

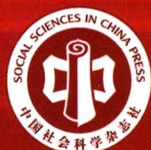


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ABSTRACTS**CPC-Led Socialist Industrialization and Its Historical Experience***Huang Qunhui • 4 •*

Promoting socialist industrialization in a big agrarian country like China with a large population and underdeveloped infrastructure is undoubtedly a time-consuming, complex and arduous mission. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the Chinese people have embarked on a path of socialist industrialization that suits China's national conditions through proactive exploration and hard work. The Party-led industrialization has made brilliant achievements of immense historic significance. Within the short span of several decades, China has accomplished what took developed countries hundreds of years and has put in place a very complete modern industrial system, making it the second largest economy and the largest manufacturer in the world. Over the Party's hundred-year history, the victory of the New Democratic Revolution against imperialism and feudalism created fundamental political conditions for socialist industrialization in China. Over the years of socialist revolution and construction, the Party guided the establishment of an independent and relatively complete industrial system and a national economic system. After putting forward the reform and opening-up policy and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, China under the CPC witnessed a tremendous increase in the level of industrialization and rapid economic catch-up. In the new era, China has built a moderately prosperous society in all respects and the goal of industrialization has basically been attained through a process emphasizing high quality. The fundamental experience drawn from the successful Party-led industrialization demonstrates three points. First, the CPC has strong leadership and remains true to its original aspirations while unswervingly constructing socialist industrialization. Second, it applies the general principles of Marxism to China's reality, setting out on a road of socialist industrialization that conforms to national conditions. Third, it actively explores and follows the laws governing major countries' industrialization processes, advances with the times, and carries industrialization forward in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

The Scientific Connotations and Epochal Significance of the Fundamental Purpose of the Communist Party of China*Yu Huamin • 21 •*

The unswerving original aspiration and mission of the Chinese Communists was to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. The Chinese Communists, represented by Mao Zedong, were closely linked to the reality

of the Chinese revolution and construction; gave in-depth consideration to the relationship between the Party and the people; and expounded the theoretical connotations of the fundamental purpose of the Party in a complete and systematic way. Since reform and opening up, and especially since the 18th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee, with Xi Jinping at its core, by adhering to the fundamental position of putting people at the center, respecting the people's position as the main actors in history, and taking the people's aspirations for a better life as the Party's goal, has accelerated the construction of socialist democracy to ensure that the people run the country. It has also comprehensively enhanced the Party's self-purification ability by maintaining the Party's deep bond with the people, so that the fundamental purpose of the Party has been further highlighted in the new era.

A Sociological Retrospective of China's Rural Development over the Past Century

Lu Yilong • 44 •

Our intention in looking back at the century-long history of Chinese rural development is to understand the relationship between the Communist Party of China and China's rural development and recognize the Party's great historical contribution to rural development and Chinese-style modernization. The historical significance of these contributions can be more fully demonstrated by looking back at the Party-led institutional innovation and reform. In order to solve the rural problems of old China, the Party led the peasants to choose the right path of revolution, abolished the old system, which fundamentally changed the fate of rural China. In the early days of the PRC, the Party, given that China was "poor and blank," explored institutional reform in an extraordinary way in order to promote industrialization; promoted socialist transformation and construction in rural areas; and preliminarily established a national industrial system. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC initiated the great cause of reform and opening up, after which the countryside developed by leaps and bounds. In the 21st century, especially since the 18th Party Congress, we have attained a complete victory in the fight against poverty and in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, creating a miracle in human history of poverty reduction and rural development. In the new era, under the leadership of the Party's new development philosophy and with the comprehensive promotion of the rural revitalization strategy, Chinese rural development will usher in a golden age of socialist modernization.

The Theme of Liberation in Modern Chinese Literature

Li Yongdong • 63 •

The concept of liberation has greatly influenced the development of modern Chinese literature, producing profound works on this theme. However, existing studies of liberation lack an overall perspective and fail to fully reveal its unique significance. Representations of liberation in modern Chinese literature can be comprehensively analyzed in three aspects: the actors, pathways and scale of

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liberation. Actors differ in that some liberate themselves, some are liberated by others, and yet others switch between the two modes; their pathways differ in that for some, liberation is gained by reasoning and for others, it is gained by struggle; and the scale differs in that some works portray liberation as a victory moving from regional to national salvation, while others portray it as an overall yet gradual process. The concept of liberation is strongly shaped by the Communist Party of China, so the works of ordinary writers and of those influenced by the Party have different characteristics: the former adopt an either-or attitude toward liberation, while the latter allow different concepts of liberation to interact and merge with each other, establishing a new form of liberation writing. At the time of the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, this reflection on and exploration of the theme of liberation in modern Chinese literature shows the need to fully understand the theoretical discourse and historical practice of liberation, handle dialectically the relationship between freedom and responsibility and between respect for tradition and innovation, and strive to explore the realistic significance and ideological value of literary creation.

