Green New Deal: Exploring the Path of Promoting Sustainable Development by Environmental Governance

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Abstract: The new development concept put forward by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee-innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development concept, reflects CPC's deepening understanding of the law of economic and social development, greatly enriches the Marxist development concept and innovates the theoretical system of Socialism with Chinese characteristics' political economy. Green development is a brand-new development concept that integrates ecological civilization and beautiful China construction into all aspects and the whole process of economic, political, cultural and social construction. Under the guidance of the "four comprehensive" strategic layout, we should bravely face the difficulties and problems faced by China's sustainable development, follow the "five in one" overall layout, establish the "green+" strategy, fully integrate the "green+" strategy into the whole process and all-round development of the national economy and society, and practice the new development concept.

***Keywords*:** five development concepts, green development, sustainable development

1. Introduction

The concept of development is the forerunner of development action and the concentrated expression of development ideas, development direction and development focus. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee proposed that to achieve the development goals during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, solve development problems and cultivate development advantages, we must firmly establish five development concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing. This is the new development concept of CPC leading the people of all ethnic groups in China to realize the goal of "two hundred years" and the Chinese dream. It is the great wisdom, thinking, strategy and pattern of contemporary CPC people. It is a major innovation in the theoretical system of Socialism with Chinese characteristics' political economy, reflecting the deepening of CPC's understanding of the law of economic and social development, greatly enriching the Marxist development concept, and is a profound change that has a bearing on the overall situation and long-term development of our country. To practice the new development concept of "innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing", we must strengthen top-level design, formulate development strategies, define development goals, implement social and economic policies and seek development paths based on the reality of China's economic and social development, especially the situation of ecological environment.

2. The status quo of sustainable development

Since the reform and opening-up, China's economy has grown at a high speed and achieved remarkable achievements in the world. In 2010, the gross domestic product (GDP) surpassed Japan and became the second in the world. However, China's economic development mode is extensive, paying too much attention to scale expansion and growth speed, ignoring the social benefits and ecological environment effects of economic growth, resulting in the shortcomings of insufficient innovation, low contribution rate of scientific and technological progress, low management level, high energy consumption, large resource loss and high pollutant discharge, which has caused great damage to the ecological environment and seriously threatened China's sustainable development. First, the area of cultivated land has decreased. China's land is vast, with a total land area of 9.6 million square kilometers, but the arable land resources are very limited. At present, the per capita arable land area in China is less than 1/3 of that in the world. Since the reform and opening up, China's cultivated land area has decreased rapidly. After the implementation of the Land Management Law, the rate of cultivated land reduction slowed down, but it still showed a decreasing trend. There are many reasons for the decrease of cultivated land area, among which the building area is the most serious, including the construction of houses and factories. Secondly, the construction

of railways, highways and other infrastructure covers an area. Second, land desertification is serious. The phenomenon of land desertification is particularly prominent in the northwest of China. These areas are originally under the fragile ecological environment of drought and semi-drought. Due to the lack of water, the diversity of animals and plants is not as rich as that in other areas. In addition, over-exploitation by human beings, such as logging and deforestation, destroys the ecological balance, leading to the decline of land fertility and quality degradation, and finally becomes a desert. Third, the lack of forest resources. Among 160 countries or regions in the world, China ranks 120th in forest coverage rate and 128th in per capita forest land area. The lack of forest resources and the sharp reduction of forest land area are related to human excessive logging and reclamation, deforestation and land reclamation, as well as fires, pests and diseases. The reduction of forest area has also aggravated disasters such as soil erosion and land desertification. Fourth, soil erosion is serious. Soil erosion is the most common geological disaster that leads to the destruction of land resources in China, especially in the Loess Plateau. China's soil erosion area is 1.5 million square kilometers, and the amount of sediment flowing into rivers every year is about 5 billion tons, which is one of the countries with the most serious soil erosion in the world. There are natural and man-made reasons for soil erosion in China. The main natural reasons are: mountainous, loose soil, vertical joints developed, easy to scour; Concentrated precipitation, heavy rain and strong scouring power; Vegetation is scarce, and the protection to the ground is poor; Wait a minute. Man-made reasons mainly include: deforestation and serious vegetation destruction; Unreasonable farming; Destruction of ecological environment by mining and other engineering construction; Wait a minute. Fifth, fresh water resources are scarce. Although China's total fresh water resources account for 6% of the global water resources, ranking fourth in the world, per capita, it is about a quarter of the world's per capita water. On the one hand, the spatial and temporal distribution of water resources in China is uneven, with more in the south and less in the north and less in the east, and less in summer and autumn and less in spring and winter, which leads to frequent floods in some areas and extreme drought in others; On the other hand, the consciousness of cherishing and saving water is weak, water-saving measures are not in place, and water resources waste can be seen everywhere. Sixth, biodiversity is decreasing. China is one of the countries with the richest biodiversity in the world, but in recent years, China's biodiversity has shown a sharp decline trend, and a large number of species are threatened with extinction. The reduction of biodiversity has also seriously damaged the ecological balance. The main reasons for the sharp decline of biodiversity in China are: the change and destruction of species' living environment, predatory development and utilization by human beings, environmental pollution, invasion or unreasonable introduction of alien species, illegal collection, excavation and smuggling by human beings, and so on. Seventh, the pollution is serious. In China, all kinds of pollution are becoming more and more serious, including air pollution, water pollution, light pollution, noise pollution, soil pollution, solid waste pollution and so on. Among them, water pollution and air pollution are particularly serious.

