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**ABSTRACTS****(1) Chinese Scholarship in the Forty Years of Reform and Opening Up**

*Xie Fuzhan, Zhang Zhuoyuan, Zhang Yuyan, Xu Xianming,  
Li Youmei, Zhu Liyuan, Sun Litian and Han Zhen • 4 •*

The third Plenary of the 11<sup>th</sup> Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1978 marked the Party's realization of a historic transformation since the founding of new China: China had stepped into a new period of socialist construction. Reform and opening up is the distinctive feature of contemporary China and the distinctive banner of the Party in the new historical era. In the last 40 years, Chinese philosophy and social sciences have marched alongside reform and opening up and the construction of socialist modernization. In every important stage of the task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and every important historical juncture of reform and opening up, philosophy and the social sciences have made great contributions. From the reestablishment of the Party line in terms of thought to the modern formation of the theory of the preliminary stage of socialism; from the proposition and development of the theory of the socialist market economy to the formulation and implementation of the strategy of governing the country according to law; from handing on and enhancing the fine traditional culture of the Chinese people to exchanging and learning from the fine achievements of human civilization: all these embody the wisdom of expert scholars in the fields of philosophy and the social sciences. Guided by constantly developing Marxist theory, Chinese philosophy and social sciences are not only assisting China's progress into the new historical period, but also strengthening cultural confidence, revitalizing the nation, and embarking on a road of development and prosperity with its own distinctive characteristics.

To celebrate the fortieth anniversary of reform and opening up, we invited papers on the development of disciplines including economics, law, literature, foreign relations, sociology, and philosophy over the last forty years from Xie Fuzhan,

President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Secretary of the Leading Party Members' Group, Chairman of CASS Academic Divisions Council and Research Fellow, Zhang Zhuoyuan, CASS Academic Divisions member and Research Fellow, Zhang Yuyan, CASS Academic Divisions member and Research Fellow, Professor Xu Xianming, Vice-chairman of the Supervisory Committee and Judicial Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, Professor Li Youmei of Shanghai University, Professor Zhu Liyuan of Fudan University, Professor Sun Litian of Jilin University, and Professor Han Zhen of Beijing Normal University. Writing from different academic perspectives, these scholars review and summarize the major discussions and debates on important theoretical and practical questions over the past forty years, providing scholarly interpretations and theoretical reflection on the practice of reform and opening up in the past forty years with the aim of reflecting different facets of the brilliant course of development of Chinese philosophy and social sciences.

Since the 18<sup>th</sup> National Congress of the Party, the socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era, and the cause of the Party and the country has realized a historic transformation. At this new historical starting point, we should adhere to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and base ourselves more consciously on China while learning from foreign experience, delving into history, grasping the contemporary era, being concerned for humanity and looking toward the future, embodying continuation of the legacy of the past and a national spirit alongside original creation and the spirit of the times. We must give expression to systematization and professionalism; focus on the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics; and reflect Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and Chinese manner in terms of guiding thought and disciplinary, academic and discourse system.

**(2) The Age of Mass Communication: The Revolution in the Mode of Information Production and Its Effect** *Sui Yan* • 114 •

The elevation of the status of audiences as actors and the spread of mobile internet technology constitute a challenge to the highly organized media monopoly of mass communication. Together with interpersonal communication, organizational

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communication, and especially highly connected group communication, they form a complex new communication environment and structure, catalyzing a revolution in the mode of information production and ushering in a new era of online group communication in which “everyone is an information producer.” Group communication satisfies the need for socialized interactive exchange of ordinary individuals’ perceptions together with the socialized spread of emotion. The socialized communication of ordinary people’s emotions and perceptions becomes a striking phenomenon in a new communicative environment and a new mode of information production. Internet technology has changed the linear mode of communication of the mass communication era, which was centered on the sender, and constructed an online communication structure in which netizens and connectivity are the main factors. This breaks the monopoly of traditional information producers, and leads to a shift in the social position and power of mediafigures. Internet communication challenges the mode by which the mass media allocate social resources solely to a small number of elite groups, unlike the new mode of information production which has for the first time a history of allocating social resources to ordinary people. Some events involving individuals show that people employ internet group communication to attract society’s attention, acquire social resources, and reconstruct resource distribution, thereby partially reproducing the social structure.

