

Analysis of Leadership Decision-Making Optimization from the Perspective of Ecological Politics

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Abstract—The progress of the times, the development of society, along with the continuous enrichment of material life, our production and lifestyle show the "three highs" state of "high growth", "high consumption" and "high pollution". The ever-emerging ecological crisis is contrary to the idea of promoting green living and promoting sustainable development in China. The needs of human beings are infinite, while the carrying capacity of the ecological environment is limited. Therefore, we should base ourselves on ecological politics and choose the most profitable and least loss scheme through leadership decision-making to achieve a healthy, harmonious and recyclable ecological environment.

Keywords—Ecological politics, leadership decision-making, optimization analysis

Population expansion, soil degradation, destruction of forests and wetlands, air pollution and climate deterioration, water pollution caused by water shortages, and the reduction of biological diversity have become an ecological crisis that people and the government urgently need to solve. These crises are both ecological and political issues, and the combination of ecology and politics is the inevitable result of solving environmental problems.

I. ECOLOGICAL POLITICS IS A MAJOR VALUE APPEAL FOR SOLVING ECOLOGICAL CRISIS

Ecological politics uses the ecological point of view, taking ecology and environment as the main research objects, incorporating ecological and environmental issues into the overall framework of social development, expanding and deepening the content of traditional political management and governance, and adjusting the relationship between political system and ecosystem. Promote the harmony between man and nature and realize the sustainable development of mankind.

The introduction of ecological politics was in the 1970s. At that time, the ecological crisis was particularly prominent, and the radiation range was wide. People over-pursued economic GDP and neglected the construction of green GDP, which led to a series of "retaliation" behaviors. Therefore, people began to participate in the green ecological movement, and more people began to pay attention to environmental issues. More and more people realize that solving ecological problems requires the use of political power. The emergence of ecological politics is the social ideological trend arising from the transformation of green ecology. It attempts to establish the harmony and stability of human-natural-society through the transformation and transcendence of traditional political non-ecological.

II. THE CONTRADICTION FACED BY CHINA'S ECOLOGICAL POLITICS

A. The Contradiction Between Ecological Development and economic development

China has a vast territory and a large population base. The demand for resources is relatively high. With the rapid development of the economy, excessive dependence on resources has caused high consumption of resources and high pollution of the environment. In the long run, it will fall into a cycle of lack of resources and insufficient economic stamina. The focus of our social development is still the economy. If we do not change the resource-dependent economic model, we will still plunder the ecology, which will lead to an absolute contradiction between the ecological situation and economic interests.

B. The Contradiction Between Ecological Problems and Ecological Management

China's ecological problems are numerous and complex, and require systematic and complete management methods. At present, China's ecological management methods are relatively simple, lagging and closed. When solving ecological problems, it is relatively inefficient, and the effect shows a long time span. The existing management methods mainly solve the ecological problems through empirical judgment and historical judgment, so they have a lag. In addition, the current management methods lack public participation and supervision in the process of policy formulation and management, and cannot form public "pan-greening" to promote scientific decision-making. Therefore, it has certain closedness.

It can be seen from the contradiction faced by China's ecological politics that the development of ecology requires the leader to have a new concept of modern decision-making. It is necessary to further reform and improve the decision-making and establish a reliable guarantee for solving the ecological crisis.

III. THE NEW SITUATION AND PROBLEMS FACED BY LEADERSHIP DECISION-MAKING

A. *The New Situation Facing Leadership Decision-Making*

At present, China's environmental problems are urgently needed. The long-term accumulated crisis has yet to be resolved. New problems have become increasingly prominent. The ecological deterioration encountered in the process of industrialization has been very serious. There are mainly the following aspects: First, the scope of ecological problems wide. Ecosystems are interrelated, and the ecological environment is also interdependent and constrained. Once ecological problems appeared, individual provinces and cities are not the reasons, because they will span multiple administrative regions and have a wide range of influences. As we know the haze weather, greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, these ecological deterioration phenomena, regardless of national boundaries, are likely to cause large-scale impact. How to maintain the ecosystem cycle requires global cooperation and joint response.

