environmental protection and energy conservation in their daily lives is the highest, and the proportion of people who often discuss and basically don't discuss is similar. Accordingly, it can be seen that the residents are not too active in acquiring knowledge of green environmental protection, which also shows the importance of vigorously promoting green low-carbon life.

3) Do you think it is necessary to implement environmentally friendly and energy-saving living?

78% of the respondents believe that environmental protection and energy saving is necessary for the implementation of life; 15% of the total number of respondents believe that environmental protection and energy saving is not necessary for the implementation of life; 7% of the total number of respondents believe that it does not matter whether the implementation of green environmental protection in the life of the residents. It can be concluded that the majority of the residents still agree that it is very important to implement green living, and that green living is closely related to daily life, but there is still a very small proportion of respondents who think that the implementation of daily life is ineffective, which shows that publicity is not fully in place, and should be vigorously promoted.

(3) Degree of cultivation of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation

1) Are you aware of the current state of the environment?

The percentage of respondents who are very aware of the current state of the ecological environment and are always aware of changes in the ecological environment is 33 per cent; the percentage of respondents who are generally aware of the current state of the ecological environment but are not always aware of changes in the ecological environment is 42 per cent;

and the percentage of respondents who are not very aware of the current state of the ecological environment and do not take the initiative to learn about the ecological environment is 25 per cent. It can be seen that most of the residents are still aware of the current crisis of the ecological environment, but are not paying enough attention to it at that time, which also indicates the direction of further publicity for us.

2) How would you rate the promotion of environmental protection and energy saving knowledge in your locality?

In order to understand how much the government of Bengbu City publicises green knowledge, the team included this question in the questionnaire. The results of the survey show that 28% of the respondents said they did not know and it is difficult to evaluate; 26% of the respondents said the publicity is poor; 27% of the respondents said the publicity is average; only 19% of the respondents said the publicity is good or above. This shows that the publicity of green family culture and environmental protection knowledge in Bengbu City is low, and in order to improve the environmental awareness and comprehensive quality of the whole population, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the publicity in this area.

3) Do you think it is necessary to cultivate environmental protection and energy saving awareness?

The survey results show that 56% of the respondents believe that it is necessary to cultivate a good sense of environmental protection and energy saving, which helps to implement a green and low-carbon life; 17% of the total number of respondents believe that it is not necessary to cultivate environmental protection and energy saving awareness; 27% of the total number of respondents believe that it does not matter to cultivate a sense of green environmental protection. It can be seen that although nearly half of the residents believe that it is necessary to cultivate green awareness, which can not only implement green and low-carbon life, but also infect the people around them, but there is still a part of the residents think that cultivating awareness is not important, the reasons for which are worthy of our deep thought and exploration.

2.web survey method

The implementation of online market research can make full use of the openness, freedom, equality, breadth and directness of the Internet as a channel of information communication, which makes online market research have some unique features and advantages that some traditional market research means and methods do not have. This research collects information by allowing team members to post questionnaires on social media platforms to expand the data sample of statistical information.

3.documentary research method

The literature survey method has a wide range of application and fewer controlled factors. We have collected referential literature such as relevant policies and regulations on green environmental protection, academic papers on low carbon development, research reports and data from green data centres.

4.Statistical Investigation Act

Statistical survey methods are the methods used by statistical agencies or personnel to collect statistical information. We collate the collected results into charts and graphs, and analyse them to draw conclusions and make suggestions for green environmental protection and resource conservation.

2.3. Field Research

1.preliminary preparation

This social practice we will go into the community to understand the community's environmental protection measures and the implementation of environmental protection policies, through the community residents' interviews and surveys to understand the community residents of environmental protection and energy saving awareness.

For this social practice, our team has made sufficient preparations, the team through common discussion, decided to arrange two days to organise and carry out field research work.

