

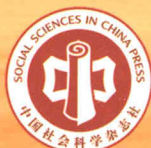
中國

9
2018



社会科学

SOCIAL
SCIENCES
IN CHINA



SSCP

中国社会科学院杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2018

中国社会科学

9

(月刊)

总第273期 9月25日出版

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ABSTRACTS

(1) **The Conversation in Writing on “Xi Jinping’s Economic Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era”**

*Hong Yinxing, Liu Wei, Gao Peiyong, Jin Bei,
Yan Kun, Gao Shiji, and Li Zuojun • 4 •*

Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the economic development of China has made historic progress and Xi Jinping’s Economic Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, which takes new developmental thinking as its main content, has developed through practice. This is an important component of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and also the newest fruit of the development of Political Economy with Chinese Characteristics. The Journal is organizing six articles from different perspectives on their study of the economic thinking of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristic for a New Era. Professor Hong Yinxing from Nanjing University points out that political economy with Chinese characteristics should start from the basic standpoints and epochal characteristics in developing the theory of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and should be laid down in terms of the three levels of economic development, economic institutions, and economic operation. Professor Liu Wei from Renmin University of China expounds the great significance of Xi Jinping’s new developmental thinking in terms of historical, theoretical and practical logic. CASS researcher Gao Peiyong summarizes the far-reaching changes in the theory and practice of macroeconomic adjustment and control over the last five plus years in terms of the five areas of analytical perspective, developmental thinking, main policy line, implementation mechanisms and the role of government. He holds that under the guidance of Xi Jinping economic thought, a preliminary system has been established for macroeconomic adjustment and control for the new era. To gain a better grasp of the demands of the high-quality development of the Chinese economy put forward by Xi Jinping, Jin Bei, CASS

researcher and Dean of the Business School of Zhengzhou University, explores the new thinking of high-quality development from five perspectives: economic behavior and development dynamics; the relationship of instrumental rationality and value goals; economic entities and their requirements; methodological structure and accuracy; and the strategic rules of new developmental thinking. CASS researcher Yan Kun explores the theoretical origins and epochal significance of the rural revitalization strategy and analyses the main innovations and practical path of the new thinking on the rural revitalization strategy. Researchers Gao Shiji and Li Zuojun, both from the Resource and Environmental Policy Institute of the Development Research Center of the State Council, discuss the great significance of Xi Jinping ecological civilization thought from the point of view of its epochal nature, institutional guarantees, and high-quality economic development. We hope to advance the scholarly principles of the innovative theory of the CPC by summarizing the practical experience of the continuous deepening of the historic changes in China in the new era.

(2) The Big Data/Social Computing Methodological Revolution in Public Management Studies

Fan Ruguo • 74 •

Modern society is an intricate system of great complexity and uncertainty. The complexity of public issues and extensive “governance failure” indicate that public management studies need to turn from the thinking of an industrial society to that of an information society, to carry out methodological innovation and research on multidisciplinary integration, and to adopt the thinking of big data and social computing, in order to meet the requirements of complex public management. Big data analysis and social computing enable us to accurately identify and depict new problems in public management, effectively reducing its complexity and uncertainty; to gain a full understanding of the nature and laws governing complex public issues; and to improve public management’s predictive and decision-making ability, optimize public service, and make public management more scientific, smart and accurate. This represents the development of public management research methodology and is also a profound reform in public management thinking and behavioral modes. Big data research requires the presence of the mental world, but may also encounter the problem of “symmetry breaking.”

(3) Childcare Policy in China: Review, Reflection and Reconstruction

Yue Jinglun and Fan Xin • 92 •

In recent years, China's childcare crisis has worsened, affecting women, children, families and even society as a whole in multiple ways. A review of childcare policy since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 shows that it has shifted from construction to deconstruction and thence to partial reconstruction, entering the critical reconstruction stage after the 19th CPC National Congress. To cope effectively with the childcare crisis that has emerged from changes in population structure and population policies, socioeconomic transformation, family changes, etc., we need to gain a renewed understanding of the important role of childcare policy in economic and social development and in the people's sense of betterment, in order to build an integrated childcare system with generalized benefits in which the state, the market, society and families participate.