3. Theoretical paradigm of sustainable development

Paradigm theory was first put forward and systematically expounded by American philosopher of science Kuhn. In the research of many disciplines and fields, different paradigms often coexist, and there are often disputes between different paradigms. Although sustainable development has formed various theoretical paradigms, there are still some shortcomings in the process of promoting the realization of SDGs.

3.1 Eco-economic paradigm characterized by strong and weak sustainability

Eric Neumeyer compared the strong and weak sustainability paradigms, and called the weak sustainability extended by neoclassical economics "substitutable paradigm" and the strong sustainability of ecological economics "irreplaceable paradigm". Weak sustainable development allows artificial capital to replace natural capital, and holds that as long as the economic, social and environmental resources maintain the overall growth model, the total amount of natural capital left to future generations is at least constant, that is, sustainable. Strong sustainable development holds that natural capital is irreplaceable, environment, society and economy are inclusive in turn, natural capital and artificial capital complement each other, and their respective total amount should at least remain unchanged, and integrated capital can be sustained with non-zero growth. There is also a view called absolute or absurd sustainable development that natural capital is absolute and irreplaceable, and economic growth in any sense is unsustainable at the expense of the reduction of natural capital. In the process of gradual development, the view of strong sustainability has become the mainstream view in the world at present, and it can be said that it is time to change from weak sustainability to strong sustainability. Lester once put forward a new B mode to replace the existing economic development mode of food production consuming resources in the West-A mode, which is actually a strong sustainable development mode with ecological economy as the core.

3.2 Political philosophy paradigm represented by light green, dark green and red green

Western ideological circles have also formed a theoretical paradigm of looking at sustainable development from different perspectives of "light green", "dark green" and "red green", and domestic scholars have different explanations. Qi Qingzhi put the theory of ecological civilization and sustainable development into three schools. He thinks that "light green" means sustainable development theory, ecological modernization theory, environmental citizenship theory, green country theory and environmental public governance theory, "dark green" means ecological philosophy and ethics, deep ecology, ecological aesthetics, ecological autonomy and ecological civilization theory, and "red green" means. Wang Yuchen compared light green, dark green and red green from four dimensions of economy, politics, culture and society, and thought that the emergence of the three ideological trends was an exploration of the nature of ecological civilization, and further proposed that China's ecological civilization thought surpassed the above three schools, and explained China's plan for global environmental governance from the perspective of the community of human destiny. It can be said that light green is actually a weak sustainable development theory, dark green is a strong sustainable development theory, and red green emphasizes the institutional construction of ecological civilization, which is the embodiment of Marxist ecological philosophy.

