

论文摘要翻译样本

工业化给人类带来了前所未有的物质生活，大大加快了人类的文明与进步。如果不是自上个世纪 80 年代开始显现的环境劣变、气候变化、生态失衡、能源危机、经济社会发展不协调等问题催人警醒，传统工业化的神话当被继续书写。但历史发展打破了人们的幻想，基于传统工业化的不可持续性及其负面影响，今天的发展中国家实际上已不可能重复发达国家工业化成功之路。超越传统工业化，确立新的工业化发展模式，加快完成工业化的历史任务，是广大发展中国家面临的共同课题。中国作为世界上最大的发展中国家，发展的任务更重，发展面临的约束条件更苛刻。在此意义上，中共十六大提出“走新型工业化道路”，无疑是极具战略意义的选择。

如果把新型工业化作为一种新的发展战略，那么，目前国内对新型工业化的理论研究和实践探索都还处于初期阶段。学术界基本上是从纯经济学的角度来研究新型工业化的，普遍强调信息化和高新技术、强调市场经济规律的“效率至上”，忽视了工业化同时也是一个社会转型和文化变迁的过程；对多民族、贫困和生态重点地区如何走新型工业化道路尚缺乏较深入的研究。

本文从工业化的一般理论出发，针对中国传统工业化的弊端和目前人们对新型工业化认识上的误区，就传统工业化与新型工业化进行了比较研究；把推进新型工业化作为贯彻落实科学发展观、构建社会主义和谐社会的战略思路，提出要从生态、民族和人文视点超越传统工业化，树立新型工业化的生态环境观、民族文化观和人本价值观，以此把握新型工业化的核心内容和发展方向。在此基础上，笔者以地处珠江源头、生物多样性和民族文化多样性特点突出、工业基础较好的云南省曲靖市为例，具体分析了多民族地区推进新型工业化在条件、目标、内容三方面的特殊性，系统论证了多民族地区推进新型工业化发展的三条主要路径、三大保障机制。通过研究，提出并论证了以下观点：（1）工业化是世界上绝大多数国家和地区迈向现代化不可逾越的阶段，继续推进并基本实现工业化，是本世纪头 20 年中国必须完成的艰巨历史任务。（2）传统工业化是一条非可持续发展道路，中国在未来工业化进程中，必须在科学发展观指导下，按照“五个统筹”的原则，尽快实现工业化发展模式由传统工业化到新型工业化的重大转变。（3）在强调信息化带动的前提下，重点从生态、民族与人文视点探究新型工业化，把工业化视为社会转型和文化变迁的过程，才能完整、科学地把握新型工业化的丰富内涵。（4）相对经济发达的东、中部地区，西部多民族地区推进新型工业化

在条件、目标和内容上具有特殊性，这决定了多民族地区应特别注意发挥生物资源多样性和民族文化多样性的优势，从实际出发推进新型工业化。（5）以发展循环经济和生态工业为方向，实现工业发展与节约资源、保护环境相协调；以发展劳动密集型产业、特色经济为重点，推动新型工业化的民众化；以工业化、城镇化、农业产业化互动发展为动力，弱化、改变二元经济结构，是多民族地区推进新型工业化的三条主要路径。（6）构建现代生态文明，形成以经济政策、文化政策为主的政策支持系统，完善适应市场经济的制度安排，是多民族地区推进新型工业化的三大保障机制。总之，我国是一个拥有 56 个民族的发展中大国，加快多民族地区工业化发展对中国工业化目标的实现具有重大意义；遵循工业化的一般规律，走符合区域实际、具有自身特色的新型工业化道路，才能最终实现各民族人民的共同繁荣进步。

本文为研究新型工业化提供了新的视角，突破了单纯从经济学科研究工业化的范式，提出的一系列观点对多民族地区推进新型工业化实践具有一定的理论价值和借鉴作用。需要说明的是，整个研究中，笔者坚持把运用高新技术、以信息化带动工业化作为一个已知的必要前提，仅作相关分析和述要，重点是从生态、民族和人文视点探究新型工业化。提出工业化发展要树立现代生态文明观，重视生态环境的保护和建设，但不主张“为生态而生态”的极端生态主义；明确工业化发展要树立民族文化观，注意保护民族文化多样性，但不倡导“为保护而保护”的文化机械主义；强调工业化发展要树立人文价值观，赋予新型工业化公平、正义等人文内涵，但不否定作为市场经济核心的竞争原则、效率原则。另外，对以曲靖市为例的多民族地区新型工业化研究只是提供了一种实证，但由于各地的条件和基础不同，曲靖所做的显然不应该成为新型工业化的凝固模式。

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Abstract

Industrialization has brought human beings with unprecedented material well-being and has thus accelerated the advancement of civilization and progress. However, the problems appeared since 1980s such as environmental deterioration, radical climate change, ecological disruption, energy crisis, and the internal imbalance in economic society have jolted human beings out of their reverie for industrialization. Otherwise, the mythology of traditional industrialization would still prevail. Considering the poor sustainability and the negative effects of traditional industrialization, it is hardly preferable for the developing countries to follow exactly the ways of the developed countries for industrialized success. Developing countries are now facing a common, yet important issue, how to go beyond the traditional forms so as to establish new developmental modes for industrialization and accomplish the historical mission. As the biggest developing country in the world, China undertakes the hardest task and meets with the most difficult challenges. In this sense, the advocacy of “following the path of new industrialization” in the 16th CPC National Congress is no doubt the strategically significant choice.

