



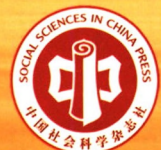
QK1863005

12  
2018

中國

社会科学

SOCIAL  
SCIENCES  
IN CHINA



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2018

# 中国社会科学

12

(月刊)

总第276期 12月25日出版

---

(1) 马克思与生态文明的政治哲学基础 张盾 · 4 ·

---

(2) 现象学与分析哲学融合进路中的自我问题研究 李忠伟 · 26 ·

---

(3) 区位导向性产业政策的消费带动效应  
——以开发区政策为例的实证研究  
孙伟增 吴建峰 郑思齐 · 48 ·

---

(4) 全球系统性金融风险溢出与外部冲击 杨子暉 周颖刚 · 69 ·

---

---

---

(5) 商法漏洞的特别法属性及其填补规则 钱玉林 · 91 ·

---

(6) 金融资本主义的崛起及其影响  
——对资本主义新形态的社会学分析

杨典 欧阳璇宇 · 110 ·

(7) 应对中国人口老龄化的治理选择 胡湛 彭希哲 · 134 ·

---

(8) 考证学方法与中国现代文学研究 金宏宇 · 156 ·

---

(9) 乡论与秩序：先秦至汉魏乡里舆论与国家关系的历史考察  
卜宪群 · 176 ·

---

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 199 ·

---

《中国社会科学》2018 年总目 · 204 ·

---

---

**ABSTRACTS**

**(1) Marx and the Political and Philosophical Basis for Ecological Civilization**

*Zhang Dun* • 4 •

Ecological civilization is not only a practical issue of political decision-making and social policy, but also, in its deep conceptual structure, a question in political philosophy that concerns the construction of ecological justice. From the perspective of actual historical reflection, what we call an ecological crisis is essentially the inevitable result of the centuries-long contradiction between the capitalist mode of production and consumption and the earth's natural environment. From the perspective of ideological critique, all ecological questions can be traced back to the modern law that "humanity conquers nature through science and technology to meet its own needs." Therefore, in reflecting on the political and philosophical basis for ecological civilization, it is necessary to trace the root and essence of the entire ecological issue back to Marx's political critique of the capitalist production and consumption system and to carry out critical historical investigation into the modern law that "humanity conquers nature through science and technology to meet its own needs." This involves three elements: how can the relationship between man and nature and a concept of nature that conforms to the principle of justice become possible? By what means can science and technology, as manifestations of forces that are part of human nature, be realized, and what are their limitations? What are the true needs of man as man and how should they be satisfied? The West's Marxist ecological theory of a "conservator society" criticizes the highly alienated and complex social forms of late capitalist consumer society, and proposes to stop wasteful over-production, abandon endless over-consumption and change the social system that has led to this ecological crisis. This has inspired us to establish the principles of Chinese-style ecological justice and even build a "beautiful China with an ecological civilization."

**(2) Research on the Question of Self in the Integration of Phenomenology and Analytic Philosophy**

*Li Zhongwei* • 26 •

Integrating as it does the relevant intellectual resources and methods in phenomenology and analytic philosophy, research on the self is manifest in the fact that, in accordance with the phenomenal self approach, the experience of consciousness necessarily implies the existence of the subject of consciousness, and

• 199 •

the subject of consciousness is the phenomenal self. Three theories of self have developed from this approach: the self as the momentary experience; the self as the ability to generate consciousness; and the self as the center of virtual phenomena. None of these three theories can solve the problem of the unity of the experience of consciousness in time. Making use of the intellectual resources of European phenomenology and drawing on the relevant theories in analytic philosophy enables us to obtain a theory of the primitive phenomenal self by returning to the realm of the experience of consciousness and taking consciousness of time as a starting point for reflecting on and analyzing the experience of consciousness itself. “The flow of absolute consciousness” contains the existence of the phenomenal self as the primordial self; neither absolute consciousness nor the primordial self is of time, but they are a priori conditions that make the consciousness of time possible. The concept of the primordial self is not only coherent but also truly able to explain the unity and subjectivity of the experience of consciousness.