3.3 Cross-financing paradigm in different disciplines and contexts

After the concept of sustainable development has been established, such as ecology, economics, sociology, geography, landscape ecology, etc., have continuously absorbed the essence of sustainable development theory and formed the development characteristics of different disciplines. The sustainable development theories under these disciplines have their own characteristics. The theory of sustainable development under the ecological paradigm not only pays attention to the original ecological nature, but also pays more attention to the "humanized nature" with human participation, in which the natural system and socio-economic system interact to form environmental problems that have an impact on the environment, and thus ecological economics is born. Costanza and others define this discipline as "sustainable science and management". In recent years, some scholars have also paid attention to discussing the paradigm of sustainable development from the perspective of landscape ecology, especially emphasizing the sustainability of landscape. The theory of sustainable development under the economic paradigm focuses on the allocation of public resources, the accounting of environmental value and other fields, and it overlaps and crosses with the theory of sustainable development under the ecological framework. The theoretical study of sustainable development under the sociological paradigm is mainly reflected in the rise of "environmental ethics" and begins to pay attention to the study of the origin of value. The theory of sustainable development under the geographical paradigm mainly focuses on "the relationship between man and land", devotes itself to the study of the impact of human activities on natural resources and environment, and makes great efforts to help solve the population, resources and environment problems caused by economic activities.

4. Problems existing in agricultural ecological environment management and high-quality development in X Province

4.1 The concept of green agriculture development is lacking, and the technical support is insufficient

The development of green agriculture is based on the constraints of agricultural ecological environment capacity and agricultural resources carrying capacity, and takes environmental protection as a new development model to realize agricultural sustainable development, paying more attention to resource conservation, environmental friendliness, ecological conservation and product quality. However, at present, most farmers lack the concept of green agriculture development, which is mainly manifested in the lack of scientific and systematic understanding of pesticide use, the use of chemical fertilizers is not optimistic, and crop straws are not fully utilized; Lack of quantitative evaluation of indicators such as waste discharge and resource utilization efficiency, and lack of attention to pollution control and comprehensive utilization of waste. In addition, insufficient technical support, such as the imperfect construction of circular economy information network platform, is not conducive to the construction of circular economy development system.

4.2 Irrational industrial structure, ecological industry layout is not comprehensive

As the "granary of the Central Plains", X Province has been shouldering the heavy responsibility of maintaining national food security. Under the guidance of the strategy of increasing production and improving quality, X Province actively promoted soybean production capacity, steadily promoted high-quality rice, and continuously adjusted corn planting structure. Since 2017, the total grain output of X Province has been continuously guaranteed to exceed 65,000,000,000 kg. In 2019, the total grain output of X Province reached 67,776,000,000 kg (see Table 1), accounting for 10.3% of the domestic total, ranking second, ensuring national food security. Among them, the output of wheat, corn and rice has increased steadily year by year. However, the main crops in X

province are still wheat and corn, and there are fewer kinds of food crops and the output is relatively concentrated. In addition, in 2017, the proportion of the three major industrial structures in X Province was 13.9: 54.7: 31.4, and it was adjusted to 9.6: 50.2: 40.2 in 2019. It can be seen that the primary and secondary industries in X province are developing well. Although the focus of industrial development has gradually shifted to the tertiary industry, the secondary industry is still the key development industry in X province, accounting for 50.2%, exceeding the sum of the primary and tertiary industries. This will inevitably have some adverse effects on the governance of agricultural ecological environment.

Table 1. The output of major grain crops in X Province from 2015 to 2019 is 100 million /kg

age	wheat	corn	paddy	beans	other	total
2015	338.825	230.285	46.635	18.630	4.680	639.055
2016	345.615	225.670	45.625	19.575	5.685	645.170
2017	355.180	233.630	47.670	18.115	5.255	659.850
2018	360.285	232.640	40.140	16.505	5.300	664.890
2019	365.640	234.645	56.280	16.060	5.135	677.760

4.3 Unreasonable use of agricultural materials, serious environmental pollution

The use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and plastic films in agricultural production in China has become an important way to improve the level of land output, so their usage is large. The usage of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural plastic films in X Province from 2015 to 2019 is shown in Table 2. However, there are various unreasonable ratios in the application of chemical fertilizers, which leads to low utilization rate and high loss rate of chemical fertilizers, which not only leads to farmland soil pollution, but also leads to organic pollution and eutrophication of water bodies through farmland runoff, and even leads to groundwater pollution and air pollution. Due to the popularization of greenhouse agriculture, the pollution of plastic film is also increasing. Because the plastic film is not easy to degrade, the residual plastic film pollutes the land, resulting in crop yield reduction and seriously affecting the living environment and health of farmers.

