

我国社会主义 生态文明建设研究

WOGUO SHEHUI ZHUYI SHENGTAI
WENMING JIANSHE YANJIU

张雪◎著



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前 言

在我国进行生态文明建设，既是基于当前我国人口资源环境压力、生态环境恶化加重区域性贫困、生态环境群体性事件频发影响社会和谐稳定、提高党的执政能力需求等国情的深入分析，也是对全球性生态危机影响各国利益、国际环境不公平现象存在、良好国家形象构建需要等世情的综合考虑。探讨这一问题，具有重要的理论意义与实践意义。其理论意义在于：有助于深化对马克思主义经典作家生态思想及马克思主义整体性的研究；有助于开拓马克思主义中国化研究的新领域，完善中国特色社会主义理论体系；有助于相关人文社会科学的进一步发展。其实践意义则包括：有助于深入贯彻落实科学发展观提供新的切入点，加快经济发展方式转变；有助于国内和谐社会的建设，增强党的执政认同度和公信力；有助于形塑良好的国际形象，为我国参与国际分工合作，提升综合国力、实现中国梦提供重要保障；有助于实现人的自由而全面发展，为之提供不可或缺的物质条件。

生态文明概念具有广义和狭义之分。广义的生态文明是继原始文明、农业文明、工业文明之后的一种新的文明形态，是对工业文明的继承与超越；狭义的生态文明则是指人类遵循人、自然、社会和谐发展这一客观规律而取得的物质与精神成果的总和，不仅追求人与自然之间的和谐关系，同时也追求人与人、人与社会之间的和谐关系。生态文明建设具有共性要求和个性要

求，两者有机统一。其共性要求体现在对生态物质文明、生态制度文明、生态意识文明等三个内在结构体系的探索追求上。同时，企图仅仅通过对共性要求的落实便能实现生态文明建设的想法显然是不现实的。只有各个国家共同努力、相互尊重并且探索推进适合自身的独特的生态文明建设模式，才会产生根本的实效，这是生态文明建设的个性要求。立足社会主义初级阶段的基本国情；坚持马克思主义生态思想，坚持社会主义制度，积极借鉴其他国家生态文明建设的经验；吸收传统文化和西方文化中的生态智慧构成我国社会主义生态文明建设的个性要求。

我国建设的生态文明本质上是以马克思主义生态思想为指导的社会主义生态文明。同时，中国传统文化中的生态智慧以及西方文化中的生态思想也为之提供了富足的思想养分。马克思恩格斯生态思想的要义主要体现在：人与自然具有统一性、人与自然相统一的实现形式是社会实践、人与自然关系和谐的应然制度是共产主义。列宁、斯大林的思想中也闪烁着生态思想智慧。马克思主义经典作家生态思想文献中虽然没有涉及到“生态文明”字样，然而却透显着生态文明的本质与灵魂——和谐，讲求人与自然之间的和谐、人与人之间的和谐，并且把人的全面而自由发展作为最终目标。马克思主义经典作家的生态思想已经超越地域界限，提供了一条认识生态问题及解决生态问题的分析线索，具有世界意义。我国传统文化中的生态思想则集中体现在“天人合一”上。伴随着传统文化受到前所未有的冲击和挑战，这一思想也亟待实现现代转换和发展。此外，西方理论也不可避免地面临着理论“民族性”“地域性”“时代性”“阶级性”等因素的限制，对之必须持理性分析，予以合理的扬弃。

历届党中央领导集体继承和发展了马克思主义经典作家的生态思想。以毛泽东同志为核心的第一代党中央领导集体对生态环境问题的态度大致可以分为前后两个阶段。在前一阶段，由于历

史局限性，生态环境议题处于边缘化境地；后一阶段，由于现实问题的逐步凸显以及国外形势的影响，生态环境问题开始引起党和国家领导人的重视。以邓小平同志为核心的党中央第二代领导集体生态实践的最大贡献是将环境保护列为了我国的基本国策，并出台了《中华人民共和国环境保护法》。以江泽民同志为核心的党中央第三代领导集体将可持续发展理念上升为国家战略，战略理念进一步升华。以胡锦涛同志为总书记的党中央领导集体进一步探索，相继提出了科学发展观与生态文明理念，将社会主义生态文明建设定位为关系人民福祉、关乎民族未来的长远大计。而以习近平同志为总书记的新一届领导集体则进一步明确生态文明建设战略意义及总体部署、协调经济发展与环境保护关系、完善生态文明建设制度体系、加强生态文明国际交流合作、积极推动生态文明理念落实到实处，推动社会主义生态文明建设的不断深入。五代（届）领导集体的探索历程反映出了理论本身的共质性、价值取向的人本性以及理论品质的开放性等共通点。这些阶段性成果之间也绝非孤立的，而是前后相继、传承递进、丰富发展的关系，科学发展观和生态文明理论的提出是中国化马克思主义的最高点。中国化马克思主义生态思想的探索与实践也使得中国特色社会主义建设布局更加合理，使社会主义制度更加完善。囿于我国后发展国家现代化历史任务以及“发展主义”思想泛滥的历史局限性，生态文明建设的实践效果与预期目标之间还存在不小的差距。