**(3) The Consumption-Driven Effect of Location-Oriented Industrial Policy—An Empirical Study Based on Development Zone Policy**

*Sun Weizeng, Wu Jianfeng and Zheng Siqi • 48 •*

Can the development zone policy that pioneered Chinese industrialization energize the consumption of urban residents and become an important means of achieving the coordinated development of industrialization and urbanization? We utilized the policy impact of the upgrading of provincial-level development zones to conduct empirical research on the consumption-driven effect of development zone policy using the dual-difference model. Our findings show that the upgrading of development zones is important in raising urban residents' total consumption, personal consumption, housing consumption and expenditure on children's education. This is mainly due to the increase in productivity brought about by the upgrading of the zones. However, in cities that have stricter household registration systems, greater restrictions on the purchase of housing by the floating population and less social harmony, the labor force is less willing and less able to consume, so that it is hard to expand domestic demand.

**(4) Global Systemic Financial Risk Spillovers and their External Impact**

*Yang Zihui and Zhou Yinggang • 69 •*

The impact of the global financial crisis sparked widespread concern across the world about systemic financial risk and led to the re-examination of regulatory mechanisms. The traditional principle of “too big to fail” is changing to a new idea: “too connected to fail.” We use “directed acyclic graph technology” and network topology analysis to examine the dynamic evolution of global systemic financial risk and the risk trends in global financial markets from the perspective of network

association. Our findings show that financial markets in Chinese mainland are net importers of risk spillovers and that systemic financial risk has a clear cross-market contagion effect due to a global volatility spillover scale of 64 percent. To maintain the stability and security of China's financial markets, consideration should be given to the regulatory precept of "too connected to fail" in establishing macro-prudential risk prevention mechanisms.

**(5) Lacunae in the Special Law Attributes of Commercial Law and Rules for Remediation** *Qian Yulin* • 91 •

The relationship between the applicability of civil and commercial law has traditionally been handled in accordance with the legal principle of the "priority of special law." Commercial law has priority application when special provisions are involved, but the general provisions of civil law apply where no special commercial law provisions exist. However, this practice ignores cases in which commercial law has no special provisions. It is necessary to distinguish between situations where "no special provisions are required" and "special provisions should exist but do not." The rules for handling the two situations are totally different. Where commercial law does not need special provisions, the general provisions of the civil law should be applied; but where commercial law ought to have special provisions but none exist, that constitutes a lacuna that should be remedied through the appropriate means. The norms formed by remedying gaps in commercial law still essentially fall into the category of special commercial law. If the general provisions of civil law are applied indiscriminately whenever commercial law lacks special provisions, this will undoubtedly obliterate the special law character of the gaps in commercial law, resulting in a lack of normative purposiveness and legitimacy for specific items. The fact that the civil law drawn up in China integrates civil and commercial law has partially solved the problem of rules for special commercial law, but lacunae in commercial law are still unavoidable, and the clause on the application of law introduced under the general rules of civil law lacks the institutional supply that could remedy these lacunae. Legal interpretations and improved rules for remedying such gaps should be used to harmonize the general rules of civil law and remedy lacunae in commercial law. The contemporary mission of commercial law is to sort out information on commercial legislation and jurisprudence; to provide insights into the interpretation of commercial law and the cognition of customary commercial law; explore the principles of commercial law; and form a recognized body of legal principles for commercial affairs.

**(6) The Rise and Influence of Financial Capitalism—A Sociological Analysis of a New Form of Capitalism** *Yang Dian and Ouyang Xuanyu* • 110 •

Compared with the first "great transformation" proposed by Karl Polanyi, the

second “great transformation”—the emergence of financial capitalism—has had a more far-reaching impact. The global expansion of financial capitalism has extended its reach beyond the scope of the nation-state. Actors, including governments, enterprises, families and individuals, are increasingly guided and reshaped by financial markets, resulting in a trend toward the “financialization of social life.” Its important social consequences are: financial markets’ increasing disembedding from society; the erosion of such forces as the state, trade unions, and civil society; and the exacerbation of the employment crisis, the polarization of rich and poor and structural inequality in developed capitalist countries. In the face of financial capital’s erosion of society, Western society has engendered a “social self-protection” initiative, but so far this seems to have had a negligible effect. The establishment of a new financial and market governance structure at the global level to deal effectively with the negative impact of financial capitalism still has a long way to go.