Table 2. Usage of Chemical Fertilizer, Pesticide and Agricultural Plastic Film in X Province from 2015 to 2019

age	chemical fertilizer Usage/ten thousand t	pesticide Usage/ten thousand t	Agricultural plastic land Membrane usage/ten thousand t	plastic mulch Area/10000 hm^2
2015	7.16.09	12.87	16.20	103.2
2016	715.03	12.71	16.31	101.9
2017	706.70	12.07	15.73	98.4
2018	692.79	11.36	15.28	100.5
2019	666.72	10.72	15.08	99.5

5. Ways to promote sustainable development through environmental governance

5.1 Building a scientific evaluation mechanism of government environmental governance efficiency

The efficiency of government environmental governance is related to the regional ecological environmental protection in China, and it is an important starting point to realize the goal of "double carbon" and accelerate the construction of ecological civilization in China. At present, China's environmental protection policies are mainly implemented by local governments. However, due to the existence of an assessment mechanism for the promotion of officials with economic performance as the core, environmental governance issues have not been fully valued. Although the investment in environmental pollution control is increasing year by year, the environmental pollution control problem has not been significantly improved, and there are significant regional differences in environmental pollution control efficiency. It is a hot and difficult point to calculate and evaluate the efficiency of government pollution control scientifically and comprehensively, and to solve the ecological and environmental problems by seeking the way of "changing the mode of economic development and realizing green development". Then, what is the current efficiency of our government's environmental pollution control, what factors restrict the improvement of government's environmental governance efficiency, and how to build a scientific evaluation mechanism for government's environmental governance efficiency? The academic circles have carried out useful explorations: First, study and build a scientific evaluation index system. The research objects are mostly concentrated at the provincial or industry level, and there are few studies on the evaluation of government governance efficiency. Based on the current situation of China government's environmental governance, this book uses the global technology common frontier

RAM network DEA model to evaluate the efficiency of China government's environmental governance, and analyzes the temporal and spatial characteristics. It is a new academic work that systematically evaluates and analyzes the environmental governance effect of China government, with high practical value and theoretical depth.

5.2 Establish an institutional system to promote the green development of China industry

The factors that restrict China's industrial green development include economy, politics and culture, among which the institutional factor becomes an important factor that cannot be ignored. It is of great theoretical and practical value to explore the influence of government institutional mechanisms on promoting China's industrial green development from the perspective of government governance environment. The key is to examine the institutional obstacles of industrial green development from the perspective of government environmental governance, comprehensively consider the influence of institutional factors such as environmental regulation, environmental decentralization and local government competition on industrial green development, conduct in-depth discussion on its mechanism, and design and explore feasible paths to realize China's industrial green development.

5.2.1 Adopt flexible and diverse environmental regulation tools

The influence of environmental regulation on industrial green development is not only deeply related to the intensity of environmental regulation, but also closely related to the environmental regulation tools adopted. Therefore, different types of environmental regulation tools should be adopted according to the regional economic development level and the development of green industry, so as to achieve the purpose of controlling and encouraging environmental regulation. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to deeply explore the influence mechanism of different types of environmental regulation, FDI from different sources and their interaction on industrial green development, study the effect of different types of environmental regulation on industrial green development, and realize the combination with FDI from different sources by designing various environmental regulation tools. The book divides environmental regulation into two categories: command-control and economic incentive environmental regulation, and divides FDI into Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan FDI and FDI in other regions according to different sources, based on bringing environmental regulation, FDI and industrial green development into the same analytical framework. The direct influence paths of "command-controlled environmental regulation-policy objectives and policy implementation-industrial green development" and "economic incentive environmental regulation-price increase of exogenous energy-industrial green development" and the indirect influence paths of "command-controlled environmental regulation combined with FDI from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-restraining industrial green development" and "economic incentive environmental regulation combined with FDI from other regions-promoting industrial green development" are constructed. This paper reveals the spatial heterogeneity effect of different types of environmental regulations, different types of environmental regulations and different sources of FDI on industrial green development, and provides a theoretical basis for exploring and realizing China's industrial green development from the perspective of environmental regulations.

