

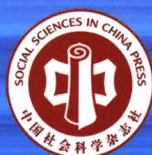


QK1926151

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2019/06



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2019

中国社会科学

6

(月刊)

总第282期 6月25日出版

(1) 现代化进程中的中国社会主义政党政治 王韶兴 · 4 ·

(2) 人工智能时代的人文主义 韩水法 · 25 ·

(3) 西方解释学的第三次转向
——从哈贝马斯到利科 何卫平 · 45 ·

(4) 提高企业技术应用效率 加强人力资本建设
李 静 刘霞辉 楠 玉 · 63 ·

(5) 财政收入绩效评价：兑现减税降费政策目标的价值工具
郑方辉 费 睿 · 85 ·

(6) 多边贸易、市场规则与技术标准定价 马一德 · 106 ·

(7) 个人信息民法保护的 mode 选择 王 成 · 124 ·

(8) 社会建设视角下社会组织的情境合法性 邓燕华 · 147 ·

(9) 中国诗教传统的现代转化及其当代传承 方长安 · 167 ·

(10) 绅董与晚清基层社会治理机制的历史变动 王先明 · 185 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 204 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) Chinese Socialist Party Politics in the Process of Modernization

Wang Shaoxing • 4 •

Modernization hastened the birth of party politics, and party politics dominates modernization in turn. The intergrowth and interaction between party politics and modernization represent the great logic of the evolution of human civilization in modern times. The objectivity of China's modernization implies the historical necessity of its party politics, and its national and epochal character have led to the growth of Chinese party politics with socialist characteristics in an irreversible developmental trend. In the past 100 years, with the historic theme of the great renewal of the Chinese nation and during China's revolutionary process and the extensive practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and constructing a modern country, Chinese socialist party politics has integrated its own values with China's modernization and played a leading role with a distinctive "fundamental value orientation," "precondition of theoretical guidance," "dominant institutional support," "purposeful value traction power," and "crucial political security"; it has profoundly changed the developmental course of China's history with the strongest value pursuit, the most unique practice and the most significant contribution to civilization; and it has achieved the great historical change of Chinese society's efforts to modernize, which in turn has deeply influenced world epochal changes. This is not only the core symbol of the experiential integration and theoretical creation of the interaction between socialist party politics and China's modernization, but also the key support and value guide for building the Communist Party of China into a powerful political party across the world, and thus building China into a modern power.

(2) Humanism in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

Han Shuifa • 25 •

Scientific and technological advances such as artificial intelligence and gene editing are currently developing rapidly and reaching all levels of human society. This not only poses great challenges to human intelligence and its unique status, but also leads to changes in the nature of human beings. In the face of the urgent pressure imposed by the continuous advances in artificial intelligence and the impact of the changes taking place in human nature, current opinion is divided and contradictory; it rejects the necessity of human change, but its passively pessimistic and failed mentality is powerless against the possible prospects of artificial intelligence. These challenges and phenomena have forced people to rethink basic philosophical issues concerning humanity, and have re-energized the core concerns of humanism. Today's humanism

emphasizes that while we recognize, invent and manufacture artificial intelligence and other technologies and constantly upgrade them, we continue to enhance and improve our own intellectual abilities. From now on, we must consciously observe and enhance our own evolution. Such development and evolution evince the trend in today's economy toward cultural and physical unity. It is on this basis that we can adopt a positive view of the challenging prospects before humanity.

(3) The Third Turn of Western Hermeneutics—From Habermas to Ricoeur

He Weiping • 45 •

Paul Ricoeur likened the two turns in Western hermeneutics—from partial to general hermeneutics, and from methodological to ontological hermeneutics—to a second Copernican revolution. We believe that hermeneutics is undergoing a third turn, i. e. the combination of hermeneutics with epistemology and methodology, represented by Habermas and Ricoeur. Habermas pioneered this turn, which has been developed further by Ricoeur. One could say that this is a return to Dilthey at a higher level, in a development that has a broad and profound meaning today.

