

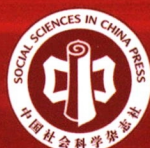


Q K 2 1 2 3 3 5 4

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2021/06



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2021

中国社会科学

6

(月刊)

总第306期 6月25日出版

· 中国共产党 100 年的理论与实践 ·

在把握历史发展规律和大势中引领时代前行

——为中国共产党成立一百周年而作 谢伏瞻 (4)

世界历史与中国道路的百年探索 吴晓明 (30)

农民土地问题与中国道路选择的历史逻辑

——透视中国共产党百年奋斗历程的一个重要维度

..... 孙乐强 (49)

开拓政治经济学中国话语新境界

——中国民营经济理论的创新与发展 张菡洺 刘迎秋 (77)

抗日根据地旧体诗词创作与中国形象塑造 肖百容 张宁 (98)

党建引领下的当代中国社会治理创新 黄晓春 (116)

• 21 世纪马克思主义的原创性贡献 •

当代中国马克思主义政治经济学的哲学智慧 张 雄 (136)

• 学术基本理论、基本问题、基本概念再反思 •

重构“法的渊源”范畴 雷 磊 (147)

• 大变局与战略全局 •

知识形态演进的历史逻辑 韩 震 (168)

• 文明起源、文明互鉴与文化发展 •

中国早期空间观的创构及其形式美意义 詹冬华 (186)

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) (204)

ABSTRACTS

**Leading the Times by Grasping the Laws and General Trends of Historical Development:
For the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China**

Xie Fuzhan • 4 •

In the scientific system of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the deliberations on grasping the laws and general trends of historical development are of fundamentally theoretical importance. Xi Jinping's expositions in this regard have systematically answered such questions as what kind of laws and general trends of historical development we should grasp, how the Party has grasped them in the past century, and how to continue doing so in the new era. The many great achievements we have made, including the founding of the Communist Party of China, the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the founding of the People's Republic of China, the implementation of reform and opening up, the entrance of socialism with Chinese characteristics into a new era, are all fruits of comprehending the laws and general trends of historical development. In the past century, the Party has correctly grasped the laws and general trends of historical development by persisting in the unity of truth and values, continuously promoted the Sinicization of Marxism, adhered to the people-centered value, and carried out self-revolution with great courage to promote the great new project of Party building. History shows that the correct grasp of laws and general trends of historical development marks the political maturity of a proletarian party; only by applying living Marxism can the laws and general trends of historical development be correctly grasped. To this end, we must have a deeper insight into the interactions and interdependence between China and the world from the perspective of general history, better recognize the principal contradiction and its change of the society and give full play to the significant role of distinguished leaders.

World History and the Century-Long Quest for the Chinese Path

Wu Xiaoming • 30 •

The founding of the Communist Party of China decisively marked the establishment of an essential connection between China's modernization process and Marxism. This essential connection is based on the Sinicization of Marxism, and has been historically proven through the century-long practice of the Chinese path. The significance of

• 204 •

China's development today to world history, in the new historical context, is that China is accomplishing its task of socialist modernization while offering the possibility of a new type of civilization.

The Historical Logic of the Peasant's Land Issues and China's Choice of Development Path: An Important Perspective on the Historic Struggle of the Communist Party of China over the Past Century

Sun Leqiang • 49 •

Peasant's land issues were not only of great concern to Marx and Engels but also an important breakthrough in the integration of historical materialism with the specific reality of each country. Over the past 100 years, the Communist Party of China has promoted land reforms of different forms and contents in accordance with China's specific national conditions for rural land issues in different historical periods, and has blazed a unique Chinese path of revolution, construction, reform and agricultural modernization. From the perspective of macro-history, an in-depth grasp of the Party's understanding of peasant's land issues and their approaches in different historical periods will not only help us better understand the historical logic of the adaptation of Marxism to China's conditions and the historical evolution and unique significance of the Chinese path, but will also help us have a deeper grasp of the historic struggle and the original aspiration and mission of the Party over the past century.

Opening Up a New Realm of Chinese Discourse in Political Economy: Theoretical Innovation and Development of the Private Sector of the Economy in China

Zhang Wanming and Liu Yingqiu • 77 •

Since reform and opening up, the development of the practice of the private sector of the economy in China and its theoretical innovations have gone through four stages: seeing it as "a complement to the public ownership of the socialist economy"; taking it as China's part of the "basic economic system"; insisting on the "Two Irresolutions" (There must be no irresolution about working to consolidate and develop the public sector; and there must be no irresolution about working to encourage, support, and guide the development of the non-public sector.); and reconfirming that the "private enterprises and private entrepreneurs are on our own side." They are a response to the inherent requirements of the primary stage of socialism, to the correct choice for achieving common prosperity, and to the rationality of human behavior and the laws governing the claims of interest. The growth of the private sector is an important achievement and powerful force in the development of socialist market economy, and also an important part in building a modern economic system. Innovation in the development theory of the private sector of the economy has opened up a new realm for Marxist political economy.

