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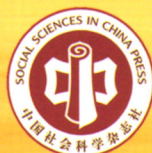
2018



QK1837042

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

# 6

(月刊)

总第270期 6月25日出版

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**ABSTRACTS**

**(1) The New Development Concept and Cultural Confidence**      *Xiang Jiuyu* • 4 •

A country's hard and soft power is decisive for the formation of its overall power structure and a basic criterion for its identity and endogenous self-confidence. The new development concept means that the CPC, under the direction of Marxism and against the background of China's fine traditional culture, not only serves to develop China's hard power, but also contributes Chinese wisdom and solutions to the development of all of mankind, highlighting the vitality of Chinese development and the creativity of Chinese culture. In terms of its "tower structure," the object foundation of cultural self-confidence includes the fine traditional culture that serves as its foundation, the revolutionary culture that serves as its backbone, and the advanced socialist culture that consolidates and guides it. The degree of cultural confidence depends upon the players' cognition and recognition of this object foundation. The new development concept has a profound interactive relationship with cultural confidence. The former seeks to tap the potential of China's hard power in the new era and drive the development of that power, while the latter aims to enhance cultural soft power and comprehensively increase national identity and self-confidence. Thus, on the one hand, the new development concept provides a guiding program for promoting the development of Chinese culture and the necessary hard power basis for the generation of cultural confidence; on the other, cultural confidence supplies endogenous value identification resources for the new development concept of and reacts, as soft power, with the enhancement of contemporary Chinese hard power under the guidance of the new development concept. This indicates that the inherent interaction and deep resonance of the new development concept and cultural confidence constitute the core thread of the generation of China's overall power.

**(2) Information Civilization: A Key to a New Understanding of "Development"**

*Wang Tian'en* • 26 •

The exploration of information civilization will provide a key to a new understanding of contemporary development. Based as it is on a higher level than physical energy civilization, information civilization represents the development of human civilization along the dimension of information. It involves development from physical energy to information, from individual ownership of resources to the

collective sharing of resources, from people's ownership relations with resources to utilization relationships, from the formation of the physical energy of people's activities to the informatization of people's activities, etc. The opening up of information in human civilization exhibits the development of an information civilization consisting of man's mode of existence, information ecology, and the mechanisms underlying the impetus for social development. Information civilization highlights the profound meaning of the fact that when it comes down to it, development is human development. The basic mode of man's development is from external conditions to internal needs through an internal mechanism, and the basic mode of social development is from increases in quantity to qualitative progress. Consequently, contemporary development presents an accelerated two-way cycle of human development and social progress in which the former is increasingly becoming a priority. The renewal of development momentum shows an increasingly direct link to the development of human needs, and the overall level of social progress is increasingly becoming the key to development. In the course of China's rise to the position of leading the development of information civilization, the country has unique advantages, but at the same time faces the key task of emancipating creativity.

### **(3) Leverage, Economic Growth and Recession**

*Liu Xiaoguang, Liu Yuanchun and Wang Jian • 50 •*

Using a unified analytical framework including financial deepening and the debt-deflation mechanism, we conducted an empirical analysis of large-scale multinational panel data from 179 countries (regions) from 1960 to 2015. Our findings show that changes in leverage have a nonlinear impact on economic growth and recession and that heterogeneity is present in the development stage and debt type. High savings rates and total factor productivity growth have significantly reduced the negative impact of increased leverage on economic growth and volatility. The conditions for the reversal of this relationship can be seen in the critical value of the contraction-triggering mechanism that disrupts the virtuous cycle of changes in the leverage ratio and the dynamic balance of economic growth. Since China's economic growth may have gone beyond the critical value that triggers the contraction mechanism, the best option at present may be to "stabilize leverage" of the total amount, "de-leverage" structurally and "optimize leverage" in terms of efficiency.

### **(4) Rural Industry and Its Social Foundation in the Integrated Urban-Rural Development Process: A Case Study of Processing in Remote Villages under the Jurisdiction of City L, Zhejiang Province**

*Fu Wei • 71 •*

Rural industry provides an important basis for rural revitalization, and its development can promote urban-rural integration. Rural China has long had complex

and diverse rural industries whose existence and development is founded on rural society. Take the example of processing work in remote rural areas under the jurisdiction of City L, Zhejiang. In recent years, industries in the developed areas of Zhejiang have expanded to remote villages, driving the growth of rural industries in remote areas where processing is carried out on order. This is a link in the global production chain: flexible decentralized processing links surplus rural labor in remote areas to a vast global market. The processing of supplied materials is tightly embedded in rural society; human relationships and social ethics facilitate production management, forming a social basis for rural industry. Social ethics in these areas takes the particular operational form of sensitive cultivation of personal relationships. Processing work shapes the distinctive character of rural development and provides a route for social transformation. To implement the strategy of rural revitalization, besides provision of land, finance and industrial policy, China needs to handle the social foundations of rural areas rationally, make full use of rural social resources and stimulate endogenous motivation in rural society.