当前我国社会主义生态文明建设的问题主要体现在以下八个方面：其一，工业化进程中传统经济发展方式尚未根本转变，表现有：企业生态责任意识未能根本树立；能源结构不合理且利用率较低；资源环境面临的挑战前所未有；产业结构不合理问题突出；政府对经济行为过分干预；投资消费关系不尽协调；外向型经济畸形发展。传统经济发展方式未能实现根本转变，生产方式

未能契合生态文明建设的要求，是当前我国社会主义生态文明建设最根本的制约因素。其二，生态建设管理体系不健全：生态环保职能分散交叉；生态环保监管体制不畅；基层环保管理体系缺位；生态建设府际合作机制不顺；环保部门行政权力开放度不高。其三，环境法制体系不完善，主要问题有：环境立法难以满足需求；环境执法偏软；环境司法运行不良。环境法制体系不完善，法律手段在生态文明建设中的作用未能充分发挥出来。其四，生态经济政策不成熟，表现为：资源和环境有偿使用制度不健全；生态建设财税政策不完备；绿色金融政策处于初级阶段；生态补偿机制乏力。其五，生态科技支撑不够：科技投入强度不高且结构不合理；科研人员力量比较薄弱；生态自主创新能力不强；生态科研成果转化率较低；高素质技能型人才欠缺。其六，国土空间结构不合理，表现为：行政区经济纵行；区域经济协调度不高；人口与产业分布失衡；工业化城镇化对资源环境的影响较为严重。其七，生态文明意识发展不平衡，表现为：公众生态文明科学知识认知度较低；地方政府及公众生态文明建设参与度不高。其八，生态文明建设国际合作机制步履维艰：部分发达国家对国际环保公约履约程度较低；生态殖民主义侵扰正常国际合作秩序；国家主权安全与国际环保合作之间关系难以把控；国际环境争端解决机制呈现碎片化和软弱性。以上八个方面是推进社会主义生态文明建设所要着力解决之处。

走向生态文明，是发达国家和发展中国家的共识和选择。英美发达国家、日韩东亚发达国家以及金砖国家生态文明建设的经验教训将会给我国的生态文明提供重要的参照和启迪。这些参照和启迪主要有：自上而下的顶层设计和推动、加强自下而上力量的正视与引导、积极开展国际生态合作等。这些是各国生态文明建设过程中的共性要求，我国在生态文明建设过程中要积极学习与借鉴。然而，西方资本主义国家的内在缺陷构成其生态文明进

一步发展的制约因素。当前，少数发达资本主义国家的生态文明建设成绩是对资本反生态本性一定程度上的限制和对外转移生态成本的结果。相比之下，我国的社会主义政治制度优势将为中华民族实现跨越式发展以及引领全球生态文明建设的浪潮提供了契机和可能。

对于我国社会主义生态文明建设，首先要明确战略目标，十八大报告中将其归结为“形成节约资源和保护环境的空间格局、产业结构、生产方式、生活方式，从源头上扭转生态环境恶化趋势，为人民创造良好生产生活环境，为全球生态安全作出贡献”，走向社会主义生态文明新时代。建设过程中要坚持以人为本与尊重自然相统一原则、公平性与差异性相统一原则、整体性与渐进性相统一原则、政府主导与多元主体协同等原则。十八大报告提出，大力推进生态文明建设，要“把生态文明建设放在突出地位，融入经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设各方面和全过程”，这是对推进社会主义生态文明建设的明确要求，也是社会主义生态文明建设的总体策略。生态文明建设与经济建设是一种矛盾统一的关系，生态文明建设融入到经济建设的关键是实现各产业和经济活动的“绿色化”；生态文明建设的逆向特质决定了其建设过程需要政治文明建设的保障和引导，重在强有力的政策法律支撑；生态文明建设与文化建设紧密联系，相互促进，融入文化建设则是要倡导生态文化，提高公民环境素质；生态文明建设融入社会建设则是要在坚持中国共产党的领导下，通过推动政府信息公开、鼓励民间环保组织发展等途径，充分调动起一切可以团结的力量，发挥人民群众在生态文明建设中的推力作用。依据这一总体策略，提出推进我国社会主义生态文明建设的对策建议，主要包括：其一，推进经济发展方式生态化，主要措施有：正确对待资本，树立正确的经济发展价值取向；协同发展循环经济和低碳经济；推动产业结构调整；大力推行环境管理