• 205 •

The Creation of Old-Style *Shi* and *Ci* Poetry in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas and the Shaping of China's Image

Xiao Bairong and Zhang Ning • 98 •

Like that produced elsewhere at the time, the old-style *shi* and *ci* poetry of the anti-Japanese base areas has not received enough attention from researchers, and still less has it entered literary history on the basis of its modernity. In fact, it had a huge presence in the anti-Japanese base areas. In particular, it combined emotion and reason to shape the image of China in a simple and lively way, exhibiting positive, healthy, progressive, free, and robust values and aesthetics and interpreting the hopes and dreams of the nation. It was the artistic expression of the spirit of the Party leadership and the broad mass of the people, but also contributed to the shaping of a new military-civilian relationship and to the political image of Yan'an. This poetry created a new image of China that left a major historical footprint; it embodied the aspirations of the people, raised the morale of the people and the army, and demonstrated the optimistic spirit driving the Chinese nation in times of crisis, doing away with the long-standing misjudgment that contemporary old-style *shi* and *ci* poetry lacked modernity and did not qualify for a position in literary history. A reevaluation of this poetry is conducive to renewed understanding of the function and value of the old-style *shi* and *ci* poetry and its position in anti-Japanese literature and broader literary history.

The Innovation of Social Governance in Contemporary China under the Guidance of Party Building

Huang Xiaochun • 116 •

In the course of the reform process of improving China's social governance model based on collaboration, participation, and common interests, guidance under Party building has become an important institutional arrangement for promoting the collaborative governance of multiple actors and improving the overall capacity of the primary-level governance system. The example of the historical process of urban social governance innovation in Shanghai reveals the overall institutional connotations of guidance through Party building, finding that they contain the institutional elements of three dimensions, i. e., inter-organizational coordination, building a governance network for a mobile society, and promoting the simultaneous growth of the governance community. With the help of the political guidance, incentive drive, and network integration of Party building, these institutional elements have effectively responded to many deep-seated challenges in governance transformation. In the context of its historical transformation, the governance under the guidance of Party building has an important strategic significance for promoting the reform of service-oriented government, leading the orderly development of Chinese social publicity, and achieving the full coverage of the governance network. This points to a

new path for the innovation of sociological theory with Chinese characteristics.

The Philosophical Wisdom of Marxist Political Economy in Contemporary China

Zhang Xiong • 136 •

Xi Jinping Economic Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the latest theoretical achievement of Marxist political economy in contemporary China. It is also an economic doctrine for Chinese Communists pursuit of global economic justice in the 21st century and the realization of socialism with Chinese characteristics aiming to make the country strong and the people rich. The development of Marxist political economy in contemporary China has solid philosophical foundations; it contains the principles of historical materialism, the world outlook and methodology of materialist dialectics, and the essence of traditional Chinese philosophy. The political economy of Chinese Communists is by no means of engineering nature, nor does it simply use technical data to spot market opportunities or warn of risks; rather, it is materialism in practice, which, by revealing the laws of economic development in the philosophical context of historical progress and economic justice, ensure the better governance of the nation.

Reconstructing the Category of Sources of Law

Lei Lei • 147 •

For a long time, discussions on the category of sources of law have been complex and the category itself has become entangled with other similar categories. At the jurisprudential level, the theory of the sources of law proceeds from the perspective of legal application, and strives to find and justify the legally binding normative basis for adjudication. Correspondingly, sources of law provide the source of grounds for judgment in the process of adjudication and furnish authoritative reasons in legal argumentation. The sources of law are of two types: sources of validity and sources of cognition. The former is dominant in adjudicative activities, while the latter must be recognized by and combined with the former in order to be effective. Such a definition can not only effectively distinguish sources of law from other normative materials (reasons for judgment), but can also properly define the relationship between sources of law and the other two categories of law and forms (manifestations) of law. On this basis, we can accurately analyze the status of various sources of contemporary Chinese law.

The Historical Logic of the Evolution of Knowledge Forms

Han Zhen • 168 •

Human beings are inherently distinguished from animals because they work mentally. The more consciously intellectual practical activities are, the more they

• 207 •

belong to the human sphere. If development and change in human society are the result of the development of productivity, then such productivity is often reflected in the knowledge it embodies. The more advanced a people or a country is in knowledge production, the more it takes the lead in world history. Human knowledge has progressed from an empirical form to a principle-based form divided into disciplines, and from there to a differentiated or overlapping form that took shape on information technology platforms. China was in the lead in the era of empirical knowledge, but lagged behind due to its backwardness in principle-based knowledge. Therefore, China should take advantage of the historical opportunity of this shift to a new form of knowledge to catch up and strive to become an innovative country once again. This requires us to take stock of the situation, to analyze the adverse factors blocking innovation, and to create a cultural atmosphere and arrangements for cultivating talent, all of which are conducive to innovation. Of course, China must also be aware of its own institutional advantages and other favorable conditions and be firmly confident that it will become a world-leading innovator. As long as China adheres to the strategy of being driven by scientific and technological innovation and prioritizing educational development; continuously expands scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with other countries; and establishes an education system and cultivation arrangements conducive to the growth of innovative talent, it will be entirely possible for the country to achieve the goal of becoming a science and technology power.

Early China's Creation of the View of Space and Its Significance for Formal Beauty

Zhan Donghua • 186 •

In early China, in addition to the philosophical speculative view of space initiated by Lao Tzu, Chuang Tzu and other pre-Qin philosophers, there was a practical view of space that was applied in the fields of astronomy, geography, ritual, etc. With cosmic consciousness as the source and the relationship between Heaven and man as the center, this view of space constituted a symbolic system of a "small universe" through such humanistic symbols as tombs, architecture, utensils, paintings and literature. This system is a key to the collective spiritual will and national culture of early China. This view of space not only played a decisive role in the coherence of the art forms of the time, but also left a clear formal conceptual impression on later generations of art and assumed a pioneering role in formal Chinese aesthetics. Due to the significance of the relationship between Heaven and man in traditional culture, the rules of artistic form which embodied the early view of space foreshadowed the aesthetic practice and theoretical advancement of art in later times, becoming an important factor in the character of Chinese art forms.

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2021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



扫码订阅

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