Second, there are differences in ecological status. Due to the imbalance of China's economic development, ecological problems have different positions in different regions. For example, in rural areas and cities, the economic level is quite different, and also there are differences in the focus of its development. Where the economy is relatively backward, its main development direction is still the demand for material culture and the right to subsistence. The primary task of the local government is to develop the economy, which leads to a weak awareness of ecological crisis. To a certain extent, it cannot recognize the urgency and necessity of ecological civilization construction. Judging from the work reports of local governments, many major measures for environmental pollution prevention and control have been introduced, such as the "no coalification" in the core areas of Beijing, the promotion of new energy vehicles in Jiangsu, the overall planning of lake protection in Hubei, and the development of industrial waste gas, urban dust, straw burning, motor vehicle exhaust and other special rectification in Anhui. At the same time, residents are urged to pay attention to the protection of ecology, strengthen environmental awareness, promote frugality, reduce waste, and fully participate in ecological construction. Ecological development has become a hot spot and focus of urban promotion. In underdeveloped areas, ecological problems are at the forefront, mainly due to environmental problems such as water loss, soil erosion and vegetation destruction. In particular, land desertification is severely serious, forests are being felled, plant diversity is reduced, land exposure is increased, and national protected animals are coming. The more you wait. These phenomena indicate different regions, and the importance attached to ecological environmental protection is inconsistent and there are differences. Therefore, when dealing with ecological problems, leaders should adapt to local conditions and should not be across the board.

Finally, ecological issues are complex. There are many ecological problems in a region, and many problems are intertwined. Therefore, when making relevant decisions, leaders must distinguish the main problems, and at the same time cannot ignore other secondary problems, find a balanced method, and steadily advance and realize the green development mode.

B. *Problems in Leadership Decision-Making*

First of all, the economy is the most significant and ecological is the latter. In the leadership decision-making, the relationship between the economy and the ecology is not properly handled. The overall interests are considered less, and the current development is at the expense of the environment to obtain economic development. In recent years, urban villages have been rebuilt, and many places have been built in the lakes. Among them, Wuhan is particularly serious. Since the 1950s, the lake has been continuously filled, the lake area has shrunk, and more than 60% of the lakes that have been filled have been converted into urban construction land. The phenomenon was nicknamed by netizens to "see the sea and come to Wuhan."

Second, pay attention to "image project" and "political performance project." In recent years, many rebuild project appeared repeatedly in the urban transformation. They are eager to find new economic growth points and cannot properly handle the relationship between ecological, social and economic benefits, resulting in excessive environmental burden. The main reason for the above problems is the division of functions among departments and the single management method.

Third, the leader's knowledge literacy has not been "updated". Leadership decision-making is a complex activity that requires a high degree of decision-making for decision makers and their ability to respond. When faced with emergencies, the leader does not have time to conduct a detailed argumentation of the problem. This requires the leader to respond quickly through the accumulated practice and cognitive abilities of the past, and to break the rules, which requires the leader to have a high Knowledge level, comprehensive quality and constantly updated concepts. Faced with the urgency of the construction of ecological civilization, leaders in the decision-making process, because they do not have a good understanding of the extension and connotation of ecological civilization, did not establish the concept of ecological civilization, resulting in poor decision-making results.

Fourth, Leadership decision-making process has "minority" and need to be improved. Each leader has his own personality and advantages in the decision-making process. Some leaders are more powerful and accustomed to be leader-center. Ecological issues involve a wide range of issues that everyone is facing and concerned. Once the relevant decisions of the leaders are implemented, they will affect the interests of many people. When ecological problems threaten people's lives, ecological problems will be consciously transformed into problems of politics.

