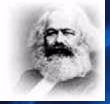


# 中山大学马克思主义哲学与中国现代化研究所

The Institute of Marxist Philosophy and Chinese Modernization.SUN YAT-SEN University



当前位置〉中山大学马哲所主页〉基地新闻》"马克思哲学:中国和西方的视角"研讨会》。文摘要1

中山大学

费林德斯大学哲学系

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风险社会与生态马克思主义

生态风险、生态危机与社会主义生态文明的理论建构

薛晓源

### 一、风险社会与生态危机

在切尔诺贝利核事故的前后,西方有良知的社会学家,开始反思现代化及其后果。主要代表人物是德国学者乌尔里希·贝克和英国学者安东尼·吉登斯。乌尔里希·贝克提出"风险社会理论",他著有《风险社会》(Risk Society: Toward a New Modernity)(1986)、《反思现代化》(Reflexive Modernization)(1994)(中译为《自反性现代化》)。《生态启蒙》(Ecological Enlightenment: Essays on the Politics of Risk Society)、《风险时代的生态政治学》(Ecological Politics in an Age of Risk )贝克认为,"现代化是一个自我创新过程的人必定会考虑到即使工业社会也会被淘汰。工业社会被淘汰的另一面是风险社会的出现。风险社会是现代社会中的一个发展阶段,在这一阶段里,社会、政治、经济和个人的风险往往会越来越地避开工业社会中的监督制度和保护制度。"贝克的进一步解释是,"作为一种社会理论和文化诊断,风险社会的概念指现代性的一个阶段;在这个阶段,工业化社会道路上所产生的危险开始占主导地位。"比较工业社会与风险社会最大差异,贝克睿智括出人类普遍的情感反映:"阶级社会的推动力可以用一句话来概括:我饿!风险社会的集体性格则可以用另一句来概括:我怕!"贝克认为:我们生活在文明的火山上:风险威胁的潜在阶段已经接近尾声了。不可见的危险正在变得可见。对自然的危害和破坏———越来越清晰地冲击着我们的眼睛、耳朵和鼻子;生态的脆弱性超过我们人类的想象,自然的新陈代谢和自我恢复性越来越弱。生态学马克思主义的代表人物高兹认为资本主义的危机从本质上说生态危机,他说资本的逻辑就是不断地追求增长,过度消费的是那些基本上是不可再生的资源,如空气、水、森林、石油等,它以相当快的速度使这些资源趋于匮乏。分析比较风险社会理论与生态学马克思主义对当代西方社会危机的诊断,创析他们的理论的同质性和异质性,吸取我们建构马克思主义生态文明的理论生长点。

#### 二、反思现代性与生态理性

贝克说: "我们的世界是个世界风险社会。必须将它理解为这样一种现实,它进行自我侵害的程度超出了我们的想象。"针对风险在当代社会的潜伏性和无处不在,贝克提出,必须对现代化进行反思,提倡第二次现代化,呼唤生态启蒙。他认为生态启蒙是"启蒙的启蒙,它将自己的利刃磨得更为锋利,对第一次启蒙的苛求与普遍主义进行鞭策,并在这种意义上成为第二次启蒙。贝克的"生态启蒙理论"要求人们不仅要有更高的环境意识,而且要始终持有对科学及其使用的领域与范围的警惕意识,这就是贝克经常说起的"反思的现代性"。吉登斯对"反思性现代性"的简要解释是"对进行中的社会生活的监控性"

高兹在《经济理性批判》认为:我们当今所经历的并不是现代性的危机,而是要对现代化的前提加以现代化,需要对现代性本身加以现代化,需要反思地将现代化本身纳入其自身的行为领域,将合理性本身加以合理性。他认为要改变现代化的观念,现代化本身是有边界的。必须破除资本主义的运转枢纽——经济理性,倡导生态理性。这与贝克教授提出的第二次现代化有同样的知识语境和知识在场。他们理论的知识互动成为我们建构马克思主义生态文明的理论生长点。

## 三、马克思生态的知识在场对风险社会理论与生态学马克思主义的借鉴与批判

- 1、系统梳理和研究马克思恩格斯思想中的环境与自然的观点,仔细研究马克思在《资本论》中提出的"自然的物质代谢"、 "人和自然的物质代谢"、"社会的物质代谢"的内涵和关系。
- 2、系统梳理西方马克思主义和生态社会主义对"生态学"与"社会主义"的理论建构,整理和研究:工具理性——价值理性——一生态理性的逻辑脉络和学理演进。
- 3、系统梳理西方主流学界对生态产业以及生态经济学和生态社会学的研究,批判性借鉴德国著名社会学家贝克教授的风险社会理论,建构一种研究理路:生态风险——生态启蒙——生态正义。