On July 8, the team held an offline meeting to mobilise offline, and after the collision of ideas and brainstorming among the team members, the direction of the research was determined to be "research on the current situation and evaluation of community residents' knowledge of environmental protection and energy saving in the context of the era of ecological civilisation", and at the same time, the purpose and significance of the research were also determined. Based on the identified theme, we started to plan and prepare for the field research on the next day: firstly, collecting information, our team collected a large amount of research information through three ways: checking environmental protection and energy saving related information on the Internet, reading related books in the library and asking the instructor about the content of the survey, which provided a very good basis for the subsequent preparation; secondly, the selection of the location, our team selected the location according to the information collected and the actual situation. Secondly, the choice of location, our team based on the collected information combined with the actual situation to select a suitable and representative of the social practice sites, the captain and the relevant community to get in touch with the work of the docking; Finally, the preparation of materials needed for field research, the team decided to use the organic combination of household visits and questionnaires to carry out the field survey, members of the team to prepare a call for the positive energy of the publicity materials, to formulate the relevant questions and complete the questionnaire preparation for the household visits. To this end, the team members prepared appealing and positive publicity materials, formulated relevant questions for the household visits and completed the questionnaire, mainly focusing on rubbish classification, resource conservation, environmental protection and other issues.

On 10th July, we arrived at Guantang Community, Longzihu District, Bengbu City, Anhui Province to conduct field research and carry out the research work according to the plan made in the previous meeting.

2.Mid-term research

On the basis of the preliminary preparation, the team practice members formally entered the community to conduct field research.

On the morning of July 10th, the practice members arrived at the Longzihu District, Bengbu City, Anhui Province, the official detailed community residents committee, first with the community in charge of the interview, a general understanding of the community of environmental protection and energy saving work implementation, to explore in the ecological civilisation era background, environmental protection and energy saving policy implementation of the significance of the impact on the community's environment,

on the basis of which the community's residents of the environmental protection and energy saving awareness whether the change of other issues. We learned that the community for the implementation of environmental protection and energy saving work to build environmental protection and energy saving community platform, the platform will regularly distribute publicity materials, popular science books to the community residents, introduce and publicise the daily energy saving and environmental protection knowledge, to carry out voluntary activities for resource conservation, exchange energy saving and emission reduction forbidden words, and to do a good job in the classification of rubbish and waste recycling, the community will also penetrate into each household to carry out a variety of forms of publicity and consulting activities, and to guide the public to build up a The community will also reach out to every household and conduct various forms of publicity and consultation activities to guide the public to establish a healthy, civilised, thrifty and frugal lifestyle.

Subsequently, the practice members formally entered the Longhu Jiayuan district under the leadership of the community staff, and we actively exchanged and discussed about environmental protection and energy saving with different groups of people in the community, such as sanitation workers, community residents, etc. At the same time, we distributed promotional posters to them, and vigorously publicised the green environmental protection, energy saving and emission reduction, and civilised and healthy lifestyles. In the process of chatting with them, we had a preliminary understanding of the residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy saving.

In the afternoon, members of the practice went deep into the community to visit households, distributed questionnaires to them, and conducted offline surveys according to the questionnaires in the form of one-on-one question and answer sessions, respectively, to understand the understanding of environmental protection and energy conservation and the importance of environmental protection and energy conservation by people of different age levels and different education levels. We learnt that many residents actively responded to the community's call for energy saving, emission reduction and environmental protection, and have good environmental awareness, which is reflected in their daily waste classification, water saving and electricity saving. We also found that energy saving and environmental protection awareness has a certain relationship with age and education level, generally older people have a stronger environmental protection awareness than young people, and the education level is directly proportional to environmental protection awareness.

After the preliminary end of the interview, the practice members for the community's environmental protection work to do some of the things that can be done to contribute their own modest efforts, such as: for the community to pick up rubbish, for the residents of the building to shovel small advertisements and so on. After a day of field research, the practice members of the Longhu Jiayuan community official detailed community environmental protection and energy saving work and residents of environmental protection and energy saving cognition has a great understanding and feeling.

