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ABSTRACTS

State/Citizen, State/Nation: The Two Dimensions of State Identity (4)

Xu Jilin

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Abstract: Nation, a concept introduced from the West, has three different replacements when translated into Chinese: State, Citizen, and Nation. The theoretical implications of these translations in different contexts vary immensely. No matter in Europe or China, State, Nation, and Citizen, born together, these three concepts are all products of modernity and co-exist in a three-in-one structure, while they also create tensions to and conflict with each other. In the intellectual history of early modern China, the inner tensions between the State and Citizens, the State and Nations were developed and represented the most in the case of Liang Qichao, Zhang Foquan, and Zhang Junmai. They all devoted themselves to the theoretical integration of state identity, the rights of all citizens, political patriotism, and cultural nationalism. This intellectual heritage, more than ever, needs to be reflected further.

Key words: state; citizen; nation; patriotism; nationalism

Liang Qichao's View of Liberty: Between the State and the Individual (17)

Gao Like

(School of Media and International Culture, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: Liang Qichao classified Liberty as a universal axiom and the foundation of Western countries in his "moral revolution". But his concept of liberty, which aimed at group liberty and spiritual liberty, was obviously different from the libertarian view of individual rights. Although Liang had strong tendency of anglomania, he did not become a liberal. He was at most a national liberal as Weber, and his national liberalism was quickly replaced by nationalism and enlightened absolutism after his North American tour. His view of liberty formed a mixture of Confucianism, Taoism and social Darwinism, which is an ideological spray of the East and west civilizations in the age of enlightenment.

Key words: Liang Qichao; freedom; tradition; social darwinism

The Rationalization Approach Underlying Max Weber's National-liberalism (25)

Li Zhehan

(Philosophy Department, Peking University, Beijing 100871)

Abstract: Modern German sociologist Max Weber is a national-liberalist. How to understand his political thought fully and effectively is still a problem for us. Neither the external and powerless conceptual apparatus of Nationalism / Liberalism, nor the analysis of the modern German national-liberal tradition, which Weber belongs to, or the analysis of the dangerous part or tendency in Weber's political thought can get closer to the problem, let alone fully and sufficiently tackle it. The only possible way to understand and criticize Weber's political thought is the rationalization approach underlying Max Weber's National-liberalism.

Key words: Max Weber; national-liberalism; rationalization; political philosophy

Kato Hiroyuki and Meiji Japan's Nationalism (31)

Wang Xiaofan

(Zhejiang University City College, Hangzhou 310015)

Abstract: This thesis mainly focuses on the characteristics and the origins of Kato Hiroyuki's national-

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ism. By this study, some light may be cast over the characteristics of Meiji Japan's nationalism and the routes by which Meiji Japan's nationalism was formed. The author argues that Kato's nationalism came from three origins. One is from the collapse of the Confucian value system during the age of Edo in Japan. Another is the influences of the Western thoughts such as national organism, theory of evolution, social Darwinism and utilitarianism. The third is the influence of indigenous Japanese cultural tradition that was formed in Japan's specific social and cultural environment. Kato's reinterpreting of the Western political thoughts that provided a theoretic basis for his nationalism is quite similar to the process in which alien values was readapted and readjusted to Japan's needs in its history.

Key words: Kato Hiroyuki; nationalism; western political thoughts; Japanization

Customer "Renew-loan" Prediction for Small-and-micro Business in Commercial Banking under Big Data Era (36)

Wang Yanbo¹, Liu Xizi², Chen Jin³

(1. *China Minsheng Banking Corp. Ltd.*; 2,3. *University of International Business and Economics, Beijing 100029*)

Abstract: This paper, with the study on small -and -micro banking's renew -loan business of commercial banks as the research topic, aims to explore rules in small -and -micro banking's customer renew-loan behaviors so as to instruct the development of small-and-micro banking's renew-loan business of small-and-medium commercial banks, and further effectively enhance increments of loan scale and loan balance in a stable way. This paper uses a set of small -and -micro banking data from an anonymous commercial bank and conducts modeling with big data technology to carry out classification prediction of renew-loan customers. The result shows that compared with prediction of traditional analysis method, the recall ratio of actual renew-loan customers increases to 70% from 46.4% under the prerequisite of bordering on 40% recall ratio of actual renew-loan customers. Besides, the renew-loan customer prediction based on big data technology provides a relative-effective business expansion basis for small-and-micro banking's "customer name list marketing".