Fifth, leadership decisions lack democratic supervision. In order to pursue their own interests and abuse their powers, some leaders have not punished the punishment for illegal acts, and have weak enforcement of environmental protection and poor supervision. Leadership decisions without democratic supervision lead to the loss of power and the growth of decision-making

corruption.

Sixth, the environmental protection system and laws based on leadership decisions are not sound. In the early days, when China encountered ecological problems, it did not establish an environmental protection system and a corresponding punishment mechanism. In the 1980s and 1990s, large-scale ecological environmental protection legislation was carried out, but the ecological environment is still gradually deteriorating. The ecological and environmental regulations introduced. As the phenomenon of ecological deterioration has not been effectively curbed, the purpose of relevant legislation has not been realized, and the situation is still very serious. Leaders cannot effectively rely on relevant laws and regulations to punish people who destroy environment in the process of decision-making for ecological environmental problems, leading to decision-making processes and decision-making is always repeated.

IV. LEADERS ADAPT TO NEW FORMS OF DECISION MAKING

A. Transforming Values and Developing an Ecological Economy

According to the 2015 China Eco-Environmental Industry Big Data Report, the current losses caused by environmental pollution and ecological damage account for 15% of GDP, which means that one side is 7% economic growth and the other side is 15% loss rate. The imbalance between economic and ecological development has become the norm. We must realize that while developing the economy, we must consider the acceptability of the ecological environment, that is, whether the ecological environment can accept the speed and mode of the existing economic development and How long can it be accepted, how to coordinate between the two, according to China's GDP growth rate of 6%-7% per year, if you do not adjust the industrial structure, accelerate the transformation of production methods, by 2020, ecological resources are not enough, this is It is the problem that leaders are facing now. When making decisions, leaders should change traditional concepts, prioritize the range of carrying capacity of ecosystems, better exploit the development potential of resources, develop eco-efficient industries, change the extensive economic development mode, reduce ecological deficits, and realize substances. The ecological and economic model of civilization and spiritual civilization, nature and humanity, ecological health and economic take-off has made environmental protection a new impetus for economic growth.

B. Defining Functions and Building Ecological Achievements

At present, China attaches great importance to the construction of ecological environment, and the related legal system has been continuously strengthened. However, there are still many problems that cannot be ignored. For example, the degree of cooperation between various departments is not high, and the division of administrative areas has destroyed the ecology. The unity of its own, the management means are not flexible enough. In theory, it can be improved from the following aspects.

First, add departments for integrated decision-making and overall management. China's existing ecological environment management system, government management functions are still divided into various institutions, such as the existence of environmental protection functions, ecological construction functions and planning functions, these functions are artificially separated and divided into various departments for management.

Second, establish an ecological model of administrative divisions. Managing the ecology with administrative divisions will inevitably destroy the unity of the natural ecosystem. The local interests have a high sense of self-protection, and the ecosystem will not be separated by administrative divisions. Environmental pollution in one place is extremely likely to affect the surrounding areas and even the whole country. Block management will lead to ecological imbalances. Therefore, it is necessary to rationalize the structure of administrative divisions, integrate counties and cities, merge towns and towns, strengthen links between administrative regions, reduce administrative costs, and achieve green urbanization, effective sharing of ecological resources, and maximization of economic benefits.

Third, we need the introduction of market mechanisms. When developing a characteristic socialist economy in China, leaders can appropriately market environmental resources, promote the rapid development of energy conservation and environmental protection, increase the conversion rate of resources, reduce energy consumption, and make the environmental protection industry a new engine for economic development. Administrative means to guide and regulate market behavior and promote the improvement of the ecological environment.

C. Improve the Ecological Knowledge of Leaders and Cultivate ecological Innovation Concepts

Nowadays, improving ecological knowledge literacy has become an inevitable requirement for learning leaders under the new normal. Leaders of relevant departments should establish an awareness of ecological crisis, pay attention to environmental risk management, be good at discovering problems, and prevent them from happening. Leading ecological knowledge literacy should include The following contents: scientific ecological achievements, the relationship between ecological protection and human development, ecological environment investment (development of green economy, ecological economy and low-carbon economy), ecological environment laws and regulations, local ecological environment governance, etc., and the establishment of expert consultation The mechanism allows these experts to provide comprehensive and professional decision-making information for leaders from a technical level. When faced with ecological problems, they can make scientific decisions, integrate ecological concepts into the practice of reform and development, and achieve a win-win situation.

