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ABSTRACTS

(1) “The Belt and Road Initiative” and the New Trend of Globalization

*Ouyang Kang, Liu Zhibiao, Wu Fuxiang, Li Xiangyang,
Zhang Shucun, Gu Chuntai and Wang Fan • 4 •*

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China has adhered to the positioning of the world’s largest developing country, and to the basic national policy of opening to the outside world. Following the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, it is active in promoting the “Belt and Road” international cooperation, adding new momentum for common development, and pushing forward the building of a community of shared future for mankind. In recent years, the Social Sciences in China Press has held Sino-American, Sino-German and Sino-Latin American high-level academic forums. In this issue, domestic scholars are invited to discuss the construction of the “Belt and Road” and the new trend of globalization from the perspectives of global governance, global value chain, Asian regional cooperation, industrial cooperation path and major changes in geopolitics. Professor Ouyang Kang from the Institute of National Governance and the Institute of Philosophy, both at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, pertinently replied to various doubts and misunderstandings about the Belt and Road Initiative, raising questions and suggesting countermeasures from the perspective of the two-way construction of national and global governance, proposing to scientifically and rationally take both the domestic and international situations into consideration, and actively respond to changes in global governance. Professors Liu Zhibiao and Wu Fuxiang, both from the Department of Industrial Economics at the School of Business of Nanjing University, believe that enterprises, when embedded in the global value chain by means of manufacturing clusters, need to build value, technology, innovation, talent and employment chains that make countries along the Belt and Road co-exist and co-prosper. Through a matching model of differentiated factor skill levels and technical complexity, and the introduction of a quality utility equation and a population competition model, these two proposed a theoretical framework of Chinese enterprise dual embedment. Li Xiangyang, Researcher at the Asia-Pacific and Global Strategy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has analyzed “shortfalls” and imbalances in Asian economic cooperation. Driven by the global value chain, Asian processing, production and trade is mainly in intermediate goods, and the region does not have a final consumer market; underdeveloped countries are

excluded; the region lacks unified free trade zone arrangements promoted by major regional powers; and it does not have an independent security guarantee that supports Asian economic cooperation. This new-type development-oriented Belt and Road regional economic cooperation is based on interconnectivity and marked by pluralist cooperation. The greater good and self-interest is the principle underlying its construction, and it aims at the establishment of a community of shared future for mankind. Belt and Road will redress “shortfalls” in Asian regional economic cooperation. Researcher Zhang Shucun and Associate Researcher Gu Chuntai, both from the Shandong Academy of Social Sciences, have made Shandong their example in exploring the industry choices and implementation strategies of the powerful union of “German technology” and “Made in China.” Professor Wang Fan, of the China Foreign Affairs University holds that globalization is entering a transitional period in which the hegemonic powers, faced with loss of control, “are shifting their responsibilities but refusing to let go of their power,” exacerbating the risks involved. As an emerging large country, China should take a calm and rational attitude to this transition and should actively assume international responsibilities consistent with its national strength. It should work with the majority of countries to reshape multilateralism, promote cooperation and win-win solutions, and enhance the sustainable growth and inclusive development of economic globalization.

(2) The Modern Transformation and Inspiration of Ancient Greek and Roman Ethical Thought

Chen Yuehua and Wang Xiaochao • 68 •

The cultural heritage of ancient Greek and Roman ethical thought faces a predicament in modern academia with regard to the rationality of its ethical connotations and the legitimacy of its interpretive methodology. As the call grows for ethical theory to respond to moral practice, classical ethics has made a return as an important intellectual resource, serving as a prototype of the virtue ethics movement in ethical typology and providing a basis for testing the progressive nature of ethical methodology in a comparison between the ancient and the modern. Transformative research on ancient Greek and Roman ethics must be based on the text and the historical context, and must, jointly with related disciplines, compensate for the scarcity of supporting knowledge about the period’s literature, logic of argumentation, propositional rationality, moral world, personal and societal history, and stage of development of thought. With this in mind, we can use cross-cultural genetics to sift through sources and rebuild pedigrees to deepen our understanding of the modern value of ancient Chinese and Western ethical thought. This will enable us to explore the ethical resources of fine traditional Chinese culture, promote dialogue between the traditions of different civilizations, and seek an ethical consensus that will serve as a basis for the construction of a community of shared future for

mankind.

(3) The Public Sphere: The Foundation for the Study of Public Administration in China

Xia Zhiqiang and Tan Yi • 88 •

The crisis of legitimacy of public administration studies has a long history. Historically, our analysis of five approaches to the construction of public administration studies in the West has found that this crisis is rooted in the lack of a public orientation. Theoretically, the public dimension of public administration should be defined in terms of power, agents, recipients, methodology and values. In terms of practice, the unique nature of the public sphere in the construction of Chinese public administration is constituted by China's unique public power framework, the influence of traditional political culture, and the terms laid down for the public nature of public administration by the particular stage of development China has reached. The discipline needs to be reconstructed with the public dimension as the basis of its legitimacy, with historical, theoretical and practical logic as its grounds, with adherence to the public sphere as its value guide, and with a framework of research subjects of a public nature, in order to construct a discourse system with a public character for Chinese public administration studies. This will ultimately develop into a research paradigm oriented towards the public dimension and will lay a firm foundation of legitimacy for the construction of public administration as a discipline.