Key words: commercial banks; small & micro enterprise banking; re-loan business; data mining; classification prediction; big data

Yangtze River Economic Belt Urban Transformation Development and Integration of Urban and Rural Coordination (45)

Ke Rong¹, Zhang He²

(1. *Shanghai University of International Business and Economics, Shanghai 201620*; 2. *Shanghai Maritime University, Shanghai 201306*)

Abstract: In this paper, the coordinated development index of urban and rural areas and the transformation development index in Yangtze River Economic Belt are studied. Spatial lattice data analysis method is used to research the spatial relationship between the Yangtze River Economic Zone regional coordinated urban and rural and transformation development. Spatial statistical analysis shows that the characteristic of the development of the Yangtze River Basin from east to west is significant, and the regional central city plays a leading role in the transformation and development. It plays a key role in the transformation and development. Spatial econometric model is established to evaluate the interaction mechanism between integration of urban and rural coordination and city transformation development of the Yangtze River economic belt.

Key words: coordination of urban and rural areas; transformation and development; spatial statistics

A Comparative Study of the Internationalization Level of the Central Cities in the Five Metropolitan Areas of the Yangtze River Delta (57)

Song Binglin, Chen Lin

(*Institute of Economics, Ningbo Academy of Social Sciences, Ningbo 315066*)

Abstract: In accordance with “The Arrangement to Develop the City Cluster in the Yangtze River Delta”, taking Shanghai as the reference, this article will conduct comparative study of internationalization level of the central cities in the five metropolitan areas of the Yangtze River Delta. The result shows that Suzhou ranks first with its significant strength in economic internationalization. Hangzhou, Nanjing and Ningbo rank second to fourth respectively and each has its own dominant field. Hefei has to promote the urban internationalization all-roundly leaded by economic internationalization. With the quantitative analysis, this article will also abstract the typical experiences of the central cities in the process of urban internationalization, and offer suggestions to elevate the open-up level and build the world 6th city cluster with global influence.

Key words: the Yangtze River Delta; central city in metropolitan areas; internationalization level

**Classification and Balance: Path of Government Employee System Reform
—A Case Study of B District Government Professional Employee System (65)**

Hu Chongming, Tao Jianzhong

(Teaching and Research Department of Public Administration, Zhejiang School of Administration, Hangzhou 311121)

Abstract: Employee system has been a way to solve the problem of lack of local government human resources, however it also has defects. This paper reviews theoretical controversy on government employee roles and system design based on local government personnel system reform practice and research status, and analyzes the case of B district government professional employee system. The results show that professional employee system is a new kind of employee system different from traditional auxiliary employee system and employed civil servant system based on position classification innovation and management framework balanced with civil servants sequence. It's helpful to solve the problem of lack of the local government human resources and provides a new path of establishing classification management system of government employees and civil servants. In order to establish a more standardized and detailed classification management system, it needs to change bureaucratic administrative logic, promote position classification innovation, optimize configuration of duties and powers, and set up differentiation performance management system, according to employees' professional properties and functions. Admittedly, these depend on transformation of government functions and breaking through the inherent systematic barriers.

Key words: government employee system; professional employee; classification management

**The Social Education Function of Family Rules and Its Realization:
From the Perspective of Public Living Space (73)**

Ding Shejiao

(School of Humanities Law & Economics, Northwest Polytechnical University, Xian 710129)

Abstract: The family which is the historical starting point of public living space and the system condition to ensure the realization of family function. Only when this series of norms have the characteristics of objectivity, legitimacy, effectiveness and universality, can it be internalized into conscious behavior of family members. Good family rules can generate a set of constraints and protection mechanisms to cultivate the identity and cohesion in all family members, to form a harmonious and orderly public living space with mutual assistance, to achieve the goal of social education.