The Value Orientation of Portrayal of Juvenile and Children in Chinese New Literature

Zhang Guolong • 88 •

In the study of Chinese new literature, children's literature has not been given much attention, and the image of juvenile and children has been even less visible to researchers. This is at odds with the reality of children's literature and the richness and diversity of its images. In fact, Chinese children's literature and its portrayal of children are very important, not only because the unique features of this literature and the fact that its protagonists have their own lineage, but also because young people and children of today are the pillars and hope of the country and the nation. In particular, the portrayal of "red" children inspired by the leadership of the Communist Party of China has become a historical heritage with a unique genesis and development, infecting readers with its unique and profound connotations and quality realm and becoming part of red revolutionary culture and a valuable heritage. In the new era, Chinese children's literature and the portrayal of children should be based on successful traditional experience, guided by the core values of socialism, go beyond the children-centered horizon, to establish the ideal of Chinese modernity, reshape the mental world of the children, and promote Chinese children's literature to the world, so as to contribute to the realization of the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

On the Concept of *Auslegung* (Interpretation) in Philosophical Hermeneutics

Hong Handing • 114 •

Auslegung (interpretation) is a core concept of contemporary philosophical *Hermeneutik* (hermeneutics). Its essence is the *gleichzeitig* (the synchronic),

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rather than the simultaneous, of meaning generation and historically effected events that arise between the text and the *Ausleger* (interpreter). As an event, *Auslegung* is a bridge between tradition and modernity, between the unfamiliar and the familiar, and between the foreign and the local; it is an event that is at once inheritance and innovation. *Auslegung* can be categorized into two kinds of action, “long-range” and “short-range;” the short-range is ontological, the long-range methodological. Therefore, the question of *Auslegung* as a way of existence for *Dasein* is a short-range one, whereas the specific practical problems of *Auslegung* are long-range. The latter includes the relationships between *Auslegung* and meaning, truth, and dialogue, and the limits of *Auslegung*. How should we understand these issues? Is the meaning of the *ausgelegt* the intention of the author, the endowment of the reader, or the meaning of the text itself? Is the truth of *Auslegung* really approachable but never reachable, or is this kind of truth always evolving in different circumstances? In Hegel’s words, is the truth of *Auslegung* the infinity of evil, or the infinity of reality? Does public reason exist? Can consensus be reached? This article proposes some preliminary discussion of these questions.

A Theoretical Outline for National Security Studies for the New Era

Zhang Yuyan and Feng Weijiang • 140 •

China is tasked with attaining the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and facing the global changes unseen in a century. To this end, it is pressing for China’s national security studies in the new era, under the guidance of a holistic concept of national security, to provide an analytical framework and scholarly insights. Seven theoretical propositions can be derived when we clarify the relationships between security level, security capacity, and security threats, they are: Absolute security is out of reach; Growing security investment that eyes absolute security will create a security predicament; Under closed conditions, the country should put the brakes on building relative security when it achieves equilibrium security; Under open conditions, hegemonic powers may generate security capabilities that exceed equilibrium security and tend to “protect” or plunder countries whose development has relatively high output efficiency and ones whose security capabilities have relatively low output efficiency; Following separate technologies for dealing with intentional and accidental threats may achieve a higher security level than managing them in the same way; The “Great Yu Improvement” pattern is pivotal to building a community of shared future for mankind as it can transform other actors’ capacity to address intentional threats into a capacity for shielding against accidental threats; And proper allocation of excessive security capability and stronger national systems security capability are major solutions to the uncertain nature of security threats.

Fiscal and Financial Decentralization and Macroeconomic Governance

He Dexu and Miao Wenlong • 163 •

Macroeconomic governance is an important component of the national

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governance system. Perfecting the macroeconomic governance system is a key measure for resolving major economic problems in the new era. The level of coordination and the effect on economic regulation of fiscal and monetary policy, the main means of macroeconomic governance, changes according to the institutional arrangements for fiscal and financial decentralization. Our analysis shows that, to some extent, several factors affects the allocative efficiency of fiscal and financial resources, the prevention and management of fiscal and financial risks, and the coordination of fiscal and monetary policy, thus influencing the effectiveness of macroeconomic governance. They include: the mismatch between decentralization of fiscal revenue and decentralization of fiscal expenditure; the existence of explicit financial centralization and implicit financial decentralization; and the inconsistency of financial decentralization between government levels and that between government and the market. The central and local governments therefore need to clarify their major responsibilities. An increase in local governments' proportion of fiscal revenue should be accompanied by a reduction in their proportion of local expenditure, and governments should make explicit the policy orientation of fiscal and monetary issues and delimit relief standards while advancing appropriate financial decentralization. Further, we should bring into play the function of local governments in pursuing high quality economic development and controlling for major risks. These are inevitable choices if we are to establish a reasonable and effective system of macroeconomic governance.

A Re-Evaluation of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom: Reflections on the 170th Anniversary of the Jintian Uprising

Xia Chuntao · 186 ·

Over the past century, scholarly evaluation of the *Taiping Tianguo* 太平天国 (Taiping Heavenly Kingdom) has changed numerous times. The fulsome praise of the past has given way, over the past thirty years, to the emergence of an intellectual movement that demonizes Hong Xiuquan and the Taiping Rebellion and sings the praises of Zeng Guofan and the Hunan Army. Some have even denied the justice of the Jintian Uprising and completely rejected the Taiping Rebellion. This trend is due to many overlapping factors, including changes in the Party and in national conditions, changes in the paradigm of modern Chinese historical research, and the weakening of theoretical research on history. In particular, research on the Taiping Rebellion has gone from flourishing to a state of decline, leaving academics unable to respond in a timely and positive manner. Therefore, the academic community should avoid allowing Taiping Rebellion studies to go from being a dominant field of research to being an extinct discipline; they should study and view the Taiping Rebellion in a balanced manner, and abandon the simplistic choice between “deification” and “demonization.”

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