

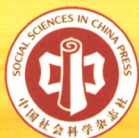
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## ABSTRACTS

### (1) Justice in the Light of Historical Materialism

Feng Yanli, Duan Zhongqiao and Wu Zhongmin • 4 •

On the intellectual spectrum of theories of justice, the question of “Marx and justice” has been a focal point for researchers. As a major component of historical materialism, the intellectual logic of Marx’s theory of justice has opened up a completely new way of thinking, revealing the true nature of Western concepts of justice and the great changes they have undergone. Marx’s view solves the riddle of justice and furthers the progress of its great cause; it is of great theoretical and practical significance for the correct understanding and resolution of the question of equity and justice in the development of socialist modernization and for our comprehensive grasp of equity and justice as inherent requirements of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Feng Yanli, Researcher at the Research Department of Overseas Marxism of the Academy of Marxism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that justice is rooted in practice and necessarily embodies the principles of justice of particular class interests as well as the unity of real and ideal logic in a *de jure* state. From the perspective of a holistic analysis of historical materialism, the strong points and the characteristics of Marxian justice are the realization of the unity of production justice and distribution justice, that is, the transcendence of capitalist society by an economic structure and future society unified in the production mode of social history and capitalist surplus value production. Professor Duan Zhongqiao of the School of Philosophy of Renmin University of China argues that the proposition put forth by Alan Woods in the 1970s that “Marx does not think that capitalism is unjust” is in fact a one-sided understanding of the connotations of Marx’s “concept of justice,” “the justice of exchanges” under capitalism and “capital’s possession of surplus value.” Not only is Woods’ whole interpretation wrong, but his arguments do not hold water, so the logical conclusion of his proposition is necessarily invalid. Wu Zhongmin, Professor at the Teaching and Research Department of Scientific Socialism at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee believes that the social justice in the modern sense is an organic whole composed of universal justice and differential justice, which together constitute the

highest common divisor of the wishes and interest claims of members of the community. Giving excessive weight to either of the two will lead, in different degrees, to their separation, and have a negative effect on the sound operation and healthy development of society. A correct understanding of the logic of the balanced development of universal and differential justice therefore has important real value for theoretical innovation and the formulation of guiding policies.

**(2) Adaptive Reform and Limitations of the Public Policy Process in the Course of Transition**

*Xue Lan and Zhao Jing* • 45 •

The temporal dimension of the policy process is a theoretical cut-in point for understanding public policy process and domestic governance in China. The public policy process in China's transition shows new characteristics: decision-making links have been simplified, and the implementation of policies, which supplements the making of decisions, appears as a process of balancing and negotiation. The flexible model of "simplifying decision-making links—negotiating about implementation" is a transitional institutional arrangement in the circumstances of the contemporary emergence of a large number of policy issues in China. Eliminating or simplifying decision-making links enables the government to effectively deal with social pressures and multiple interests in the decision-making process and enhances its capacity to make public policy and cope with external pressures. The implementation-negotiation mechanism allows policy programs to be refined step by step, internalizing the resolution of conflicts of interest and guaranteeing the furtherance of reform and the systemic stability of government governance. This policy process mode is suited to the contemporary governance environment of Chinese public policy and fosters the enhancement of policy reform in some fields.

**(3) Policy Design for the Integration of "Top Down" and "Bottom Up": An Empirical Analysis Based on Poverty Alleviation Rural Development Projects**

*Jia Junxue, Qin Cong and Liu Yongzheng* • 68 •

Since the mid-1980s, poverty alleviation policies have gradually shifted from simple "blood transfusions" to "blood-formation." Each "blood-formation" mode of poverty alleviation has its own advantages and disadvantages. We have constructed a simple theoretical model to analyze the effect upon the incomes of rural households of two "blood-formation" poverty alleviation modes and the counterpart funding arrangements of capital subsidies and microcredit, together with the mechanisms by

which these take effect, and have carried out an empirical PSM and DID test. As the results show, microcredit has a positive role in increasing the incomes of impoverished rural households, but capital subsidies have less effect. The introduction of counterpart funding mechanisms not only significantly boosts the per capita net incomes of impoverished rural households but clearly enhances the poverty alleviation effect of capital subsidies. Overall, by integrating “top down” and “bottom up” poverty alleviation mechanisms and boosting village-level democracy, poverty alleviation rural development projects have enhanced the targeting and effectiveness of poverty alleviation and offer promise for the optimization of precise poverty alleviation.

