马丁·雅克：中国将如何深刻影响世界

[这就是中国](javascript:void(0);)

**这就是中国**

微信号 mhshHome

功能介绍 东方卫视《这就是中国》节目官方账号 每周一晚22:00东方卫视播出

2021-06-04[原文](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzA5NTI5ODk3NA==&mid=2651171749&idx=1&sn=f08f4ae6f63417c2c1e7d3ab2bfaf4b4&chksm=8bb07f54bcc7f6427c704ab52b65fde16ab9f6402fdbe23f7eda94e22d28b62a96cabca94ddb&scene=27#wechat_redirect&cpage=22)

收录于话题

点击上方“蓝字”，发现更多精彩。

**让我们一起读懂中国，读懂世界**

马丁·雅克（Martin Jacques）

复旦大学中国研究院资深研究员，英国学者

从1800年左右开始，在两个多世纪的时间里，世界起初被欧洲所统治，中国或多或少是隐形的，被分裂、被侵略、经济疲软，它并不属于大多数人全球地图的一部分，它被忽视了。世界其他国家觉得，不需要来认识中国，因为它发出的声音太微弱。

**西方设定了现代世界的参数，最早由欧洲引领，然后是美国设定了现代世界的参数。现代性是西方的同义词，随后发生了变化，伟大的转折点是1949年新中国成立以及中国革命，中国稳步地重新团结起来，取得了显著的成功。**特别是1978年之后，中国开始以惊人的速度增长，每年增长超过10%，持续了35年。终于，世界其他地区，开始注意到这一新的现象，中国的发展是世界上最引人注目的经济变化。**如今西方或世界各地对这种情况的反应各不相同，从美国和特朗普总统那里，我们看到一种反应，那就是无论如何，都想削弱中国，阻止它的崛起，最好还能颠覆这一进程。**但其它的反应则更为复杂，有时是积极的，有时是消极的。

**为什么会消极？我认为是出于对未知的恐惧，人们对这个占世界人口五分之一的国家所知甚少，这是一个原因；但另一方面**，**尤其是对发展中国家而言，中国非凡的经济转型，和中国主动伸出的帮助和友谊之手，赢得了这些国家的支持。**非洲和其他区域的民意调查，表明中国赢得了发展中国家中很多人的支持和赞同。**此时此刻，我们展望未来，试图以一种现代世界中从未有过的方式想象未来，因为未来曾一度只属于西方，但未来不是这样。**

接下来，我要提出六个观点，关于我认为中国将如何深刻影响世界，**首先，1945年以来，最重要的变化是，包括中国在内的，发展中国家的崛起。**然而在1945年，大多数国家还是处于被殖民状态，即使到了70年代中期，它们也只占全球GDP的三分之一，尽管它们可能代表世界85%以上人口，但现在情况完全不同了，因为发展中国家，现在大约占全球GDP的60%，从历史的维度上看，在这么短的时间里，竟发生了如此巨大的变革，我们正在研究一种可能性，即我所说的，由世界大多数人口组成的全球秩序，我想提醒大家，西方现在只占不到15%的世界人口。

**在现代社会，我们第一次看到了一种全球秩序的概念，它不再由世界上极少数人发明和创造，我认为这将是过去200年出现的最重要的民主化趋势。**

**第二点，战争，中国不是没有发生过战争，但在公元前221年中国统一之后，值得注意的是，很少有战争发生。**例如在整个亚洲地区内，中国与包括日本，朝鲜，越南等国家发生战争的情况实际上非常罕见，这段历史与欧洲的历史完全不同，欧洲一直处于战争的漩涡中，直到20世纪中叶，欧洲才真正休战。**自中国经济崛起以来，特别是1978年以来，中国崛起引人注目之处，就在于很少有战争发生，与美国、日本、英国、法国、德国的历史相比较，这些国家的崛起都是以扩张和侵略战争为特征的，**事实上我唯一能想到的，中国卷入的战争，本质上是边境之战，这是完全不同性质的战争，我认为与西方时代的普遍情况相比，中国的崛起将给世界带来一种新的意识，即和平的重要性和可能性。

**第三点，治国之道治理之法。**通常在西方，当我们谈论政府时，人们只讨论政府的选举方式，而不考虑政府的效能，它能做什么？它能促进经济增长吗？它能提高人们的生活水平吗？它能在社会上维持一定程度的和谐吗？在我看来**，在治理能力方面，中国与西方国家的标准截然不同。**