标准体系，禁止国外污染产品和污染产业进入我国；积极引导生态消费模式。其二，科学设置生态建设管理体系，需在以下方面努力：强化环境保护部门职能，逐步推进环境体制改革；深化中央政府与地方政府的合作机制，构建农村生态文明建设管理体系；构建并践行生态文明考核体系；开放行政权力，实行生态治理，导入协商民主，实现决策民主化科学化；离清确定两套生态环境保护管理模式；积极建立独立的监管体制。其三，加强生态法制建设，需要：树立生态立法理念；完善生态环境立法体系；进一步加强环境执法；进一步完善环境司法。其四，完善生态经济制度与政策，措施有：健全自然资源资产产权制度，对各类自然资源资产进行分类管理；完善生态补偿政策，建立生态补偿机制；完善财政引导和税收调控政策；发展环保市场，积极借鉴国外经验，推行排污权交易政策；进一步优化绿色金融机制。其五，开发应用绿色科技，需做到：充分发挥政府宏观管理的作用；进一步发挥企业在生态科技创新中的主体作用。其六，优化国土空间开发格局，具体措施包括：加快实施主体功能区战略，构建科学合理的国土功能格局，实现陆海统筹；积极创造条件实现人口与产业协同集聚；实施差异化的区域政策和绩效评价体系作为配套措施。其七，实施生态文明教育：确立生态文明教育内容，明确生态文明教育目标；充分完善生态文明教育各主体的作用发挥机制。其八，积极开展生态国际合作，需做的努力有：树立正确的环境外交原则；培养能够胜任环境外交的人才，提高谈判能力；进一步开展多层次宽领域的国际环境合作。这些措施多举联动，有机结合，逐步超越资本逻辑，必将推动我国走向社会主义生态文明新时代。

关键词：马克思 生态文明 和谐 可持续发展 科学发展观

ABSTRACT

To promote ecological progress in China is based not only on the in-depth analysis of the national circumstances; the pressure of the population, resources and the environment; the deterioration of ecological environment worsening regional poverty and mass incidents concerning ecological environment affecting social harmony and stability, and on the comprehensive consideration of the world situations; intensified global ecological crisis affecting the interests of every country on the planet; international environmental injustice and the need to build a good national image. It's of great theoretical and practical meaning to explore the problem. Theoretical significance lies in: helping deepen the research of ecological thoughts of classical writers of Marxism and the entirety of Marxism; helping deepen the theory of ecological progress and improve the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and helping develop related humanities and social sciences. Practical importance includes: helping provide a new starting point to the further implement of the Scientific Outlook on Development; contributing to the construction of a good international image as well as a harmonious society; enhancing the party's ruling legitimacy; helping shape a good international image and provide important guarantee for our country to participate in the

international division of labor cooperation, enhance the comprehensive national strength and to realize China's dream and helping promote people's free and comprehensive development and providing it with the essential material conditions and the important guarantees.

The advancement of ecological progress has a broad sense and a narrow sense. In the broad sense, ecological progress, a new form of civilization following the primitive civilization, agricultural civilization and industrial civilization, is the inheritance and transcendence of industrial civilization. In the narrow sense, it refers to human practice of achieving material and spiritual achievements under the principle of harmonious development of man, nature and society, in the pursuit of the harmonious relationships between human and nature, among people, and between human and the society. There are general and particular requirements for making ecological progress. The general requirements are embodied in the exploration of and quest for the inner structure systems of ecological material civilization, ecological policy civilization, and ecological consciousness civilization. One principle in the sense of commonality requirement cannot realize the idea of ecological civilization construction. Only individual countries should work together, mutual respect and explore propulsion for its own particular mode of ecological civilization construction will produce fundamental effect, which is the character requirement of ecological civilization construction.

In the process of making ecological progress in China, we must be guided by the Marxist ecological thoughts, and at the same time absorb the ecological ideas in Chinese traditional culture and western culture. The core of Marx and Engels ecological thoughts is mainly reflected in following three aspects: man and nature are united; the

realization of the unity of man and nature is the social practice and ideal system to ensure the harmony is the communism. There are ecological ideas in Lenin and Stalin thought. Although Marxist classical writers didn't involve the words " ecological civilization" in their ecological thought, there exists the essence of ecological progress in the ideas of pursuing the harmony between man and nature, among people and the ultimate goal of promoting people's all-round and free development. The ecological thought of Marxist classical writers goes beyond geographical boundaries and provides analyzing clues for the understanding and solving ecological problems, which is of world significance. The ecological ideas in China traditional culture are embodied in the "the unity of man and nature". At present, our traditional culture is undergoing the unprecedented impact and challenges, and there is every need for the modern transformation and development of ecological thoughts. In addition, the western theories are inevitably faced with restrictions from theories with features in terms of nationality, territory, time and class. We must hold to rational view and keep their essence and discard their dross.