**(3) Adaptive Social Mobilization in the Implementation of Grassroots Policy:  
Administrative Control and Multipolar Involvement**

*Wang Shizong and Yang Fan* • 135 •

The implementation of grassroots policy is an important link in Chinese governance practice. Existing research either analyzes the reasons for alienation of policy goals and distortions in policy implementation in terms of administrative control or explores the influence of unofficial institutions on the policy process in terms of policy mobilization. The two research approaches are biased toward static and episodic analysis that confine the scope of their research to the bureaucracy, neglecting, to a greater or lesser extent, government mobilization of society. In fact, the implementation of grassroots policy in contemporary China is embedded in the governance of grassroots society, and vice versa, therefore, hierarchical control and

social mobilization can complement each other. Case studies have shown that those implementing policies at the grassroots level develop different mobilization strategies depending on the relative strength or weakness of administrative control and the society's capacity for mobilization. In the course of policy implementation, the boundaries and relationships between hierarchical control and social mobilization and between government bureaucracy and grassroots society may change in line with the demands of policy performance. This hierarchy may permeate the social network or the individual level, so that the social network becomes a part of the hierarchy. The overall process of implementation thus exhibits "adaptive social mobilization." This finding, based as it is on the dynamic process of policy implementation, may lead to the rethinking of questions including the nature of societal governance in contemporary China. It also provides an explanation of the paradox of the mutual reinforcement of administrative control and social participation.

#### **(4) Legal Control of Big Data Investigations**

*Cheng Lei* • 156 •

Through the use of computer technology to collect, share, screen, compare and unearth data stored online and in computer systems, big data investigations can locate clues, evidence or suspects. Such investigations have three main modes: the goal-driven, the comparison-driven, and event-driven. These are of practical use in crime prevention and prediction and in the field of detection. As big data investigations challenge some basic rights and legal values, they have to be brought under legal control. However, the traditional framework of legal norms lags behind. Definition of the legal properties of big data investigations is unclear; there are limits to differentiating data contents from metadata; the threshold for launching criminal proceedings exists in name only; and the boundary line between ascertained offense and unaccomplished crime is also unclear. Dual approaches can be adopted for gaining legal control of big data investigations: detection standards and data standards. With detection standards, we should follow the principles of legality and proportionality and strengthen external and judicial oversight. With data standards, we propose introducing appropriate legal principles and mechanisms for protecting personal information, including establishing legitimate aims and specific principles, giving data subjects the right to know and the right to make changes, and setting up

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arrangements for information security and data quality control, together with procedures for supervision of the use of personal information and relief procedures.

**(5) The Formation of the Concept of the Silk Road and Its Transmission in China**

*Liu Jinbao* • 181 •

The concept of the Silk Road was first put forward by the German geographer Richthofen in 1877 with reference to the route connecting Chang'an to Central Asia. Before this term was formally adopted in China, the Chinese had called this route "the road of silk and satin," "road of silk," "road of silk sales," etc. "Silk Road" (*sichouzhilu* 丝绸之路) was first used in China on 24 February, 1943, in the *Shanghai Journal*. Thereafter the concept underwent several transmutations, such as "desert road," "oasis road" and "steppes road"—what we call networks today. Other terms referring to this route were "jade road," "spice road," and "road of furs." Although silk was not the most important commodity in all periods of Chinese trade with the West, and the Chinese referred to the Silk Road in many different ways, no other expression has been able to take the place of "Silk Road." The Belt and Road initiative has taken its name from the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Maritime Silk Road, reflecting the practical contemporary use of a historical expression.

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