我给大家举个例子**，中国是世界基础建设的领先者，西方或多或少已经放弃了这一点，**它现在几乎不进行任何基础设施建设，如果你近期内去过美国，就会看到那里的基础设施状况，我来自英国，那里也是同样的情形，基础设施的重要之处，在于它是面向未来的，要思考社会将走向何方，**其次它不仅仅是关照个人发展，而是关乎整个社会，要把社会看作一个整体，而不是简单的只关注各个利益集团。**

**第四点，关于种族和民族，90%以上的中国人认同自己是汉族。**当然，从历史上看，中华民族是许多不同民族聚居的产物，考虑到国家的幅员辽阔，无论从地理上还是从人口统计学上而言，它都蕴含着不可思议的民族多样性，而中国由于其历史悠久，经历了一个长期的融合过程，不同民族的人融合在一起，直至今日，大多数中国人认同自己是汉族。**我想不出世界上还有其他类似的例子，中国的情况实属特殊，大多数中国人认同自己是汉族的原因，可能根本不是出于种族范畴，而是出于文化范畴，我认为这一点非常重要。**

（中国封建王朝）最后三个朝代中有两个不是汉族统治，一个是蒙古人，最后一个是满族人，所以我认为这与西方的历史和民族国家的历史有着极大的不同，西方民族国家是由单一的占统治地位的民族建立的国家，**中国则树立了一个新的榜样，我认为人们都可以从中学习，我不是说中国在这方面是完美的，但它为世界其他国家形成了一个非常有趣的历史案例。**

**第五点是中国的历史。**中国的崛起在重新定义人们对历史的看法，西方世界认为历史始于西方的崛起，换句话说，大约出现于18世纪末，19世纪初，对中国而言，历史并非始于这段时期，回溯过去，中国人会向你讲述5000年的文明，或者只是从公元前221年秦朝的历史讲起讲述延续2000年的文明，所以中国人会以完全不同的方式看待诸如南海问题之类的纷争，这与西方看待历史的方式不同，中国发展的特点之一，当然也包括朝代的兴衰，但我认为，**最重要的特点是中国历史的连续性，非凡的连续性，今日中国人仍然认为孔子孟子等伟大圣人的思想，与中国正在进行的变革探讨息息相关，它可以指出我们前进的方向，以及指导我们如何治理国家，这代表了一种全新的智慧。**

**第六点是全球化，**中国是全球化的坚定信仰者，中国也从全球化中受益，中国对待全球化的态度，本质上是最包容的。**在中国全球化的最大受益者是谁，我认为是超过总人口半数的脱贫人口，这与全球化在美国的运作方式截然不同，大概有多达30%或40%的人口基本上被排除在全球化的益处之外，从本质上讲，这解释了为什么美国兴起了保护主义浪潮。**

 中国拥有世界五分之一的人口，这不仅关乎一个国家，甚至不仅局限于一个大洲，管理中国就是要管理很大一部分人类，管理很大一部分的全球体系，因此中国拥有一种理解力和直觉，一种对全球化本质的洞见，某种程度上，这种洞见与西方盛行的体量小得多的民族国家是截然不同的。**展望未来，我认为中国人依然相信全球化是不可阻挡的大势所趋。**谢谢大家。

**英文原文**

Well, ever since around 1800, for over two centuries, the world was dominated by, in the first instance, Europe. China was more or less invisible; divided, invaded, economically weak. It was not really part of most people's Global Map, it was ignored. It didn't need really, to be noticed, because its voice was simply too weak. The West set, when the first instance Europe, then United States, set the parameters of the modern world. Modernity was synonymous with being Western. And then things began to change. The great turning point was 1949 and the Chinese revolution when China steadily began to put itself together again, with remarkable success. But especially after 1978, when China began to grow, at an extraordinary speed, over 10% a year, for 35 years. And finally, the rest of the world began to wake up and take notice of this new phenomenon. It was the most dramatic economic change the world has ever seen. Now, the responses to this situation in the west or across the world varied. We've got one kind of response that we can now see from the United States, and President Trump, which is to seek in whatever way, to try and weaken China, stop its rise, even to reverse that process. But other responses have been more complicated, sometimes positive, sometimes more negative. Why negative? I think, because it's a fear of the unknown.So this country, which represents one fifth of humanity, they knew very little about. So that's one reason. But on the other hand, especially in the developing world, the extraordinary economic transformation of China, and the willingness of China to extend the hand of help and friendship, in the development of these countries, has won, if you can look at all the opinion polls and so onfrom Africa and elsewhere, won the support and sympathy and enthusiasm of many people in the developing countries. Now, at this point, we're looking forwards and we're trying to imagine the future in a way we've never had to in the modern world, because the future has always been Western. But it's not going to be just Western.