D. Strengthening Public Awareness of Environmental Protection and Increasing Participation in Environmental Protection Activities

In recent years, the public has greatly improved environmental knowledge and environmental awareness, but environmental protection has insufficient power. According to the 2010 China Public Environmental Index survey, 73.2% of the public will give priority to environmental protection in economic development and environmental protection, and environmental protection options have an overwhelming advantage [2]. On the other hand, although environmental awareness has increased, relevant data show that only 26% of the public have indicated that they have participated in relevant environmental protection activities. Obviously, public participation in environmental protection is low, so it is necessary to promote public participation in environmental protection initiatives.

First, increase the propaganda of ecological and environmental protection. According to the survey, up to 72.2% of the public do not know that June 5 is World Environmental Day, and 58% of the public do not know that "12369" is the national unified environmental hotline. Leaders can use the immediacy, sharing and rapid dissemination of the Internet to consciously guide the public to understand environmental protection knowledge. They can promote "green consumption" and "green transportation" on the hot Internet platform. Language, deepen public awareness of environmental protection, and touch the public's environmental behavior. On the other hand, deepen environmental education. According to relevant surveys, the school's environmental education accounted for only 10%. The school has adopted environmental protection courses to lead students to visit environmental protection museums and establish environmental protection education bases for college students to enhance students' recognition of environmental protection.

Second, improve the public participation mechanism and improve the transparency of the EIA. The public can conduct public opinion supervision on decision-making bodies through forms such as hearings, argumentation meetings, and public announcements; leaders should establish a benign communication mechanism between departments, experts, and the public; establish multi-channel complaints and complaint mechanisms for ecological environmental pollution, relying on the power of the masses enhances environmental cohesion and centripetal force; for EIA, leaders should disclose their processes and avoid "professional dictation" by relevant departments.

E. Strengthening Democratic Supervision and Refusing to Make Decision-Making Corruption

Strengthening democratic supervision is the premise to eliminate decision-making corruption, contribute to the scientific and open decision-making, and also help to achieve public supervision of the methods and operational procedures for managing the ecological environment. To strengthen democratic supervision, we can start from the following aspects: First, strengthen the internal supervision mechanism. If the leader is making decisions, he should listen to the opinions of each member of the team. The members are responsible for the decision-making and carry out internal democratic supervision. For another example, the environmental supervision department should not be subject to local government and departments when assessing local ecological achievements. The interference of the leadership, the supervision department must maintain its independence and ensure the fairness and fairness of the results. Second, increase the way of external supervision. If we attach importance to the feasibility of media supervision, the media will raise the timeliness and practicability of relevant departments to solve problems through problems and crises in the ecological environment, and follow up reports to form soft democratic supervision. Finally, integrate various supervisions. The mechanism highlights the overall energy efficiency of a diversified approach.

F. Improve Ecological Protection Legislation And Establish Ecological Construction Policy Guarantee

Improve the ecological protection legislation, so that leaders have laws to follow in the process of ecological management. For ecological damage and other illegal activities, the public can pay more attention to the ecological environment through warnings, investigations and punishments, and it is also beneficial to enhance the leaders in the ecology.

In general, based on ecological politics, through the innovation of leadership concepts, the improvement of functions, the supervision of scientific democracy, the popularization and action of public environmental awareness, and the implementation of relevant laws and regulations, and other means of decision-making and strength, to solve the increasingly prominent The current situation of ecological crisis and environmental degradation promotes the emergence of ecological society, ecological government and ecological rational people, promotes the organic integration of politics, economy, culture, society and ecology, and promotes ecological security.

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