**(5) Governance of Social Organizations under an Inclusive Rule of Law Framework**

*Zhang Qing and Wu Yan* • 91 •

We need to address and find a theoretical response for the important question of the type of rule of law framework that social organizations, with their limited autonomy, need to be embedded in to realize coordinated co-governance and win-win cooperation with government on the basis of the rule of law inclusiveness. As a rule of law ideal marked by inclusiveness and transcendence, the inclusive rule of law is not only intrinsically compatible with the multi-centered and multi-level operation of governance theory, but can also be used to resolve the structural bottleneck of a single set of norms, systems and means in the operation of social organizations. The governance of social organizations under this inclusive framework is not only normative but also participatory. The inclusive rule of law provides a realistic and viable governance framework for researching and evaluating the obstacles, prospects and pathway of the development of social organizations in China, and opens up a new field for the normative governance of social organizations.

**(6) Empirical Research on Substantiation Reform in Court Hearings at the Local Level**

*Zuo Weimin* • 110 •

Substantiation reform in court hearings is an important part of litigation. Empirical research on reform pilots in two levels of court in City A shows that substantiation reform has led to some improvements, but the ideal situation, where the evidence presentation of and the confrontation between the plaintiff and the defense, has yet to take shape. The basic structure of the hearings has not undergone

fundamental changes: there has been no marked change in the relationships and functions of the trial and pre-trial procedures, and the centrality of the trial has not been adequately established. Technical causes underlie this state of affairs, but it is also due to the reform's failure to touch the judicial structure, the lack of supporting measures, etc. Future reforms should fine-tune approaches to this issue, stressing the decisive role of the trial in systematic judicial reform. As an important element in the trial's centrality, the substantiation of court hearings should be directed to controversial cases and key witnesses should be encouraged to appear in full in court. Evidence given in court, especially oral evidence, should have effective priority, and the contradictions in the "legal language" of the prosecution, the defense, and the judge should be reconciled with the "everyday language" of others appearing in court. This should be confirmed through an operable program and specific mechanisms in which confrontation is the main theme.

**(7) Changes in Writing Culture and the Rise of Scholar Literature: Centered on the *Spring and Autumn Annals* and Its Early Interpretation** Cheng Sudong • 134 •

The early commentaries on the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, represented by the Gongyang school, range from the Warring States period to the early Han. They established a system of textual interpretation based on "writing by private persons" which not only established the image of the author but also once again endowed writing with rich cultural connotations. This became an important way in which scholars preserved and passed down Confucian orthodoxy while at the same time realizing their own values. Unlike the formulaic official writing rooted in the tradition of court culture, this private writing emphasized the independent presentation of individual values and promoted a personal writing style; readers needed to grasp this personal mode of writing to appreciate the author's intentions. Looking at the overall scene of early literary development, one can see that a series of innovative modes of reading and interpretation revolving around the *Spring and Autumn Annals* had become a seedbed for early literary theory, profoundly influencing the establishment of the scholar-gentry literary tradition in terms of textual functions, forms and reception. This phenomenon merits the attention of students of literary history.

**(8) Research on International Relations in the Era of Big Data**

Qi Haixia, Dong Qingling and Hu Jian • 159 •

"Big data" is massive data that took shape on the basis of the Internet platform. Its emergence has raised informatization to a new stage, launching our journey from the IT era to the era of big data. Big data is changing the way in which we understand

the world, revolutionizing technology and industry, and affecting the comparative strength of the powers and the pattern of future international strategies. When he visited the Chinese Academy of Sciences in July 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out, "Big data is a 'free' resource for industrial society. Whoever masters the data has the initiative." At the second collective study session of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee on December 8, 2017, President Xi Jinping emphasized once again that big data is developing so rapidly that it is necessary to understand the situation, plan carefully ahead of time and strive to take the initiative. From the point of view of academic research, big data means a revolution in thinking. What impact, then, will it have on the emerging study of international relations in China? With this question in mind, we have invited three scholars to join in a discussion. Associate Professor Qi Haixia from the Institute of International Relations of Tsinghua University has researched the overall impact of big data on the present study of international relations; she believes that big data has not only had a great impact on the study of international relations, but has also opened up a new path for theoretical innovation, especially methodological innovation. Professor Dong Qingling at the Institute of International Relations of the University of International Business and Economics specifically discusses the application of big data in research on conflict prediction, and proposes making use of the situational awareness of big data to reshape the model and pathway of international conflict prediction. From the perspective of the entry of big data into national power structure, Hu Jian, a research fellow from Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, has epistemologically reexamined the connotations and evaluation of national power. He argues that the introduction of big data into national power structure not only provides a new dimension for identifying national power. More importantly, it reveals the brand new composition of national power in the context of big data, reflects the most recent moves of states as important international actors in the game of power. We hope that these papers can stimulate international relations experts to produce more valuable thinking about academic research against the background of big data.

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# 中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2018年 第6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://ssep.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