(4) Improving the Efficiency of Enterprise Technology Application and Strengthening the Construction of Human Capital *Li Jing, Liu Xiahui and Nan Yu* • 63 •

Our research explored the micro-foundation of innovation-driven high-quality economic development, building a growth model of enterprise technological progress and taking human capital allocation as the entry point for portraying the balanced option of investment in enterprise R&D plus efficient application of technology, together with the optimal growth path determined by this choice. Our findings show that improving the efficiency of enterprise technology application can promote the effective allocation of human capital; hence it is an important condition for selecting the optimal growth path. The successful implementation of this program requires that government develop new growth points and new momentum for high-quality economic development and optimize allocation of human resources by actively promoting the effective supply of modern service industries (science, education, culture, health, sports, etc.) that foster and build up human capital at the macro-structural level and by realizing the in-depth integration of advanced manufacturing and modern service industries.

(5) Performance Evaluation of Government Financial Revenue: A Value Tool for Realizing the Policy of Cutting Taxes and Administrative Charges

Zheng Fanghui and Fei Rui • 85 •

Finance is the foundation of national governance, and the tax burden is the setting that quantifies the degree to which government rules for the people. The objective requirements of a proactive fiscal policy of cutting taxes and administrative

charges are reviewing policy logic, evaluating policy performance, and driving policy implementation. Since the soft constraints on government finance are the main cause of increases in the macro tax burden, implementing a strategic plan of overall budget performance management and performance evaluation of government financial revenue, combined with instrumental and value rationality, provides a limiting mechanism and a system of standards for rationally curbing the unrestrained nature of government revenue maximization and for reconstructing national governance relationship. In this system, the cost of the burden of taxes and administrative charges reflects an orientation toward results, while tax pain foregrounds an orientation toward degree of satisfaction. The two become key indicators and important dimensions of evaluation. As is evident from both theory and experience, to avoid the “North paradox,” stimulate popular dynamism, and reverse engineer institutional reform, performance evaluation of government revenue can serve as a corrective mechanism for errors and biases in government financial policy-making and as a way of gauging tax levels. This will effectively curb tax increases, reduce the cost of taxes and administrative charges and lessen tax pain, as well as increasing the credibility and administrative capacity of public finance.

(6) Multilateral Trade, Market Rules and the Pricing of Technical Standards

Ma Yide • 106 •

The interactive use of technology hastens the adoption of technical standards, and trade in technical standards licensing is an important part of global multilateral trade. The pricing rules for unilateral technical standards have led to a large number of lawsuits, overwhelming technology-based market entities and giving them no time to upgrade their economic structures. The implementation of technical standards requires a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory multilateral trade system. As the legal form of technical standards, the pricing rules for standard-essential patent licensing fee are core contents of the rules of multilateral trade in technology. The existing pricing rules show that different countries are engaged in actively or passively formulating self-interested unilateral rules outside the multilateral trade system, resulting in the fragmentation of technical standard pricing rules. Integrating technical pricing rules with market factors, reshaping the functions of the multilateral trade system, modernizing the rules of multilateral trade, and increasing the adaptability of the multilateral trade system in relation to global value chains are feasible solutions to pricing rule conflicts. China is a beneficiary and participant in the open economy. It should advocate the establishment of market-based standard-essential patent pricing rules so that countries with different levels of development can share in the fruits of the technological revolution under the multilateral trade system. This will promote global equilibrium and inclusive and universal development, and will thus contribute Chinese wisdom and a Chinese solution for the building of a community of shared future for mankind.

(7) Selection of a Model for Civil Law Protection of Personal Information*Wang Cheng* • 124 •

Despite its safety and convenience, modern technology has turned out to be an alienating force independent of human beings. The relationship between modern technology and human development furnishes the macro-background for the discussion of personal information protection issues. China's legislation on personal information protection emphasizes public law at the expense of private law; it lacks the rules-based support of basic civil law. In the legal system, civil law is an important means and basic norm for protecting the subject character of human beings; it can provide systematic support for the protection of personal information. Formulation of the corresponding legislation should distinguish between the protection of personal information and the protection of data; should establish independent control of personal information by the information agent; and should reinforce the position of the weaker side in the interest relationship. In the selection of a model of civil law protection of personal information, the models of indirect protection and legal interest protection both have flaws; the rights protection model is more suited to China's legislative and judicial realities. The right to personal information can be embedded in the existing normative system of personality rights to ensure the internal harmony of the legal system. The personality rights section of the Civil Code should adopt the rights protection model.