#### **(7) Governance Choices in Dealing with China’s Aging Population**

*Hu Zhan and Peng Xizhe • 134 •*

An aging population has become the norm in Chinese society, but the existing governance model and institutional arrangements still lack a structured and systematic response and adaptation, and the corresponding governance research has also encountered difficulties. The governance choices for China’s aging society should be based on “Chinese characteristics” and turn it into “Chinese advantages,” achieving a switch from fragmented management to overall governance and from concentrating on the elderly population to emphasizing the entire life cycle of the population as whole, so as to change the rationale underlying policy adjustment from “accommodating population change to the system” to “adapting the system to the population.” China’s current strategy and policy deployment for the aged should be grounded on strategic arrangements geared to the circumstances of its population and the laws governing aging development. China should update its conceptual and innovation systems on the basis of its cultural and institutional inheritance, should build a system of social and economic support that balances holism and dynamism and is based on pluralistic governance and sustainable development, and should develop research judgements about the evolution of the elderly population and the future development of the aging society, so as to choose an entry point for the adjustment and remaking of policy.

#### **(8) The Textual Research Method and Modern Chinese Literature**

*Jin Hongyu • 156 •*

Textual research on modern literature inherits the tradition of textual research in classical Chinese literature and history. Having gone through prosperity and decline, traditional textual research thrived again during the twenties and thirties of the 20th

century, achieving a modern transformation and making progress despite setbacks. Early attempts were made to apply this technique to modern literature, but the first results were only visible in the 1980s, and it was not until the 21st century that this approach to modern literature was appreciated and practiced. In its quest for appropriate evidence, textual research on modern literature usually needs to dichotomize that evidence, providing a general critique of its nature and worth but at the same time addressing the issue of “proof,” which involves questions of methodology that generally include the techniques of logical thought, investigation and observation and supporting textual evidence. The methodology of textual research on modern literature is wide-ranging, covering internal and external textual research on all the sub-disciplines of documentary historiography and at the same time involving the “supporting” knowledge of disciplines like geography, politics, and jurisprudence. The methodology of textual research on modern literature is the methodology of higher criticism, but it has evident shortfalls and limitations. We need to position it as “studies in narratology (*shuxue*),” which is different not only from the hermeneutical method but also from the minute examination of detail. We should certainly not advocate “argument from silence” (*mozheng*) or “overstretched” textual research. Only greater use of the dialectical thinking and critical spirit of Marxism can make textual research on modern Chinese literature more scientific and effective.

**(9) Grassroots Opinion and Order: A Historical Exploration of the Relationship between Grassroots Opinion and the State from the Pre-Qin Period to the Han and Wei Dynasties**  
*Bu Xianqun* • 176 •

Grassroots opinion refers to popular sentiment in a rural society. It originated in the pre-Qin period, flourished in the Western Han, reached a peak in the Eastern Han, and declined in the subsequent Han and Wei dynasties. Except for a short period after the Qin unified China, the interactive relationship between grassroots opinion and the state order characterized the course of historical developmental from the pre-Qin period to the Han and Wei dynasties. The discussion of policy under Western Zhou aristocratic rule was an early form of grassroots opinion, and it played a certain role in state political order in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods. The governments of the Western and Eastern Han dynasties attached considerable importance to grassroots opinion, using Confucianism to remold it and concerning themselves with influencing or intervening in its direction. A variety of methods was adopted to bring it within the state order and combine it with the system of recommendation. Grassroots opinion was thus integrated into the mainstream of state ideology, giving it a positive historical function. Its influence was most evident in the Eastern Han. In certain periods, however, grassroots opinion could veer out of control and sink to being a tool of particular strata, evolving into a force that acted as a counterweight to the centralized state.



# 中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2018年 第12期 (月刊)

主 管：中国社会科学院  
主 办：中国社会科学院  
（北京建国门内大街5号）  
编 辑：《中国社会科学》编辑部  
出 版：中国社会科学杂志社  
（北京市朝阳区光华路15号院1号楼11-12层，邮编 100026）  
编 辑 部：010-85886569  
网上投稿：<http://www.cssn.cn/>  
订阅电话：010-85885198  
电子邮箱：[skbfxb@126.com](mailto:skbfxb@126.com)  
数字订阅平台：<http://szyd.cssn.cn/>  
网上订阅：中国社会科学网 <http://www.cssn.cn/>  
中国社会科学杂志社官网 <http://sscp.cssn.cn/>  
印 刷：北京科信印刷有限公司  
订 阅 处：全国各地邮局  
国外发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司  
（北京 399 信箱 邮编 100044）

如发现印装质量问题，请与印刷厂联系调换。电话：010-62903036

ISSN 1002-4921



刊号： $\frac{\text{ISSN}1002-4921}{\text{CN}11-1211/\text{C}}$

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00 元