5.2.2 Establish a scientific index system for decentralization of environmental management

One of the goals of realizing "double carbon" transformation and promoting green industrial development is to promote local governments to control environmental pollution and adjust industrial structure. The key to achieve this goal is to deeply understand the inherent logic of carbon emission reduction dilemma under the environmental decentralization system and "prescribe the right medicine". Therefore, we should divide the environmental management decentralization from three aspects: the changing process of China's environmental management system, the lack of incentives for local government's environmental protection expenditure and the lack of independence of local environmental protection departments, and create three indicators systems of environmental management decentralization: environmental administrative decentralization, environmental monitoring decentralization and environmental monitoring decentralization. This not only reflects the government's differentiated degree of management decentralization in different environmental affairs, but also echoes the gradient difference of government environmental governance efficiency and technology gap in time and space under the common frontier and group frontier, and the environmental governance differences of heterogeneous environmental regulations. By estimating the environmental governance effects of three kinds of environmental powers, this paper analyzes the spatial nonlinear relationship among administrative decentralization, supervision decentralization, supervision decentralization, environmental pollution control and industrial structure adjustment, and puts forward multi-angle, multi-level and multi-faceted environmental management decentralization optimization strategies, which promotes the accurate implementation of China's environmental management system reform and industrial green development. Based on the regional differences of management decentralization, the book puts forward a green development idea of studying environmental governance and protection from the perspective of Chinese decentralization, creates a scientific index system of environmental management decentralization, clarifies the relationship between power and responsibility of environmental

management at all levels of government, and optimizes the management mechanism for industrial green development.

5.2.3 Construction of local government competition and industrial agglomeration on industrial green development chain

Local government competition and industrial agglomeration are important driving forces to promote economic development, and also the main factors affecting the green development of industry. Constructing the function chain of local government competition and industrial agglomeration to promote industrial green development can further play the role of local government resource allocation, improve local green efficiency through diversified industrial agglomeration, realize regional green development, and then promote industrial green development. Therefore, it is an important guarantee for the green development of industry to construct the action chain of market segmentation, industrial agglomeration and regional industrial green development from the perspective of local government competition, and the key is to improve the transmission mechanism of this action chain. By setting the production function of enterprises and using mathematical analysis model, this book deduces the influence function of economic agglomeration on factor demand, and puts forward that economic agglomeration has an important impact on regional resource allocation by affecting the demand of various factors including capital, labor, energy and land. It fills the gap in the existing research on the mechanism between the two, and perfects the relevant research on resource allocation as an intermediate transmission factor. It is an academic monograph that systematically discusses the ecological effects of local government competition, and provides some reference for exploring local government governance and industrial green transformation from a spatial perspective.

5.3 Optimize the path of green industrial development in China

5.3.1 Give play to the interactive effect of environmental regulation and FDI

FDI is an important driving force for enterprise's technological progress, industrial structure adjustment and rapid economic development. Restricting and guiding FDI through environmental regulation and promoting it to play an active role in the improvement of production technology, the application of green technology and the improvement of operation mode are the main ways to promote the development of green industry in China, and also an important measure to promote the development level of FDI. Therefore, based on the direct mechanism of different types of environmental regulations on industrial green development and the indirect mechanism of FDI from different sources, it is a feasible way to promote industrial green development in China by constructing a synergistic development model combining economic incentive environmental regulations with FDI from other regions and exerting the interactive effect of environmental regulations and FDI. By examining the spatial effects among environmental regulation, FDI and industrial green development, this book designs feasible paths to promote industrial green development in China based on the combination of environmental regulation and FDI: First, gradually change the means of environmental regulation from command-controlled environmental regulation to economic incentive-oriented environmental regulation supplemented by command-controlled environmental regulation, and at the same time, according to the differences between the eastern, central and western regions, we should reasonably match various environmental regulation tools to maximize its incentive effect on industrial green technology innovation. Second, strengthen the combination of economic incentive environmental regulation and FDI in other regions, attract clean FDI through preferential policies and their own advantages in science, technology, resources and talents, and restrict some polluting FDI from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, forcing "fine washing" and "decontamination and clearing up" to maximize the interactive effect of environmental regulation and clean FDI and jointly promote the green development of industry.

