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ABSTRACTS

Towards A “Response–Empowerment” Government: the Evolution of the Role of Zhejiang Local Government since the Reform and Opening up (4)

Wang Jinjun, Li Wu

(Party School of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hangzhou 310012)

Abstract: Local government plays a critical role in China’s development since the reform and opening up. The development of Zhejiang Province since then has provided an important sample for understanding the function of local government. In its course of development, Zhejiang local government not only follows the general theories on local government, but also exhibits unique governmental characteristics. Different from the cognition of general theories, Zhejiang government gradually presents the attributes of “response–empowerment” government during its development: the logic behind government’s actions shows more bottom–up feature, and local government owes a strong initiative in responding to society. Hence, the government initiates to empower lower–level government, market, and society, progressively forming a distinctive operating mechanism and power structure of local government.

Key words: local government; role; response; empowerment

Spontaneous Order and Institutional Order: Theoretical Questions and Contribution of the Wenzhou–Mode Study (14)

Bai Xiaohu

(Party School of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hangzhou 310012)

Abstract: This paper selects the literature of the high incited Wenzhou mode study, and analyzes the theoretical results of the multi–angle research on institutional changes, industrial clusters, urbanization, finance and chamber of commerce. The switch between “spontaneous order” and “institutional order” is a common problem in the process of market–oriented reform and developing transition. The practice of Wenzhou mode and the studies provide an original Chinese sample to observe China’s market–oriented reform. The spontaneous order is a special aspect of the market–oriented reform initiated by the Wenzhou model, which is of great significance to the reform of other regions. The transition from spontaneous order to institutional order is the general direction of marketization reform, and the realistic dilemma of Wenzhou mode fully shows the realistic obstacle of transition from regional particularity to institutional generality. The Wenzhou model and its research have made theoretical contributions to China’s market–oriented reform road from both its positive and negative aspects.

Key words: Wenzhou–model; spontaneous order; institutional change; institutional order

Embedding, Disembedding and Guiding: The Reform and Theoretical Contributions of Inter–Governmental Relationship among Province, Cities and Counties in Zhejiang Province (22)

Wu Jinqun, Liao Chaochao

(School of Public Affairs, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058)

Abstract: Over the past 40 years of reform and opening–up, the reform of inter–governmental relationship among Province, Cities and Counties in Zhejiang Province has been embedded in China’s unified system. However, the reform of Zhejiang Province often disembedded the unified system and even guided the unified system to change. The academic circles have devoted a lot to research the inter–governmental relationship reform in Zhejiang. On the power relationship, they focus on the institutional structure and enrich the theory of power balance between centralization and decentralization. On the fiscal relationship, they focus on regional development and expand the theory of fiscal decentralization and stimulation. On the administrative relationship, they focus on inter–governmental governance and innovate the theory of network governance. In the future, some issues concerning metropolitan governance will be deserved special attention.

Key words: province administrating county; power expanding of counties with strong economy; power expanding of counties for economy strong; inter–governmental relationship

**The Impact of Monetary Policy on Systemic Risk of Commercial Banks
—Evidence from Listed Banks in China**

(31)

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(School of Finance, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: Based on the quarterly data of Chinese listed banks from 2008 to 2017, this paper examines the impact of different monetary policy instruments and different monetary policy cycles on systemic risk, and further studies the stability effect of “Double-Pillar” regulation of monetary policy and macro-prudential policy on the banking system. The results show that from the perspective of financial stability, monetary policy is non-neutral in both quantitative and price-based instruments, and loose (tight) monetary policy promotes (inhibits) the systemic risk-taking of listed banks. The impact of different monetary policy cycles on the systemic risk of listed banks is asymmetric. The inhibitory effect of tight monetary policy on the systemic risk of listed banks is stronger than the promotion of loose monetary policy. There is complementarity between monetary policy and loan-to-value ratio, it is conducive to contractionary monetary policy to restrain systemic risks of listed banks by increasing the requirement of down payment on loans. The counter-cyclical of macro-prudential capital requirements and monetary policy cannot enhance the stability of the banking system. This paper proposes relevant suggestions on the prevention of systemic risk from two aspects of monetary policy tools selection and policy coordination.