The country's successive core leaderships inherit and develop the ecological thoughts of Marxist classical writers. The attitudes of collective leadership with comrade Mao Zedong as the core of the party towards environmental problems experienced two stages: in the previous stage, environmental issues were marginalized and even ignored and in the second stage, they began to be paid more attention to, which can be considered as awakening period of making ecological civilization progress in our country. The greatest contribution made by collective leadership with comrade Deng Xiaoping as the core of the party is to list environmental protection as a basic national policy, and

to make the environmental protection law of the People's Republic of China, which can be considered as the foundation for ecological progress. The party central committee with comrade Jiang Zemin as the core in the third generation of collective leadership reinforces the concept of sustainable development as a national strategy, which is developing period of ecological progress. Then, with comrade Hu Jintao as general secretary of the CPC central committee, the concepts of scientific development and ecological civilization are advanced, which is the forming stage of ecological progress in China. Xi Jinping period is the further development of the ecological civilization construction and perfecting stage. This is an ongoing process, which fully demonstrates the innovation of the Party's road, theories and policies. The exploration of the five generations of the core leaderships reflects the following in common: the homogeneity of the theories, the humanism of the value orientation and the openness of the theories. And these achievements are not isolated, but progressive and richer with the proposal of Scientific Outlook on Development and the theory of ecological civilization as the most profound achievements in the adaption of Marxism to Chinese conditions. The exploration and practice also develops the layout of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics and improves socialist system. However, constrained by historical task of modernization of our country as a developing country and the historical limitations of the flood of "developmentalism", there is a big gap between the effects of making ecological progress and the target, which should be improved on the basis of inheriting outstanding achievements in the adaption of Marxism to Chinese conditions and realizing the practical problems.

There are mainly eight factors restricting the advancement of

ecological progress in China. First, the traditional patterns of economic development have not yet fundamentally changed. Second, the administrative management system is not sound. Third, laws and regulations for environment protection should be further perfected. Forth, economic policy guidance system is not mature. Fifth, green technology as a supporting system needs to be further strengthened. Sixth, the structure of land and space is unreasonable and the space utilization rate is low. Seventh, the development of ecological consciousness is not balanced. And eighth, there is some resistance against the international cooperation mechanism of promoting ecological progress.

To advance ecological progress is the consensus reached by both developed and developing countries in the world. Especially in the post financial crisis era, countries have launched a “green New Deal” to carry on the national level of strategic planning and support systems building. Green competition has become the new stage for international competition, and represents the future direction of human civilization, and has objectively greatly accelerated the pace of promoting ecological progress. Experience from developed countries in Europe, America and East Asia as well as the BRIC countries will provide us with reference and enlightenment to promoting ecological progress. A solid and strong top design and effective law and public policy system, strengthen the guide of bottom – up power, and actively carry out international ecological cooperation actively are the common requirements. in the course of the construction of ecological civilization , we must study and draw lessons actively. For our country, special requirements should include following aspects: recognizing and base ourselves on national conditions in China in the primary stage of

socialism; firmly adhering to the theoretical guidance of Marxism; giving full play to the strength of the socialist system; absorbing the ecological wisdom in Chinese traditional culture and western culture and implementing the Scientific Outlook on Development.

According to the report at 18th CPC National Congress, the strategic goal of promoting ecological progress with Chinese characteristics is to “form the space pattern, industrial structure, mode of production and way of life in line with resource conservation and environmental protection and reverse the trend of ecological deterioration from the source, to create a good production and living environment for people and to contribute to the global ecological security”, and to the new era of socialist ecological civilization. In the process, we should adhere to people – oriented principle while respecting the nature, pay attention to the integrity and the progress, and combine diversified subjects with and governance mechanism. The report also mentions that to promote the ecological progress, we “must give high priority to making ecological progress and incorporate it into all aspects and the whole process of advancing economic, political, cultural, and social progress”. This is a clear requirement for and the overall strategy of promoting the ecological progress. With four “incorporation” s working at the same time, we can effectively promote ecological progress. To advance socialist ecological progress with Chinese characteristics is a systematic project; it needs the following measures to be carried out simultaneously to ensure a good effect; promoting ecologicalization of economic development patterns; scientifically setting up the management system for making ecological progress; strengthening the construction of the ecological legal system; improving and implementing ecological economic policies; developing

and applying green technology; optimizing national spatial development patterns; implementing ecological civilization education; actively developing international ecological cooperation. With these measures linked and combined, our country will be pushed forward to a new era socialist advancement of ecological progress.

Keywords: Marx, ecological progress, harmony, sustainable development, Scientific Outlook on Development

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