(8) The Situational Legitimacy of Social Organizations from the Perspective of Social Construction*Deng Yanhua* • 147 •

Social organizations can indeed play a role in the process of social construction, but their actual effects depend on situational factors. We put forward the concept of situational legitimacy based on an analysis of the interaction between social organizations and various community members and on this basis explore the characteristics of contemporary social organizations participating in social construction. Situational legitimacy means that when social organizations that enjoy overall legitimacy carry out specific projects, they need to get recognition and support from the recipients of their services and grass-roots elites. Social organizations with a high reputation usually have their projects supported; they develop cooperation with powerful community elites and even achieve initial results. But a social organization's reputation does not always help it maintain situational legitimacy. On one hand, the organization's good reputation may well raise the expectations of service recipients and constrain its strategic choices, thus leaving the recipients dissatisfied and losing their recognition and support; On the other, an organization with a good reputation possesses autonomy and bargaining power. However, when the exercise of these advantages exceeds the limits of tolerance of powerful community elites, the power relationship will deteriorate and the organization's situational legitimacy will fade away. Having lost the recognition and support of both the service recipients and the powerful community elites will mean that the organization's projects will not be

• 207 •

sustainable and the corresponding social construction will be hard to take forward.

(9) The Modern Transformation of Traditional Chinese Poetic Education and Its Contemporary Legacy *Fang Chang'an* • 167 •

With the May Fourth New Culture Movement, education in poetry lost its erstwhile position as an orthodox Confucian tradition and fell from sight, no longer visible in conscious activity and the discourse system. But it never disappeared; modern poets inherited its political ethic and spirit, and inspired by the New Culture's enlightenment and the revolutionary mobilization of society, they deconstructed the Confucian classic, *The Book of Songs*. Traditional poetic education thus lost the master copy on which it was based, clearing a space for New Culture enlightenment and the appearance on the scene of New Poetry. This led to the construction of a system of poetics featuring modern poetic education. In the context of the attack on tradition, such education could only participate indirectly in the construction of New Poetry courtesy of modern cultural enlightenment and the revolutionary mobilization of society. This meant that the new poets failed to deal with the relationship between the native tradition and the experience of Western poetry, the relationship between the creation of New Poetry and indigenous historical writing, etc. This narrowed the space for modern New Poetry's cultivation of the personality and cultural construction. Today, we should take a stand on national cultural self-confidence and reexamine the poetic education tradition, excavate its essence, interpret its value, deal correctly with the relationship between inheriting and creating, and construct a contemporary poetic education culture infused with a consciousness of historical responsibility.

(10) Local Elites and Historical Change in Grass-roots Social Governance Mechanisms in the Late Qing *Wang Xianming* • 185 •

The Daoguang and Xianfeng reigns saw the emergence of a local governance system based on local elites in Chinese society. This historical trend to some extent undermined the convention that "officials cannot hold positions in their native place." A local social governance model was developed in which the local gentry acted on their own under official supervision, weakening the traditional system of officials and local clerks and runners. Although regulations for this "invisible system" varied at the local level, the trend toward management of local affairs by local gentry was generally consistent. More importantly, the remit of local gentry in dealing with local affairs was very broad, going far beyond the scope of the old system of officials and their subordinates. With the implementation of new policies in the late Qing, local elites had greater authority over local affairs than the "old administration;" their construction of local autonomy initiated the modern transformation of local governance.

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2019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

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://www.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



9 771002 492124



扫码订阅

刊号：ISSN1002-4921
CN11-1211/C

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00元