**(4) The Key to Precise Poverty Alleviation Rests in the Precise Identification of Impoverished Populations: An Analysis of the Targeting Effect of the Rural Subsistence Allowance Policy** *Zhu Mengbing and Li Shi* • 90 •

For the success of the poverty elimination program as an important part of the strategy of completing the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects by 2020, it is necessary to precisely identify the impoverished populations. An analysis of data from the 2013 Household Survey shows that in terms of the poverty line, the targeting of the existing rural subsistence allowance program is very imprecise. The targeting of the allowance has improved in terms of multi-dimensional poverty criteria, but its coverage remains poor. In order to gradually unify the criteria for the rural poverty alleviation line and the rural subsistence allowance, the identification of the criteria for subsistence allowance households needs to shift from a single income line towards multi-dimensional poverty criteria, providing a unified standard for receipt of the subsistence allowance and formulating a uniform identification program. At the same time, we need to increase the coverage of the subsistence allowance and the input of subsistence allowance funding, so that it really covers all poor populations in rural areas.

**(5) Generalized Aging of the Chinese Population: A National Level Analysis Based on Provincial Simulations** *Yin Wenyaoy, Li Fen, Yao Yinmei et al.* • 113 •

The age structure of the Chinese population has entered a period of generalized aging, expressed mainly in a decrease in younger age groups' share of the population and an increase in that of older age groups across broad age groups with varying socioeconomic significance within the total population. The implementation of

unconditioned two-child policy has failed to change this trend. In the first phase of population aging (2011-2060), population aging develops rapidly, with a number of peaks, and the size, growth rate and internal structure of broad age groups fluctuates. In terms of generalized aging, China will enjoy four major systemic dividends and face four systemic risks. The first phase of aging is the most important for changes in the age structure of the population; society will gain the initiative in long-term development as long as it can adapt to the overall trend towards aging.

#### **(6) Legal Regulation of the Sharing Economy**

*Jiang Daxing and Wang Shoujie* • 141 •

The sharing economy has emerged as an innovative business model in recent years. Given that it is very different from the traditional economy, existing rules are not a good fit for its regulatory requirements: innovative regulation is needed. At present, local governments have three different responses to the sharing of vehicles, dwellings and other forms of the sharing economy: explicit prohibition, sitting on the fence and explicit approval. These differential regulatory strategies show that there is some divergence over the concept and logic of regulating the sharing economy. According to the idea—principle—method analytical approach, legal regulation of the sharing economy should give priority to the idea of encouraging innovation; then, it should implement the principles of incentive regulation, innovation regulation, differential regulation and public regulation; and lastly, it should lock in regulatory points by adopting such regulatory strategies as the categorization of legal relations. The legal status of platforms, labor relations and competition law are the core issues in regulating the sharing economy, which has had a great impact upon existing legal systems: it has made transactions horizontal, diversified participants and fragmented the goods and services being shared. The sharing economy's legal regulation involves a number of fields including labor law, contract law, competition law, tax law and intellectual property law, so requires a systemic regulatory response.

#### **(7) Law of the Sea and Rights of the Sea**

*Yang Hua* • 163 •

Within their sphere of sovereignty and in international public waters, the holders of rights under the international law of the sea have the right to exploit the ocean and but also the obligation to protect it and to respect other countries' rights in accordance with domestic legislation and international treaties or conventions. Law of

the sea rights discourse aims to build peace and security, freedom and equity, and an international maritime order that accords with the common interests of humanity. Law of the sea theory standardizes each country's rights and powers, regulates conflicts and coordinates claims involving maritime interests, and balances countries' powers and rights. China should construct a theoretical system of modern maritime laws and rights on the basis of practical experience. The country should optimize its mode of dealing with maritime disputes on the premise of law of the sea maritime rights theory; should improve Chinese maritime legislation on the basis of that theory; should exercise its soft law role guided by that theory; should gain the support of international organizations by taking law of the sea maritime rights as a bond; should participate creatively in the construction of law of the sea institutions within the framework of that theory; and should build up its discourse power and sovereign rights within the construction of the international order of law of the sea.

**(8) The Theory that “The Hundred Schools of Thought Originated with Court Officials”: Scholarly Discourse in the Han Dynasty** *Deng Junjie* • 184 •

The theory put forward by the Western Han scholar Liu Xin in *Seven Strategies* (七略), that “The hundred schools originated with court officials” is preserved in the *Han Shu: Yiwenzhi*. An analysis of the relationship between Liu's observation and material on court officials in the *Zhou Li* (The Rites of Zhou), as well as a study of the content of the *Seven Strategies*, shows that this theory of Liu's provides the main backing for the claim that “scholarship originated with court officials” in the *Seven Strategies*. This represents Liu's linking of the system by which the pre-Qin classics had been transmitted through learned court officials with the ancient and modern scholarly legacy established in Western Han learning. The critical method of “seeing the masters the classics,” reflected in the idea that “the hundred schools originated with court officials,” and the theoretical intent of “incorporating the masters into the classics” represent a constructive interpretation of the historical trend by which Western Han study of the Confucian classics absorbed and merged with the works of the hundred schools of thought of the Zhou and Qin dynasties. Liu's comment is a theoretical expression, from the standpoint of classical studies, of his commanding view of the hundred schools of thought; it aimed at strengthening the authority of Han official study of the five classics. This fully reflects Han scholarly discourse under the great unity of learning.



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