5.3.2 Rational allocation of environmental management rights

The rational allocation of environmental power among multi-level governments is the cornerstone of building a modern environmental governance system and an important guarantee for the development of green industry in China. Therefore, based on the nonlinear influence of different environmental management decentralization on industrial green development, it is a feasible way to promote industrial green development in China by carrying out environmental management decentralization in a moderate range. At the same time, the coordination and supervision of the central government should not be ignored. Decentralization of environmental monitoring should be moved up moderately to ensure that monitoring data is open, transparent and authoritative, and to coordinate the conflict of interests with local governments. The second is to set the degree of decentralization of regional differentiated environment. The eastern coastal areas have advanced cleaner production technology and better pollution control, and the decentralization of environmental administration and environmental supervision can be further decentralized. However, the central and western regions should be moderately centralized, and the central government should increase its environmental intervention in these regions and build a development model in which the central government and the central and western regional governments jointly build ecological barriers.

5.3.3 Improve the efficiency of resource allocation

To solve the problem of local government governance and industrial green transformation from the perspective of space,

it is necessary to improve the efficiency of resource allocation, alleviate the current situation of market segmentation under local protection, and support economic development and environmental governance under the situation of industrial spatial agglomeration. Based on the difference of resource and environment allocation of factor endowments, the book puts forward the development path of "breaking domestic market segmentation-promoting industrial agglomeration-optimizing resource allocation-improving green development performance". The first is to build a collaborative governance system for environmental regions. In view of the resource mismatch that hinders the free flow of products and factors [13], such as comparing with each other, tax competition and unbalanced supply of public goods, it is necessary to adopt regional coordination and overall promotion of environmental governance, and on the basis of measuring the efficiency of resource allocation in various provinces from a multi-dimensional perspective, constantly optimize local industrial space and ecological space, and build a new spatial coordination system for regional ecological governance. The third is to optimize the regional coordination path. Based on the theories of energy efficiency, regional environmental quality and spatial spillover effect of green development performance, this book further clarifies the idea of industrial green development in China from the perspective of the integration of micro-individuals and regional whole, designs the regional coordination and optimization path based on efficiency priority [14], and puts forward the countermeasures of regional governance and ecological benefit appreciation, which provides a "win-win" optimization path for industrial green transformation under the goal of "double carbon".

6. Innovation and prospect

The vitality of theory lies in guiding practice and has innovative value. The book "Research on Government Environmental Governance in the Green Development of China's Industry under the" Double Carbon "Goal" systematically expounds these problems from the perspective of environmental economics, and tries to make feasible policy suggestions on how to promote the green development of China's industry from the perspective of government environmental governance, which has the following three innovations and characteristics. The first is to adopt cutting-edge econometric research methods. In the past, the traditional DEA model may have underestimated the efficiency of environmental governance. This book comprehensively considers the differences of technology sets between regions and the "black box" of environmental technology, combines the network DEA model with the common frontier model, and at the same time uses the global technology reference set, using the global technology common frontier RAM network DEA model to ensure the scientific measurement of government environmental governance efficiency. Second, the research perspective is novel. Scholars at home and abroad have not integrated environmental regulation, environmental decentralization and local government competition to explore the efficiency of government environmental governance, and lack of systematic and overall analysis of the mechanism of government environmental governance behavior and industrial green development, so this research perspective is novel. The third is the strong reality of the times. This book actively responds to the 20th CPC National Congress's request at the academic research level and practical application level, closely revolves around the strategic main line of environmental governance of "being scientific and reasonable, seeking truth from facts and adapting to local conditions", and studies the outstanding theoretical and practical problems faced by China's industrial green development based on CPC's 20 major requirements, showing strong times and reality. The fourth is the implementability and pertinence of policy suggestions. By combining theoretical analysis with empirical research, the book puts forward practical, targeted and effective policy suggestions on how to promote the green development of China's industry from the perspective of government environmental governance.

At present, China is in the process of actively promoting industrial green development, which shows that we may encounter many new problems and challenges for a long time. From the perspective of environmental economics, this book puts forward many important viewpoints and issues worthy of attention on the core issue of exploring the feasible path of China's industrial green development under the goal of "double carbon", and also leaves some room for thinking. For example, how to dig deeper into other important institutional factors to explore the path of improving industrial green development, and how to explore a new perspective to solve the dilemma of industrial green development in other horizons. All these need to be explained continuously and convincingly, including the future research field of ecological civilization construction in China.

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