4、我们认为生态文明应包含以下五个理论生长点:生态启蒙、生态风险、生态产业、生态理性、生态正义。我们的思路是从研究生态风险入手,倡导一种具有反思性的生态启蒙,研究和介绍西方生态产业发展状况和趋势,呼唤一种新的知识话语:生态理性,建构公民参与的生态正义。生态启蒙不是一种简单的知识教育,而是一种对现代性的反思性研究,是全球性与地方性的反思性融合。生态启蒙体现一种风险意识。化解风险,构建和谐,构建人与自然的和谐相处。生态产业是一种新的生产体系,是政府强制规则下的知识与科技创新,大规模,粗放式的单纯以增长为目的的生产方式在西方发达国家已经走向式微,在新的形势下,应对全球化的挑战,中国第四代领导集体提出了科学发展观,就是应对资源与环境的双重压力,应对全球化的挑战,协调人、自然与社会之间的紧张关系。生态治理是全球化话语下善政与善治的新体观,是公民社会的社会资本,是每个公民不可或缺的参与意识与责任。是个体、社会组织与政府之间的多向互动。是一种更高意义上、更现代意义上的社会公正。

Outline of Presentation

XUE Xiaoyuan

Risk Society and Ecological Marxism

--Ecological risks, ecological crisis, and the construction of socialist ecological civilization

1. Risk society and ecological crisis

After the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident, sociologists began to rethink modernization and its consequence. Among them, Ulrich Beck and Anthony Giddens are representatives. Ulrich Beck proposes the "Theory of Risk Society". His works include Risk Society: Toward a New Modernity (1986), Reflexive Modernization (1994), Ecological Enlightenment: Essays on the Politics of Risk Society, and Ecological Politics in an Age of Risk. According to Beck, modernization implies that industrialized society might also be outdated, which is to be followed by the emergence of risk society. Risk society is a stage of the development of modern society, during which the social, economic and individual risk will increasingly circumvent the monitoring and protection institutions in industrialized society. Beck wisely highlights the difference between industrial society and risk society: motivation in class society can be summarized as "I starve!" Collective character in risk society can be summarized as "I fear!" Beck believes that we are living at the edge of volcano. Ecology is more fragile than we think. Potential risks are surfacing. Destruction on the natural is striking our eyes, ears and noses.

Ecological Marxist Andre Gorz believes capitalist crisis is in essence ecological crisis. The mission of capital is to pursue growth incessantly. Consumption on nonrenewable resources such as air, water, forests, and oil is excessive, which make them scarce swiftly.

Comparing theory of risk society and ecological society and analyzing their difference and convergence help construct a Marxist theory on ecological civilization.

#### 2. Reflective modernity and ecological rationality

While pointing out the risks in modern society, Beck proposes to rethink modernization. He advocates a second modernization, calling for ecological enlightenment. He believes that ecological enlightenment is enlightenment on enlightenment, which criticize the strictness and universality in the first enlightenment. Beck's ecological enlightenment requires a high level of environment consciousness. We should be more alert on the field and scope of applying sciences. This is what is frequently referred by Beck as "reflective modernity".

According to Gorz's Critique of Economic Reason, we are not experiencing the crisis of modernity. Instead, we should modernize the precondition of modernization; should modernize the modernization itself; should accommodate modernization into its own sphere; should rationalize rationality itself. To achieve those, it is necessary to substitute economic rationality with ecological rationality. This coincides with Beck's discourse on the second modernization, which could facilitate the construction of Marxist ecological civilization.

3. Lessons to ecological Marxism

It is necessary to

Review systematically Marx and Engels' thoughts on environment and nature; study carefully Marx's following concepts in his Das Capital and their relations: "material metabolism of the nature", "material metabolism of the human being and the nature", and "material metabolism of the society".

Review systematically western Marxism and Ecological Socialism's theoretical construction on "ecology" and "socialism"; analyze the logic and academic evolution of instrumental rationality-value rationality-ecological rationality.

Review systematically western mainstream academy's research on ecological industry, ecological economics, and ecological sociology; critically analyze Beck's theory of risk society to construct a new methodology; ecological risk-ecological enlightenment-ecological justice.

The forth generation leadership in China proposes the concept of Scientific Development, aiming at easing the tension among the human being, the nature, and the society under globalization and the double pressure of resources and environment. Ecological governance demonstrates good government and good governance in the age of globalization. It is the social capital in civil society, and the participation and responsibility of each citizen. It is the interaction among individuals, social organizations and governments. It is the social justice in higher level and higher modernity.

学术简历

薛晓源,男,江苏省徐州市人,1966年出生,1994年毕业于北京大学哲学系,获哲学硕士学位。现任中共中央编译局中国现实问题研究中心执行主任、中共中央编译局《马克思主义与现实》杂志执行主编。2004—2005年在德国波恩大学做访问学者。主要研究方向是当代西方学术前沿问题,先后主编《全球化译丛》、《当代西方学术对话译丛》、《当代西方学术前沿论丛》、《尼采百年解读系列》、《中国调查报告》、《世界文化产业前沿报告》等,2005年出版研究专著《前沿问题 前沿思考——当代西方学术前沿问题追踪与探询》,撰写论文20余篇,其中《全球化与文化产业》、《全球化与当代资本主义》、《全球风险世界:现在与未来》等文章被《新华文摘》、《中国社会科学文摘》和有关内参广为转摘,产生了深远的影响。目前正在研究西方马克思主义和生态文明。

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