Key words: commercial banks; monetary policy; macro-prudential policy; systemic risk

Financial Development, Business Cycle and R&D Intensity

(41)

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Abstract: Due to financing constraint, China’s R&D intensity moves counter-cyclically, its negative response to economic expansion is stronger than its positive response to economic recession, therefore sustained economic fluctuation has negative effect on R&D intensity. This paper study the impact of financial development on the relationship between R&D intensity and business cycle by using annual data of 30 provinces & cities over the period from 1998 to 2014. The empirical results show that improvement in financial efficiency and credit maturity structure will smooth the response of R&D intensity to business cycle and reduce the negative effect mentioned above. Analysis into each stage, it indicates that the improvement in financial efficiency and credit maturity structure can greatly weaken the negative response of R&D intensity to economic expansion, but they both will reduce the positive response of R&D intensity to economic recession at the same time. The reason is that the financial system supports fixed assets investment to a greater extent in the period of economic recession and ignores the innovation input. In addition, it is worth noting that the expansion of financial scale will amplify the negative response of R&D input intensity to economic expansion and further exacerbate the negative effect, which is more prominent in the east and west regions. Therefore, forming technology and finance policy concerning the certain stage of business cycle and regional characteristics is the key measure to effectively evade the negative effects and promote the steady development of R&D intensity.

Key words: financial development; business cycle; R&D intensity; negative effect

**On the “Preventive” Administrative Public Interest Litigation System
by Procuratorial Organs**

(51)

Wang Chunye

(Law School, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098)

Abstract: The administrative public interest litigation initiated by procuratorial organs is a type of ex post facto relief, so it is difficult to provide the comprehensive relief for national interests and social public interests. The preventive administrative public interest litigation system must be established to make up for the inadequacy of the administrative public interest litigation system. When the infringement has not yet occurred, the procuratorial organs shall initiate administrative public interest lawsuits in order to prevent the occurrence of harm and fully protect the national interest or social public interest. It is necessary to make clear the scope, timing, procedure and adjudication form of preventive administrative public interest litigation through legislation or judicial interpretation

Key words: preventive administrative public interest litigation; national interest and social public interest; ex ante relief

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On Internal Points of Habit and Its Meaning of Legal Philosophy: Reflection and Inference of Hart's Theory of Habit

(59)

Liu Liu

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Abstract: Existing research on Hart's theory of habit ignores the complexity of habit, which leads to the wrong conclusion that habit is the same as group habits and convention is not the generalized concept of habit. The fundamental errors all point to the viewpoint that a habit is different from a rule that habit does not have an "internal aspect" and attribute of forward-looking. Through the preliminary research and re-examination of Hart's theory of habit, it is concluded that customary rules are different from group habits and customary rules and habit may have internal points of view. With the analysis of dialectical theory and theory of values of freedom in the field of legal philosophy, it demonstrates once again that habit has an "internal aspect" and an attribute of forward-looking. This is not only in line with the microcirculation theory that a rule could transform into an individual habit, but also can lay the principle of rule being accepted by the public on the practice of corresponding individual habit of internal points of view.

Key words: individual habits; customary rules; social habits; attribute of forward-looking; internal points of view

From "YiwuTaobao Class" to "Zi Town": The Evolution of Convergent Entrepreneurship Education in Zhejiang

(68)

Yan Maoxin, Li Feiqin

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Abstract: Since reform and opening up, Zhejiang's private economy has been developing rapidly and the entrepreneurial atmosphere is strong, there have been a large number of typical cases of entrepreneurship education, including "YiwuTaobao Class" and "Zi Town". In the course of twenty years of development, it presents the local characteristics of convergent entrepreneurship education. This paper takes 1999-2018 as the time series and case study as the main method, based on social network theory, institutional change theory and self-organization theory to summarize the evolution process and rules of entrepreneurship education in Zhejiang as follows. In the past 20 years, entrepreneurship education has shown the characteristics of gradual participation of multiple subjects, gradual formation of multiple types of relationships, and gradual construction of multiple networks. The shortage of factors in the entrepreneurial market, the practicability of entrepreneurship education in Colleges, and the multi-repetition of administrative departments induce the formation of convergent entrepreneurship education. From the perspective of evolutionary trend, convergent entrepreneurship education needs the targeted cultivation of de-centralized subject structure, the perfection of parallel collaborative structure and the opening construction of shared service platform.

Key words: Convergent entrepreneurship education; gradual remittance; demand induced; fusion resonance; Zhejiang cases

Research on the Mechanism and Path of Cultivating Innovative and Entrepreneurial Talents in American Colleges and Universities —Take the University of Wisconsin Madison as An Example

(78)

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Abstract: Innovative entrepreneurial talent training in universities is the development orientation in the cultivation of people, is an innovation driven development strategy under the background of the new location of the world of cultivating talents in universities. A qualitative study of the University of Wisconsin Madison pointed out that based on the school in innovation and industry talents training mechanism mainly through the establishment of long-term management to the coordination, interests of the students for the development of cooperative education mechanism of internal and external resources of the teaching management and support, and by building enterprise boarding interdisciplinary learning community, the first year of interest groups and set up diversified innovation degree and certificate path to protect innovative entrepreneurial talent training through. On the cultivation of innovative talents in Madison, Wisconsin experience can be drawn, cross disciplinary learning and make full use of internal and external resources and the innovation concept into university development vision and idea of running mechanism and training path can provide reference for Chinese universities innovative entrepreneurial talent.