Considering the fact that new industrialization is regarded as a new developmental strategy, China still remains at the preliminary stage of theoretical researches and practical attempts. Generally, the Chinese academia studies new industrialization merely from the perspective of pure economics, underscoring information assistance and high-tech application, and highlighting the law of “utmost efficiency” in market economy, while neglecting the fact that industrialization is meanwhile a process of social and cultural changes. Further, deep researches are limited with respect to how to realize new industrialization in multi-ethnic, poverty-stricken, ecologically important regions.

This dissertation, beginning with the general theories of industrialization, makes comparative studies between traditional industrialization and new industrialization, with considerations of the defects of the former and the misunderstanding of the latter. Promotion of new industrialization is held as the strategic and ideological guarantee for the implementation of scientific developmental idea and the construction of a harmonious socialist society. The dissertation emphasizes that understanding of the core and orientation of new industrialization requires urgently the ecological, ethnic and humanistic perspectives. Traditional way of industrialization must be transcended, and the new-industrialization-based ideas of ecological environment, ethnic cultures, and humanistic values must be established. Predicated on all these, the author of this dissertation studies the case of Qujing, a large city of Yunnan Province situated in the source of The Zhujiang River and enjoying bio-diversity, multi-ethnicities and solid industrial foundations, analyzes the special features of the multi-ethnic regions in promoting new industrialization from the perspectives of natural and social condition, target, and contents, and explores the three approaches to and the three guarantee systems for the promotion of new industrialization in multi-ethnic regions. These endeavors have produced the following ideas. First, industrialization is a phase which most of the countries can hardly transcend if they are to achieve modernization. Thus, promotion and realization of industrialization has become an important and arduous task for China during the first two decades of the 21st century. Second, considering that traditional industrialization is a practice bereft of sustainable development, China, in its future development of industrialization, must, under the guidance of scientific developmental idea and the principles of "the Five Overall Plans," achieve the transition from traditional developmental mode to new developmental mode as soon as possible. Third, an overall and scientific understanding of the rich contents of new industrialization, which is preceded by information technology, requires the greater importance attached to the ecological, ethnic, and humanistic perspectives and the treatment of industrialization as a process of social and cultural changes. Fourth, in the course of new industrialization, since the economically advanced regions of east and central China differ comparatively from the economically less advanced multi-ethnic regions of west China in natural conditions, targets, and contents, specific situations in different regions must be well considered. It is suggested that the multi-ethnic regions of west China reconsider their practical situations and make better use of their advantageous biological and ethnic resources. Fifth, three approaches are recommended to the promotion of new industrialization in multi-ethnic regions: A) to develop circular economy and ecological industry so that industrial development will go side by side with energy saving and environmental protection; B) to strengthen labor-intensive industry and regionally peculiar economy so as to popularize new industrialization; to weaken or change the dual economic structure via the interactivities among industrialization, urbanization and agricultural

industrialization. Sixth, promotion of new industrialization in multi-ethnic regions depends heavily on the construction of modern ecological civilization, the formation of a system sustained by economic and cultural policies, and the perfection of the institutions favoring market economy. On the whole, the acceleration of industrialization in the multi-ethnic regions is of great importance to the realization of industrialization throughout China, a developing country composed of 56 ethnic groups. The realization of the ultimate goal of common prosperity for all ethnic peoples in China is preceded by the establishment of a new form of industrialization favoring the regional practicality together with the guidance of the general laws of industrialization.

This dissertation provides a new vision for the studies of new industrialization, which has transcended the studies of industrialization merely from the perspective of economics. The ideas coming out of this academic endeavor will be of theoretical value and referential significance to the practices of promoting industrialization in multi-ethnic regions. Meanwhile, a special note must be made that the importance here is attached to the research of new industrialization from ecological, ethnic, and humanistic perspectives, the application of high-tech and information service being just a necessary means discussed and analyzed when needed. Moreover, the advocacy of modern ecological civilization and the emphasis on eco-environmental protection and construction do not mean “ecology for ecology’s sake,” protection of ethnic cultural diversity differs sharply from the cultural mechanism of “protection for protection’s sake,” and the proposition of humanistic values such as equality and justice in the course of new industrialization does not exclude competition and efficiency of market economy system. Last but not least, this research provides just a practical mode for the studies of new industrialization in multi-ethnic regions with Qujing Municipality as a typical example. The practice of Qujing should not be followed rigidly as the only way to realize new industrialization.

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