3. Subsequent results

After completing the two-day field research, the team members summed up the results of the questionnaires and on-site interviews, and analysed and researched the results. The

team divided the work on the results of the research into writing a research report, and each member of the team was required to complete a report on the experience of the field research.

3. Analysis of the Current Situation and Causes of Residents' Awareness of Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation

3.1. Current State of Knowledge

According to the results of the team's research interviews and questionnaires on Longhu Jiayuan district, members analysed the current situation of residents' cognition of environmental protection and energy saving after enquiring about the information and discussing at the meeting, and obtained the following conclusions:

1. Lack of environmental awareness

Some residents in the Kwun Tong community still have a weak awareness of environmental protection. They may not be aware of the impact of their behaviour on the environment, or they may lack sufficient understanding of environmental issues, or they may simply believe that environmental protection and energy conservation are only the responsibility of the government and have little to do with their own interests. This lack of environmental awareness has led to residents neglecting the environment in their daily lives and failing to realise the importance of environmental protection and energy conservation in reducing energy consumption, improving air quality and protecting the ecological environment, thus preventing them from taking energy conservation measures effectively.

2. Lack of knowledge about energy saving

Apart from the lack of environmental awareness, residents' knowledge of energy conservation is also relatively inadequate. They may know some basic environmental protection and energy saving measures, such as switching off electrical equipment and conserving water, but they know little about more complicated energy saving techniques and environmental protection policies. This lack of knowledge about energy conservation makes it common for residents to waste energy in their daily lives.

3. Neglecting the economic benefits of environmental protection and energy saving

Some residents may think that environmental protection and energy conservation require additional costs and therefore attach less importance to them. They may think that purchasing energy-efficient appliances requires a higher investment, or that changing their living habits will cause inconvenience. This neglect of the economic benefits of environmental protection and energy saving makes residents less aware of environmental protection and energy saving.

3.2. Analysis of the Causes of the Current Situation of Residents' Awareness of Environmental Protection and Energy Saving

1. Inadequate education

The level of education is one of the most important factors influencing residents' perceptions of environmental protection and energy conservation. Education is an important way to shape people's values and behaviour. Residents with a higher level of education usually have a broader knowledge

base and are more likely to be exposed to information related to environmental protection and energy conservation. On the other hand, residents with a lower level of education may lack relevant knowledge and have a relatively low level of awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation issues. For example, when we conducted a questionnaire survey in the Kwun Tong community, we found that a considerable number of residents had a low level of education, and even did not know how to read and write, and most of them were elderly. This not only made it difficult for us to carry out our next task, but also showed that residents with low education level or those who did not know how to read and write had almost no knowledge about environmental protection and energy saving. In addition to being related to the level of education of the residents, it is also related to the educational problems that may exist in our current society. School education lacks comprehensive environmental education content to enable students to truly understand the importance of environmental protection and energy conservation and how to implement it. In addition, teachers do not have a high level of knowledge about environmental protection and are unable to effectively convey knowledge about environmental protection and energy saving to students. School education and social publicity play a crucial role in raising the level of awareness of environmental protection and energy saving among residents. The lack of education on environmental protection and energy conservation has led to a lack of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation.

2. Inadequate media campaigns

The media is an important channel for the dissemination of information and plays an important role in raising the level of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation. Although the media have begun to increase the number of publicity reports related to environmental protection and energy conservation in recent years, they are unable to convey knowledge of environmental protection and energy conservation in an in-depth manner due to the wide range of audiences. The media tends to emphasise only the seriousness of the problem in its publicity, while ignoring the ways and means to solve the problem. This lack of media publicity has limited residents' knowledge of environmental protection and energy conservation. Not only that, we found in the Guantang community that residents' access to knowledge about environmental protection and energy conservation came mainly from the leaflets posted on the community's bulletin boards, which were difficult for most older people to read. If residents are unable to obtain accurate and timely information on environmental protection and energy conservation, it will be difficult for them to understand the importance of environmental protection and energy conservation and the specific measures. Therefore, it is difficult for residents to obtain practical and effective knowledge about environmental protection and energy conservation from the media.