(4) The Basic Orientation of Changes of Intellectual Property Law in China

Wu Handong • 108 •

The theory and practice of intellectual property law in China have gone through a process of transplantation, introduction, self-reliance and innovation. In the past 40 years of reform and opening-up, starting from basic national conditions and development needs, China has accurately grasped institutional functions and qualities, shaped legal value objectives, constructed operational mechanisms for the rule of law and development, and proactively carried out institutional transformation and reshaped the legal spirit, thus localizing intellectual property laws. At the same time, China has been active in responding to the issues of pluralism, stage, risk and non-modernity in the development of legal modernization, promoting the development of the knowledge economy through the institutional innovation of intellectual property rights while effectively coping with the issues of diversification, fragmentation and unilaterality in the process of legal integration and participating in the construction of a global governance system for intellectual property. This has provided a new impetus for the international protection of intellectual property. On the basis of the localization of intellectual property law, China has found its own means of

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modernizing law and its own pathway to the choice of legal integration. Its basic orientation of legal change has rich innovative connotations and a clear practical direction.

(5) The Goal of Case Analysis: From Story to Knowledge

Zhang Jing • 126 •

The Chinese academic world still lacks systematic standards for what, in the end, should be done with case studies. Debate over the “opposition” between the case study (qualitative) and statistical research (quantitative) is always at the level of method, standpoint and themes; it has yet to receive an analysis that accords with professional standards for research objectives. The goal of case analysis is not to tell stories, but to generate knowledge, so one must follow the general logic and principles commonly observed in cognitive activities. Case analysis can provide more than one type of knowledge: for example, it may include interpretative knowledge (of causes), understanding (of characteristics) or normative knowledge (of principles). The qualitative research of case studies is not in an opposing relationship with quantitative research, but in a complementary one. The uniqueness of the case study has to be associated with general knowledge, so that specific cases can be compared with what is already known. One of the strengths of case studies is that they can systematically exhibit causal mechanisms and processes; in the end, scattered and diverse independent cases can make sense just because the knowledge they produce represents incremental progress in the relevant knowledge system.

(6) China’s Low Fertility Rate from the Perspective of Gender and Development

Ji Yingchun and Zheng Zhenzhen • 143 •

In order to gain a more objective and accurate understanding of the degree of acceptance, the influence and the actual effect of the universal two-child policy and the long-term trend of Chinese fertility rates, one must start with the institutional and cultural context of Chinese society, combining the social gender and development approaches to understand the complex social mechanisms underlying China’s low fertility. If, bearing in mind international theories and lessons, we examine China’s low fertility from these perspectives, we find that the key lies in the work-family conflict experienced by women. Devising public policies from a social gender perspective and encouraging the participation of multiple players, including government, society, business and both sexes, is a social mechanism for alleviating such conflicts, and promoting the Marxist gender equality ideology and abandoning traditional Confucian patriarchal ideas and familial thinking is the ideological basis for their alleviation. Given women’s dual roles in material production and social reproduction, promoting the simultaneous development of gender equality in the public and private sectors and alleviating women’s work-family conflicts will make a

positive contribution both to maintaining a certain fertility rate and to economic development.

(7) Changes in the Text of the *Sao*-style *Fu* (Rhapsody) in the Han and Jin Dynasties from Loss of the Modal Particle *Xi* *Lin Xiaoguang* • 162 •

In the existing *fu* poems of the Former and Later Han and the Wei and Jin dynasties, the *sao*-style *fu* marked by the modal particle *xi* (兮), and the non-*sao* style *fu* without the modal particle *xi* existed alongside those in a middle form. Previously, scholars tended to interpret this phenomenon as a creative technique, seeing it as a sign of the evolution of the *fu* style. However, returning to the source of records of extant literature for a textual comparison of methods of treating these texts since the Six Dynasties and the Tang and Song dynasties, one finds that quite a large proportion of the six- and four-character *fu* are in the half-*sao* or non-*sao* style, because the modal particle *xi* has been omitted to a greater or lesser degree in the course of copying and cataloging. This can be checked against such major literary classifications as Tang and Song encyclopedic works, Han and Tang histories, and the Mid-Song collections of ancient writings. The proportion of *sao*-style *fu* to the the Han and Jin *fu* should be higher than what is seen by later generations. The misleading appearance of existing texts affected earlier categorizations of *fu* styles and associated views, necessitating a reexamination and review of the subject. Some of the altered texts can be restored, which may give the early history of the *fu* genre a new look.

(8) Systemic Innovation in the British Cotton Textile Industry during the Industrial Revolution *Ma Ruiying and Yang Song* • 183 •

The cotton textile industry was crucial to British industrialization and a cornerstone of its socioeconomic prosperity. Systemic innovation was a key feature in the industry's rise; its mutually reinforcing and interactive model of innovation represented a new combination of the factors of production, and the concerted effect of these innovations enabled the industry to maintain its competitive advantage. Technical innovation raised labor productivity; the new factories enabled large-scale production; innovations in credit financing solved the emerging industry's capital problem; the global distribution of resources not only controlled the sources of raw cotton supply, but also opened up a series of new markets; and entrepreneurial innovation made possible new combinations of the factors of production and encouraged the synergy and integration of different elements. Systemic innovation was the key factor in the development of the British cotton textile industry.

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