

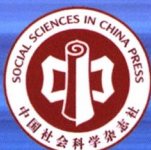


QK2054850

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020/11



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2020

中国社会科学

11

(月刊)

总第299期 11月25日出版

-
-
- (1) 历史唯物主义的未來性向度 旷三平 · 4 ·
- (2) 当代西方史学理论的人文反思评析 董立河 · 22 ·
-
-
- (3) “活的”文献：古典文献学新探 冯国栋 · 43 ·
- (4) 中国古代社会演进三历程理论析论 易建平 · 66 ·
-
-
- (5) 依宪立法原则与合宪性审查 莫纪宏 · 89 ·
- (6) 论数据用益权 申卫星 · 110 ·
-
-

(7) 中国舆论观的近代转型及其困境 胡百精 · 132 ·

(8) 中国产业结构转型与潜在经济增长率
朱 民 张龙梅 彭道菊 · 149 ·

(9) “家”作为方法：中国社会理论的一种尝试 肖 璞 · 172 ·

· 学术述评 ·

防范化解系统性金融风险

——西方金融经济周期理论货币政策规则分析

陈昆亭 周 炎 · 192 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 204 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) The Futuristic Dimension of Historical Materialism *Kuang Sanping* • 4 •

Before the establishment of historical materialism, futurity had met with a philosophical fate of historical frozenness and intuitive dissolution. The historical materialism created by Marx and Engels opened up a new means of redeeming futurity. For the first time, people and their future development as self-contained, purposeful, and transcendental existences emerged on the horizon of historical materialism for philosophical contemplation, as the consciousness of transcendence, freedom and hope generated by human history were incorporated into real activities with real understandings, thus opening up a new path and new theoretical horizon for the research of futurity. It could be said that the issue of futurity is an inevitable ideological extension and logical development of the theory of historical materialism. Futurity focuses on expressing the intention of the ontology of historical materialism, the spirit of practical criticism, and the complex of ultimate concern. In-depth research on this topic can not only highlight the important position of futurity in historical materialism, but also reconsider and scrutinize the complete significance of historicity and reality in historical materialism starting from futurity.

(2) A Humanistic Reflection and Analysis of Contemporary Western Historiographical Theory *Dong Lihe* • 22 •

Since the mid-to-late 20th century, humanistic reflections on Western historiography have shown a continuity between the modern concept of “theory” and its classical meaning. Historians’ theoretical and practical historiographical activities are united under the category of “observing” As an integral observation of historical ontology, “historical theory” emphasizes not only the cognitive dimension but also the ethical and aesthetic dimension. In historical research, “historical theory in the narrow sense” is an observation of the intrinsic nature of historical knowledge as both epistemology and methodology. As a form of analysis and a critique of knowledge premises or hypotheses, this theory is conducive to the rationalization and clarification of historical theory, but may also lessen its humanistic attraction. In a sense, historical theory in the narrow sense is fundamental and structural for the

practice of historical research. Historical research should unite the categories of experience and transcendence. To build the convincing discipline system, academic system and discourse system of Chinese historiography, we also need to strengthen the development and innovation of historical theory.

(3) “Living” Literature: A New Approach to the Bibliographic Study of Classical Literature

Feng Guodong • 43 •

The bibliographic study of classical works developed on the basis of ancient China’s “bibliographical learning” is an instrumental discipline with bibliographic methodology and techniques at its core. This discipline must provide reliable texts and materials for other disciplines, but should also give full consideration to its own distinctive features and academic aspirations. Its research topics should not be confined to the methods and techniques of textual collation, but focus on the documents themselves. Textuality, materiality, historicity and sociality are the four most important properties of the literature, and the bibliographic study of classical literature should involve the holistic study of all four elements. If we analyze the historicity of the literature longitudinally, reveal its sociality horizontally and combine internal documentary research with research external to the documents, we may be able to attempt the creation of holistic research on “living” literature.

(4) Analysis of the Three-Stage Theory of the Evolution of Ancient Chinese Society

Yi Jianping • 66 •

Mr Su Bingqi’s theory of social evolution (of ancient Chinese society) is one of the most influential theoretical explorations of the origin of Chinese civilization and has gained wide respect among scholars. However, his definition of core concepts like “ancient culture”, “ancient cities” and “ancient states” is unclear, and he fails to provide an accurate and consistent explanation of the relationship between these core ideas and traditional concepts such as “primitive culture”, “prehistoric culture” and “civilization”. At times there are even logical conflicts between these definitions and statements. Moreover, the major descriptive terms “three-stage”, “trilogy” and “three modes” are not consistent. “Trilogy” is a literary term and is not really suited to describing the laws governing the progress of human society. In particular, Mr Su’s theoretical innovations ignored some basic scientific procedures. Such problems have seriously affected the accurate expression and effective dissemination of his theory on society’s evolution; the work needs to be clarified and distinctions need to be drawn. Mr Su’s theory, which was developed in the early stage of the exploration

• 205 •

of the origin of Chinese civilization, was limited by the thinking and methodology of his times. His successors need to employ more rigorous scientific procedures and methods in developing theories, including conceptual innovation, while ceaselessly introducing theories of origin of civilization and state that are more in line with China's indigenous realities, and developing a strong voice and influence in international scholarship.