3. Lifestyle

In addition, lifestyle also affects residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation. The fast-paced lifestyle is one of the main reasons why residents ignore environmental protection and energy saving issues. In today's fast-developing society, people are more in pursuit of comfort and convenience. As a result, a series of convenient services have been applied, such as the rapid development of the take-away and courier industries, and the large number of

disposable products used in all aspects of life. These services have a huge impact on the environment, as a large number of disposable products are used when packing takeaways, and many paper shells and plastic bags are used when packing couriers. These activities are almost always carried out in people's daily lives, and it is easy for people to become paralysed by the hazards of these activities too often. It can be seen that the fast-paced lifestyle is very easy to blur people's correct knowledge of environmental protection and energy saving.

3.3. Comprehensive Evaluation

There are differences in the current status of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation, which is the result of a combination of factors such as education level, economic situation, lifestyle, social culture and values. In order to improve residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy saving, all parties in society can continue to improve the awareness of environmental protection and energy saving of the whole population through strengthening environmental protection and energy saving education, increasing media publicity and improving environmental protection and energy saving policies.

The current status of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy conservation in the Kwun Tong community shows that we still have a long way to go, but it also provides us with an opportunity for reflection and introspection. To raise the level of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy saving, we need to strengthen education and publicity to guide residents to correctly understand the meaning and importance of environmental protection and energy saving; at the same time, the government should also guide and encourage community residents to actively participate in environmental protection and energy saving actions through the mechanism of economic benefit drive. Finally, we also need to start from the personal consciousness, to recognise their own environmental responsibilities and obligations, starting from the smallest point, and actively participate in environmental protection and energy saving in the actual action. Only in this way can the current situation of residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy saving be fundamentally improved, residents' awareness of environmental protection and energy saving will be enhanced, and the joint efforts of the whole society will work together to promote the improvement of the social environment, protect the Earth's homeland, and jointly build a more beautiful and civilised harmonious society.

4. Suggestions and Prospects for Building Correct Environmental Awareness and a Civilised Society

4.1. Development Proposals

1. Raising citizens' awareness of environmental protection and establishing correct values

Raising citizens' awareness of environmental protection is a relatively tedious project that takes a long time to pay for, which requires us to take the initiative to raise environmental awareness, set up proper green values from an early age, cultivate the good habit of never littering, and add bricks and mortar to the construction of a socialist eco-civilisation.

(1) Grasp the knowledge of environmental protection and understand the significance of environmental protection.

Always pay attention to relevant environmental protection laws and regulations and policy guidance, keep abreast of the latest environmental protection trends and developments, and actively experience the General Secretary's environmental protection theory of green mountains are golden mountains, drive the formation of good environmental protection awareness of the surrounding members, and enhance the sense of responsibility and sense of mission for environmental protection. Consciously establish socialist ecological values and civilisation, actively comply with the guidelines for protecting the environment, and consciously maintain good behavioural habits.

(2) Practise the concept of environmental protection and participate in environmental protection activities. We should internalise the concept of sustainable development in our hearts and put it into action, and reflect it in our daily life. When eating, we should do the "disc action", cherish food, cherish water, and save electricity. When we go out, we should do green shopping, bring our own shopping bags, not use or use less disposable plastic bags, and give priority to purchasing green energy-saving products, so as to reduce wasteful consumption of resources and reduce pollution of the environment. When travelling, we actively guide the members around us to travel in a green way. Citizens are advised to walk, cycle or take public transport to reduce air pollution, provide a good living environment for the public, and also slow down global warming and ease urban traffic congestion.