Key words: the United States; the University of Wisconsin, Madison; innovation and entrepreneurship; a qualitative survey

**The Progress and Trend of Preschool Art Education Research in the Past Twenty Years
—Statistical Analysis based on CNKI Related Literature** (85)

Lai Shuie

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Abstract: Preschool art education is an important component of preschool education. Taking 2,461 journal articles in the CNKI database from 1998 to 2017 as a sample, from the perspectives of writing and citations, research power, subject distribution and fund support, it is found that the preschool art education problem has gradually attracted the attention of scholars, but still has a certain room for improvement. From the current research content, it mainly involves five concepts: pre-school art education concept and value orientation, goals and functions, systems, teachers and rural preschool art education. Preschool art education research is still in its infancy. Future research should be based on the new era background and preschool art education needs, improve the research level, interdisciplinary “comprehensive” awareness, optimize the researcher group structure, and further improve the research quality.

Key words: preschool art education; educational philosophy; research hotspot

On the People's Livelihood Ethics of Marx (92)

Zhou Zhishan

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Abstract: As the survival and livelihood of people, people's livelihood is not only a problem in economics and sociology, but also an ethical problem. It becomes a prominent issue with the evolution of social development thoughts. Although there is no concentrated, systematic study on people's livelihood ethics in Marx's conception, it involves plentiful ideas of people's livelihood ethics. According to perspectives of individual and individual itself, individual and others, individual and society, people and government, people's livelihood ethics of Marx can be divided into multiple dimensions including human dignity, national happiness, fairness and justice, co-construction and sharing, and so on. Human dignity is the logic starting point of people's livelihood ethics. National happiness is the value pursuit of people's livelihood ethics. Fairness and justice is the social foundation of people's livelihood ethics. Co-construction and sharing is the practical logic of people's livelihood ethics. The relationship between government interests and national happiness is the foundation of people's livelihood ethics.

Key words: people's livelihood ethics; human dignity; national happiness; government interests

Marx's Criticism of Capital Logic and Its Contemporary Value (99)

He Jianhua

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Abstract: Capital theory is totally the basis of Marx's theory. It is the foundation stone of how Marx understands modern society. Marx affirmed the great role of capital in the development of human civilization. Meanwhile he also criticized the capital and capital logic. Marx went deep into the inner modern society and the inner essence of capital contradiction. He put the economic structure of modern society, social relations of production at the core of criticism, revealing the running rules and value characteristics of capital on the basis of unification of historical evaluation and moral evaluation. Marx's critical theory of capital is of great value in understanding the duality of capital, cultivating the ethical spirit of capital, using and regulating capital effectively, and constructing a benign interactive governance structure among government, capital and society.

Key words: Marx; capital logic; criticism; contemporary value

**The Logic Planning of Das Kapital and its Epistemological Value to Globalization:
A Thematic Analysis of the Second World Congress on Marxism** (104)

Song Chaolong

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Abstract: The Second World Congress on Marxism was held at Peking University on the birthday of

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Marx's 200th anniversary. During the Congress, Chinese and foreign scholars discussed the compilation and dissemination of *Das Kapital* and its text groups in MEGA2, the globalization oriented logic planning of *Das Kapital* and its epistemological value to the contemporary world. These discussions reflected the academic frontiers and new trends in the study of *Das Kapital*. With the development of economic, social, political and international relations crises triggered by the international financial crisis, it was of great theoretical significance to study and explore the logic planning of *Das Kapital* and its epistemological value to globalization.

Key words: *Das Kapital*; text groups; logic planning; globalization; epistemological value

What is "Innovation"?

—How should We Talk about Innovation Today?

(110)

Lu Dunji

(*Zhejiang Academy of Social Sciences, Hangzhou 310007*)

Abstract: When the word "innovation" has been over-used nowadays, it is necessary to re-talk about innovation. This paper regards innovation in the economic field as the most original sense, pointing out that the criterion of innovation evaluation is market, which is the most effective and accurate test of innovating. Innovation in the field of science and technology is more similar to innovation in terms of its original meaning. However, the validity of its assessment is lower than that of the market due to its irrelevance to short-term economic benefits, as well as excessive innovation and non-marketability of innovation evaluation. The innovation highlighted in this article is a result. Innovation tested by the market is the most effective innovating.