(4) The Construction and Interpretation of Fundamental Legal Concepts—With a Focus on the Relations between Right and Power

Liu Yang • 112 •

Fundamental legal concepts can be identified empirically, but they need to be justified logically. In the Chinese jurisprudential discourse system, fundamental legal concepts should be defined and expressed as follows: right, duty, no-right, noduty, power, liability, no power, no liability, and their relationships should be specified as relations of external negation, correlative relations and classificatory relations. The formal derivation of fundamental legal concepts can be achieved by integrating Hohfeld's theory and logical methods, while their substantive construction needs to fill the gaps in Hohfeld's theory and ground fundamental legal concepts on a certain view of law. Given the mutually interpretive relations between legal approaches and particular types of legal norm, legal norms, as carriers of concepts in the "right" and "power" groups, can be classified in terms of legal concepts as two sets of rules. The theory of the object of right, and especially the fact that the rights therein can become objects of right, lays a foundation for interpreting the relations between right and power. In structural terms, right and power have a nested relationship; in terms of properties, their relationship is one of contradiction; functionally, it is one of means and ends; in terms of amount, it is one of equivalence; and in terms of logic, it is one of mutual priority. As the fulcrum of fundamental legal concepts, the twofold right/

power construction has not only inspired theories relating to types and concepts of right but also provided modern jurisprudence with an interpretation of second order construction of the concept of law, the legal system or legal order. Its theory of practice rests on the fact that it offers a micro-mechanism shared by all forms of governance.

(5) A Jurisprudential Analysis of Authorization for Experimental Administrative Reform *Yang Dengfeng* • 136 •

As a new form of authorization with independent legal status, the authorization of experimental administrative reform falls between legislative and administrative authorization. Decisions on authorization of experimental administrative reform have two aspects, viz., “the temporary adjustment or temporary suspension of the application of certain provisions of a law” and “authorizing a given experimenting body to implement this decision.” In essence, the former is the organic combination of two elements: suspending the implementation of a law and formulating a new experimental law; it does not belong under amendment of the law. The latter, on the other hand, is a special legislative authorization similar to administrative franchise. As a method of exercising public power, authorization for experimental administrative reform should follow the procedural requirements laid down in the Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPC on Certain Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Advancing the Law-based Governance of China; it may not overstep the bounds of the forms of expression or substantive contents determined by the principles of the modern rule of law.

(6) The Late Qing and the May Fourth Movement: From Reforming Classical Chinese to Reforming the Vernacular *Hu Quanzhang and Guan Aihe* • 159 •

In the course of the changes that took place in Chinese literature from the late Qing to the May Fourth period, the transformation of the language paradigm was a milestone with critical ontological significance. In the late Qing, Liang Qichao’s efforts to reform classical Chinese and bring the high-flown classical language down to common usage created a new written style that mixed the classical and the vernacular and joined Chinese and Western literary styles. The new style, with its intellectual tension and strong passions, catalyzed the reform of Chinese literature

and the written language in the late Qing and early Republic. During the May Fourth Movement, Hu Shi and Chen Duxiu enshrined vernacular literature as an orthodoxy. Their efforts to reform the vernacular and raise it to an elevated style created a new literature and language suited to expressing modern sentiments and established a new pattern for modern vernacular literature. The new style of the late Qing, which mixed spoken and written Chinese, and the May Fourth Movement, which unified the spoken and written language, constitute a continuous and self-consistent process in the modern evolution of Chinese literature and the written language.

(7) **Discriminating between *Li* and *Xing***

Zhang Jiang • 176 •

In ancient China, *li* (理, principle) and *xing* (性, nature) were determinate monosyllables that were used independently. Semantically and in the written system, the two words—the signifier and the signified—differ greatly from the compound *lixing* (理性, reason or rationality), which represents an overall idea. The Chinese *li* is the *li* of practical reason, the intuitive expression of practical wisdom; Western reason, on the other hand, is the *li* of theoretical reason, the logical representation of theoretical wisdom. The Chinese concept of *xing* makes a sharp distinction between human nature and animality; it embraces *li* and *de* (德, virtue), and, more importantly, it includes ethical and value meanings that highlight mankind's conscious pursuit of morality. In ancient China, *xing* would have been the *xing* of ethics. Differentiating between ancient China's *li* and *xing* and between the *li* in ancient China and reason in modern times offers a new line of approach for the construction of hermeneutical theory and systems. If one gives due weight to the original meaning of the eastern *li* or principle, then interpretation will arise from *xing* and proceed in the light of *li*, thus highlighting the original *xing*; and if one gives due weight to the original meaning of the western *li* or reason, interpretations will start from *li* and grow into analysis, thus demonstrating a climate of synthesis. In drawing on, complementing and blending into one another, the eastern wisdom of practice and western theoretical reason bring together the values and meanings of interpretation as they approach the knowledge of truth in the unending river of reflection. Basing oneself on ancient Chinese culture and philosophical tradition and drawing on western philosophy and its rational methods provides an important foundation for the basic rules of contemporary hermeneutics.

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2018年 第9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

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://ssecp.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



9 771002 492124

刊号：ISSN1002-4921
CN11-1211/C

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00 元