2. Creating a positive educational atmosphere and improving a favourable environmental environment

The role of education is subtle. As a large and growing country, China's environment has suffered great damage along with its economic development. To effectively raise citizens' awareness of environmental protection and build a civilised society, it is not only necessary to raise environmental awareness at the individual level, but it is also particularly important to raise awareness in the area of education. Keeping up with the times, timely innovation, and creating new ways to build, people will be more interested in participating in it, the main ways are as follows:

(1) In terms of community education, the community can popularise knowledge of environmental protection, rubbish classification, resource recycling and other related contents among residents through various means, such as community broadcasting and posters, so as to enhance their awareness of environmental protection. Community activities on the theme of environmental protection can be carried out to increase residents' participation. For example, volunteer activities such as rubbish clean-up, tree planting and environmental remediation can be organised to allow residents to participate personally and enhance their sense of responsibility and belonging to environmental protection.

(2) In terms of social education, discussions on green ecological programmes can be initiated online, and discussions can be held on more positive green behaviours. Offline can also organise green knowledge contests, members of the community to answer, the final winner is known as the environmental protection tips, and with a reward, which can inspire members to take the initiative to build a green society. Enterprises actively assume social responsibility and consciously participate in environmental protection.

3. The Government strengthens the management of environmental protection and correctly guides civilised behaviour.

The comprehensive construction of a green socialist country is the overall goal that our country needs to accomplish by 2050. Therefore, the construction of a green civilisation is indisputable, and the Government, as the administrator, needs to play a guiding function.

(1) Improvement of the legal system and strengthening of ecological management. The government should formulate relevant environmental protection laws and regulations and deepen the implementation of policies to strengthen the awareness of people's counselling and reuse of nature's resources. The government needs to improve environmental protection laws and policies to further regulate village rules and regulations, strengthen the classification and guidance of residents' daily rubbish, strictly control supermarkets, farmers' markets, catering, express delivery and other industries, and resolutely implement the relevant laws and regulations, and strictly enforce the law in order to safeguard the ecological benefits of the society. Reduce the waste of resources and excessive pollution of the environment, make full and effective use of resources, and build a beautiful China. Therefore, the ecological protection of the rule of law is on the way.

(2) Improve infrastructure and governance capacity. The government should improve public transport in the city, should further optimize the bus and underground lines, improve convenience, improve operational efficiency, so that residents travel comfortably, ride satisfaction, in the hearts of the people to win trust, in addition to constantly regulate the sharing bicycle parking, use management, prohibit the sharing bicycle indiscriminate parking, regular maintenance of the sharing bicycle to the sharing bicycle, charging, updating, etc., to do so that the residents travel to the satisfaction of the residents to enhance the sense of experience of the trip Comfort. In the rural areas, constantly improve infrastructure construction, rural road network construction should be accelerated, bus stops, bus station construction should be improved and standardized, in addition to facilitate the travel of rural residents, "Road Road", "village through" construction must be accelerate the pace.

4.2. Future Outlook

To adhere to the concept of environmental protection is to take the road of sustainable development. Environmental protection is a great cause that benefits the people. China is and has long been in the early stages of socialism and is in a period of economic transition, facing problems in terms of accelerated development and industrialisation, as well as scarcity of vital resources, widespread environmental pollution and serious ecological degradation. Therefore, China, as a large country with responsibility and commitment to development, must adhere to the basic process of conserving resources and protecting the environment, and adhere to the concept of green development to take the road of sustainable development. Only by adhering to the idea of ecological civilisation, coordinating and analysing the problems in the process of development, operating rationally, summing up the rule, and simplifying the complexity into simplicity, can we break through the difficult barriers, and achieve perpetual and sustainable development on the new journey.

When forests and grasses prosper, ecology prospers, and when ecology prospers, civilisation prospers. The importance of ecological civilisation construction is self-evident, and one of the important contents of realising the great rejuvenation

of the Chinese nation is to build a beautiful China. Let the green water and green mountains bless the future generations is also an important pursuit of sustainable development. The construction of ecological civilisation is not a one-step process, the only way to achieve the vision of a beautiful China and a civilised society is to make concerted efforts to form a broad ecological consensus in the whole society, and to make efforts over a long period of time.

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