(5) The Principle of Legislation according to the Constitution and Constitutionality

Review

Mo Jihong • 89 •

As the fundamental principle of legislative work, the principle of legislation according to the constitution is the logical premise/prerequisite and institutional basis for reviewing the constitutionality of legislation. Legislation's agreement with the constitution has a foundation in legitimacy and clear value goals, but has yet to be explicitly confirmed as the basic principle of legislative work under the current system. However, from the perspective of the value requirements of governance based on the constitution and the institutional structure of legislation according to law, making the principle of legislation according to the constitution into the basic principle of legislative work is a jurisprudential necessity and institutionally feasible. Three dimensions, that is, the logical relationship between this principle and the review of constitutionality, the value requirements of the principle, and the institutional boundary between review of constitutionality and review of legality, can demonstrate that institutional affirmation and adherence to the principle of legislation according to the constitution helps to clear away the institutional shortcomings that hinder constitutionality review and also help to provide the theoretical program for that review. From the perspective of the legislative system stipulated in the current Chinese constitution, what really influences the effective initiation of the constitutional review is the value disjunction between "strong legality review" and "weak constitutionality review" in legislative supervision. To truly solve the latter problem, the supreme legislative supervisory body needs to give full play to safeguarding the function of constitutional interpretation in maintaining the unity of the legal system; to using constitutional and legal interpretation to solve the various problems brought by frequent changes to the laws; to making the principle of legislation according to the constitution the basic principle of the legislation of the supreme national legislature; and to promoting full and effective implementation and oversight of the constitution on the basis of respecting constitutional authority through a scientific and effective review of constitutionality.

(6) On Data Usufruct*Shen Weixing* • 110 •

The undivided ownership of data and the absence of rules governing its distribution have become the biggest institutional obstacle to the development of the digital economy. Given the huge demand for the positive use of data in the data factor market, we should borrowing the principle of ownership division between the *jus in re propria* (complete and full ownership)—*jura in re alinana* (over the property of another) and copyrights—and neighboring rights, to take data as an emerging object of right. That means that we should set a binary ownership structure of data, in which the original owner of the data retains its proprietary right while the processor of data has its usufructuary right, so as to achieve a balanced distribution of data property rights and interests. The usufruct of data is acquired through data collecting, processing, sharing and trading. Data trading and sharing should be conducted by relying on the public data platform with credibility and data brokers. Data usufruct includes four positive rights of control, development, licensing and transfer, and the corresponding negative defense rights. Exercising all rights and power on the principles of fairness, rationality and non-discrimination can balance the two values of data property protection and good use of data, thus promote the rapid and healthy development of data factor market.

(7) The Modern Transformation of Chinese Public Opinion and Its Dilemma*Hu Baijing* • 132 •

If one takes public opinion to be related to political legitimacy, the ordering of power and bringing order to chaos, then a multi-faceted view of public opinion had taken shape as early as the pre-Qin era, in the “people-oriented view of public opinion” that exalted popular sentiment, the “view of public opinion as fearsome” that was alarmed by popular views, and the “making light of public opinion” that saw the population as ignorant. These concepts lasted into the Ming and Qing dynasties, when they emphasized giving priority to order, value rationality, and didactic moral transformation; ultimately, however, it was hard to avoid the “paradox of channeling or blocking” popular views. In the late Qing and early Republic, the views on public opinion changed. An initial conceptual map of public opinion took shape in which the progress of the nation was promoted through the evolution of public opinion, but in historical practice it met with a hidden “dark side”. This problem is often manifested in the dilemma that arises when discourse competition turns to public dialogue and public opinion, the public will and the public interest are misaligned. The most important of these factors is the age-old question of the rationality of public opinion and the possibility of guiding it toward a consensus.

(8) The Transformation of China's Industrial Structure and Its Potential Economic Growth Rate *Zhu Min, Zhang Longmei and Peng Daoju* • 149 •

With a view to deepening supply-side structural reform and promoting high-quality development, this paper estimates China's future industrial structural transformation and the productivity convergence of sub-sectors on the basis of China's 40-year transformation of its economic structure and cross-country historical experience and predicts China's economic growth rate for 2030 under different scenarios. The results show that China's growth rate is expected to remain at a healthy level of 3.9 percent to 4.5 percent by 2030. As China enters the post-industrial period, labor will flow continuously from manufacturing industry to the service sector, which will weaken the contribution of inter-sectoral structural transformation to economic growth. However, higher-skilled services and high-tech industries will help increase the growth rate and become a new growth engine for high-quality economic development. This provides a new policy vision and framework for China to actively respond to the current world economic crisis and to promote sustained and sound economic progress.

(9) "Home" as Method: An Attempt at a Chinese Social Theory *Xiao Ying* • 172 •

Modernization is a process of "running away from home", and accordingly the modern social sciences also show a tendency to stay away from "home" and embrace individualism. But in fact, *jia* (home) has never left Western scholarship and practice. In China, both in traditional Confucian civilization and in the process of remolding civilization since the nineteenth century, *jia* has never deviated (separated) from its overall position in the social and cultural-psychological structure, although it has changed from time to time. *Jia* is thus a key entry point for the promotion of cultural awareness and the Sinicization of sociology. To construct Chinese social theory from the perspective of *jia*, we should not only take *jia* as an entity, but also as a method. On the one hand, doing so reveals the multiple aspects of the "family metaphor", i. e., the natural emotions, control and household management extended by and derived from kinship ties, and defines their entanglements and consequences on an ethical level. On the other hand, it can explore the overall character, changes and specific forms of practice of Chinese civilization through empirical and historical research on *jia*, by means of a comparison between China and foreign countries, the combination of theory and practice, and the interpenetration of ancient and modern learning.

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020年 第11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：skbfbx@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