Key words: family; social education; code of conduct

On the Structural Reform of Supply Side to Higher Education in the 4.0 Industrial Era (78)

Hu Guoyi

(Zhejiang Institute of higher education, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: The 4.0 industry is a “technological revolution” and also a “people’s revolution”. The essence is an “education revolution”. The 4.0 times industry provides a chance for China’s higher education supply side

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structural reform. At present, our country is carrying out the “double first-class” construction, and the construction of “double first-class” should be adapted to the requirements of the 4.0 industry. This article researches from the direction of the higher education supply side structural reforms, 4.0 times of traditional higher education and the impact of higher education supply side structural reform for the future consideration. It is trying to provide a reference for the higher education supply side structure reform in China.

Key words: industrial 4.0 era; higher education; supply side; structural reform

On the Internal Model of the Construction of the Faculty in the Applied Universities (84)

Fu Bajun

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Abstract: The key for the local colleges and universities transferring to the applied universities is to make the teachers from the traditional academic to the application. In the academic ecological environment of discipline competition and lacking other external conditions, the faculty construction of China applied universities can only adopt internal mode. It is hard to take external model which is adopted in German universities of applied technologies. Under these circumstances, the main way of the faculty construction of applied universities is still to introduce and cultivate academic talents graduated from the universities, and promote them to the applied teachers though scientific steering, social practice and curriculum development.

Key words: applied universities; applied teachers; internal model; development of curriculum resources

The Commercial Value and Its Significance in Contemporary Marxist Political Economics

——Take “Golden Disc” as An Example

(89)

He liye

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Abstract: Business value is reflected in the commodity producers in the pursuit of profits. It is a necessary condition for labor products to become a commodity. Commodity is the use of value, business value and value of the unity. Commercial value is the results of the development of productive forces, the progress of science and technology which reflected in the improvement of the value of the use of goods, and the goods rich in quantity and sorts. The commercial value is mainly reflected in the goods as consumer goods. The theory of commercial value has important theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, it enables us to have a new perspective on Marx’s labor theory of value and even the essence of Marxist theory. Practically, it makes us to have a new assessment on the role of entrepreneur or capitalist in the production of goods.

Key words: commodity; commercial value; profit

On the Theoretical Contribution of Feng Qi’s Theory of Wisdom to Marxism Axiology (96)

Qiu Han, Zhang Yinghang

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Abstract: Based on the “Practical Materialism” by Marx and integrated with the ideological resources of Chinese and Western philosophy, Feng Qi’s theory of wisdom establishes a new formation of Chinese Marxism philosophy with distinct epochal character and national characteristics. This theory makes unique contributions to Marxism philosophy in many ways, and in light of the contribution to Marxism axiology. It not only finds expression in the fact that it initiates the research on Marxism axiology, but also establishes the disciplinary system of Marxism axiology which has precise theory evolution, self-consistent logical deduction, and unique individuality, starting with the division of naturalness, fact, possibility, and value, and ending in the ideal state of value, that is, the realization of free personality (ideal personality) and the realm of freedom. On the methodological level, Feng Qi’s theory of wisdom also provides demonstrative text for the research on Chinese Marxism philosophy at present.

Key words: Feng Qi; theory of wisdom; Marxism axiology; theoretical contribution

Rumors on 1894 Hong Kong Plague and the Government's Coping Measures (102)

Yang Xiangyin

(School of Humanities, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325035)

Abstract: The 1894 Hong Kong plague not only caused huge population deaths and economic disruptions, but also put the colonial government into an unprecedented crisis of governance. In order to solve this crisis, the colonial government took a series of radical epidemic prevention measures by the name of the public health. These measures included mandatory hospital isolation and treatment, house-to-house searching, cleaning and disinfection of the infected houses, and internment of the plague dead. However, these measures had a fierce conflict with the life traditions and social customs of the Chinese people, and the Chinese community adopted various means to oppose and resist the government's prevention measures. One of the most important ways was to spread the various rumors of foreign doctors and colonial government's evil intentions. In order to quell the rumors and ease the hostility of the Chinese community, the colonial government also responded actively through many channels including the Guangzhou authorities and the Chinese organizations.

Key words: 1894 Hong Kong Plague; rumors; colonial government; coping measures

The Theoretical Horizons of the Studies of Wang Yangming (108)

Zhang Haiyan

(History Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing 100732)

Abstract: Substantial progresses have been made in such areas as material collection, conceptualization, pioneering studies of representative scholars and differentiation of different genres in the studies of the Wang Yangming School for years. To find the deep meanings and ethos of Wang Yangming and his followers' doctrines, we should enrich and deepen our exploration through theoretical dimensions such as sociology, subjectivity, hermeneutics and phenomenology.