Well, I'll give you seven ideas, seven points into how I think China is going to profoundly influence the world. The first is this, the most important change since 1945, is the rise of the developing countries, including China. In 1945, still, most were colonized. Even by his latest, the mid 1970s, they only represented one third of global GDP, even though they represented well over probably about 85% of humanity. But now the picture is very different. Because the developing world now represents something like 60% of global GDP, what a transformation in historically speaking, a very short space of time.

And what we now are looking at, for the first time ever, was certainly in modern times, is the idea of a global order, which is no longer the creature and invention of a very small minority of the world. This would be in my view, the most important act of democratization in the last 200 years.

My second point is about war. You know, it's not true that China has never had wars.But after the unification of China, in 221 BC, what is notable with regard to China is how few wars it's had. That across, for example, its region, with countries like Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and so on, wars were actually extremely rare. It was a totally different history, for example, than the history of Europe, which was always fighting, constantly fighting. It was only by the middle of the 20th century that Europe actually stopped fighting like it had. And if you look at the present period, since China's economic rise, especially since 1978, what is remarkable about China's rise is how few wars have been fought. Now compare that with American history, or Japanese history, or British history, or French history or German history, the rise of all these countries was characterized by wars of expansion, and aggression. I think that the rise of China will introduce a new sense of the importance and possibility of peace in the world compared with the situation that's prevailed in the age of the West. Third point, statecraft, governance. Now often in the West, certainly when we talk about governments, they only talk about the way in which governments are elected, they don't talk about the efficacy of government. What is it capable of doing? Can it grow people, can it grow the economy? Can it increase people's living standards? Can it maintain a degree of harmony in society, and so on? And when it comes to the competence of governance, then in my view, China sets utterly different standards to those that have prevailed in the West. And I'll give you one example of this,let's face it; China is the world leader in the construction of infrastructure. The West has more or less actually given up on this; it hardly does any infrastructure now. If you've been to America recently, you'll see what the state of the infrastructure is. My own country in UK and so on. And the important thing about infrastructure is that it is about looking forward. It's about thinking where your society is going. And secondly, it's about looking after not just the individual, but the society as a whole. Of seeing society as an entity, rather than simply a set of segments or a set of interest groups and so on.

My fourth point, it's about race, it's about ethnicity.The Chinese think of themselves as over 90% Han. But of course, historically, China was the product of many different races, many, many different races, unimaginable number of races, given the size of China, both geographically and in demographically. And China, because of this long history in part, has had a long process of inter mixing, and melding of different races to the point now where the vast majority think of themselves as Han.

M1:  Now, I can't think of another example in the world, even big countries or small countries, where this is really the case. And the way in which the Chinese think of themselves as Han is not primarily or it may even really at all, as a racial category, but it's a cultural category. And this, I think, is extremely important. And you remember that two of the last three dynasties were not Han, one was Mongolian and one, the last one was Manchurian. So I think this is so different from the history of the West and the history of nation states, which their very creation was one of exclusivity around a dominant race. China sets a new kind of example, which I think we can all learn from. I'm not saying China's perfect in this respect but it's got a very interesting historical example for the rest of the world.

My fifth point, China's history. one of the things that the rise of China is doing is redefining how we think about history. The West thinks history started with the rise of the West, in other words, somewhere, say around the late 1700s, early 19th century. For China, history did not start so recently. China will go back, first thing you say, a Chinese will say to you is 5000 years of civilization, or even just since 221 BC, and the Ching Dynasty; 2000 years of civilization. So the Chinese look at all these questions like the South China Sea in a completely different way, from the way in which the West looks at history.See one of the characteristics of China, of course,there's been the rise and fall of dynasties and so on. But I think overriding this or primary in relationship to this is the continuity of China. Extraordinary continuity. today, you still regard the great sages like Confucius and Mencius and many others, as very relevant to debates in China about what's happening, and where to go, and how to behave, and how to govern, and so on. what this represents is a kind of new kind of wisdom.

Right, my sixth point is about globalization. China is a great believer in globalization.China's approach to globalization has essentially been inclusive. Who were the greatest beneficiary, in my view in China from globalization? It was over half the population that were lifted out of poverty. That's a very different picture from the way globalization worked in the United States.

China has a fifth of the world's population, it's not just a country, it's not even just a continent，And therefore, it has an understanding and intuition, an insight into the nature of globalization in a way that is quite different from the much smaller nation states which prevail, for example, in the West.Thank you very much.

（本期节目播出于2019年10月07日）

**讲中国故事，讲我们的故事**

**东方卫视《这就是中国》**

**每周一晚22：00**



### 精选留言

用户设置不下载评论