Key words: Wang Yangming; subjectivity; phenomenology; hermeneutics

A Commentary of the 400-year Research on Ningbo Dialect (119)

Zhao Zeling

(Zhejiang International Studies University, Hangzhou 310023)

Abstract: According to the contents and historical background recorded in the research, this article divides the centuries-long research of Ningbo dialect into four stages to discuss and make appropriate comments. The first one is the stage of reviewing words and recording the dialect (Late Ming and early Qing Dynasty-1949). The second one is the stage of the general investigation of dialect and the academic depression (1949-1979). The third one is the stage of lexicographical work and scholars writing articles (1980-1999) and the forth is the stage of research development and fruitful achievements (2000-). In total, the description of Ningbo dialect's structure is mature, while the research methods and the amount of survey points are less persuasive, which are basically limited to the investigation of unilateral dialect. The research methods are also based on traditional structuralism. The geographical classification, the historical evolution, reason and mechanisms of Ningbo dialect are rarely studied by using the method of dialect geography.

Key words: Ningbo dialect; research; summary and commentary

On Clan Culture of Ming and Qing Dynasty from Life Etiquettes of Wenzhou Zhuzhi Poetry (126)

Li Junhong

(Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325000)

Abstract: The social conditions of the Ming and Qing dynasties indicate that the clan system (an institution of Chinese family and lineage bond) is still the most basic and solid form of the society in Wenzhou. The local rituals and customs which Wenzhou Zhuzhi Poetry (local folk poetry) indicates show that the clan culture

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penetrates in all the important stages of life including birth, adult, marriage and funeral etiquettes. At many critical stages, clan relations determine the developing direction of individuals and the families, maintain social stability, carry out moral education. These functions and its significant on life and production make the institution unique and irreplaceable.

Key words: Zhuzhi Poetry; Wenzhou; life etiquette; clan culture

The Transition of Aquatic Plant and Water Environment in Xiaoshao Plain from Song Dynasty to the Republic of China Period ——Case Study of Xiang Lake *Brasenia Schreberi*

(132)

Zhang Quan

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Abstract: Xiang Lake *Brasenia Schreberi* is highly strict with water environment. From Song Dynasty, not only the yields but the quality of Xiang Lake *Brasenia Schreberi* fluctuated with the changing environment of water. The construction of Xiang Lake during the Northern Song Dynasty created appropriate water environment so that the delicious *Brasenia Schreberi* appeared. From the Yuan Dynasty to the prophase of Qing Dynasty, tasty *Brasenia Schreberi* and the attractive Xiang Lake scenery complemented with each other, forming a unique landscape which incorporated both natural view and cultural knowledge. However, with the deterioration of water environment after the mid Qing Dynasty, the natural Xiang Lake *Brasenia Schreberi* encountered serious problems during the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China period, almost extinct. It emerged again until 1980's, closely depending on the improvement of both local water environment and socioeconomic circumstances.

Key words: Song Dynasty to the Republic of China period; Xiaoshao Plain; Xiang Lake; *Brasenia Schreberi*; water environment

Primitive Humanity and Artistic Charm

(138)

Jiang Chengyong

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The Construction of "Townships with Distinct Characteristics" in Zhejiang Province and Its Experiences and Lessons

(143)

Yu Jianxing, Zhang Weiwen, Gao Xiang

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Abstract: Drawing on six carefully selected cases from Zhejiang province, we suggest the role of local government is the critical factor for achieving good governance in cultivating towns with distinct characteristics of "small but beautiful, comprehensive but distinct". For one thing, local governments of the better performed small towns have done better in utilizing the "invisible hand" of the market, as well as social forces such as leading entrepreneurs. For another, these local governments also paid more attention in inclusive development, and successfully won the support of local residents by benefiting the most majority of its population. The article concludes that all levels of governments, based on but not limited to Zhejiang, shall put priority in providing supportive institutions for the market and society, rather than taking place of them.

Key words: Town with Distinct Characteristic; government; market; lessons

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