Key words: economic innovation; scientific and technological innovation; over-used

Niyicanhe, Jingshi, Songshen—Three Viewpoints On Followers of Wang Yangming School (116)

Zhou Jiming

(*Hubei University, Wuhan 430062*)

Abstract: Followers of Wang Yangming School is the general name of Wang Yangming's disciples, but it is only an intergenerational concept. In academic ideas, homogeneous followers of Wang Yangming School didn't exist in the late Ming Dynasty. By inheriting, developing, and integrating, the disciples of different school proposed a variety of theories and ideological route according to the theory of innate knowing afterwards. Yangming School acted as the most effective ideological resource for these schools to stand on their own feet and attract more members. Most scholars expressed their disapproval to Followers of Wang Yangming School for their only talking and no deed. But in fact, no matter focusing on Tao or on activities, "Jingshi" (经世) was the key idea of Followers of Wang Yangming School. The point is that the concept of "Jingshi" in their mind is different from the one we have nowadays. As one of the branches of Yangming School, Taizhou School was praised because they transformed their philosophical ideas into simple messages that could be disseminated to the populace. But the academia almost ignored their consciousness of Songshen (颂圣) and the rewrite of the Genealogy of Confucian orthodoxy, which took "Songshen" (颂圣) as the main line. This paper reveals the complexity of history.

Key words: Followers of Wang Yangming School; Niyicanhe (拟议搀和); Jingshi (经世); Songshen (颂圣); the genealogy of Confucian orthodoxy

A Brief Comment on the Emperor Using the Imperial Examinations in Compassionating Hero in Qing Dynasty

(123)

Wang Rigen

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Abstract: The Qing Dynasty was a period of maturity in the imperial examination system. The relevant regulations of the fields were showing its thoroughness and fairness. Because the imperial examinations were generally considered to be the "right way" of the official, the emperor also used the fame of the imperial examination to show his benevolent and compassionate heroes. The intention of these deeds included meaning of encouraging hero, establishing the values of the virtues, but these also led to beyond range and became origin of those vested interests seeking greater benefits. The imperial examination's authority was repeatedly questioned, and the crisis of the imperial examination system was bound to deepen.

Key words: the Emperor in the Qing; compassionate; heroes; imperial examination

**From The Six Kind of Edited Western Learning to See the Change on
Wang Tao's Identity of "A Person of Polishing Language"**

(129)

Sun Qiaoyun

(Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004)

Abstract: As for Wang Tao's achievements in Western learning, most critics believe that The Six Kind of Edited Western Learning is Wang Tao's editing works, he doesn't have any ideas. However, Wang Tao's achievements in Western learning are far from simple. After a long period of learning Western and travelling in Europe, Wang Tao has grown from a person of polishing language to an independent writer of western learning. If The History of Western Astronomy is Wang Tao's polishing writings, then The History of Western Learning and Explaining Western Learning by Drawing are the writings of Wang Tao's independent accomplishment, which surpassed the category of the general "the person of polishing language" and similar to the disseminator of western learning.

Key words: Wang Tao; The Six Kind of Edited Western Learning; a person of polishing language; a person of compiling and writing

Symbol, Art and Interpretation

(135)

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Abstract: The primary symbolic activities of human beings are speech acts and behavioral languages. We call them "original symbols" and other symbols are "secondary symbols". There are two ultimate explanatory items in all symbolic activities, i.e. behavioral language and speech act, which determine two distinct and interacting explanatory modes of experience, intuition, comprehension and observation, analysis and cognition. Artistic symbols reinforce the interpretation of behavioral language, so that it can make a speech to the "unspeakable" and it cannot be said by speech act itself.

Key words: symbol; art symbols; interpretation; behavior language; speech act

Diaries during the Days at the High School of the Hangzhou Prefecture and Young Zhimo (145)

Wang Zheng

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Abstract: The book The Unpublished Diaries of Xu Zhimo, compiled and published by the academic circles, is a newly found first-hand reference material for the research of Xu Zhimo. And Diaries during the Days at the High School of the Hangzhou Prefecture, included in this book, were written by Xu Zhimo when he was a student at that high school. Touching upon the various aspects of study, play, making friends, affection, social change and cultural accumulation, they completely show Xu Zhimo's cultural accomplishment, personality endowment, artistic taste, physical quality, management capacity, level of social intercourse, political passion, and literary potential. The combing and interpretation of the Diaries themselves is not only an interpretation of the individual case of Xu Zhimo in the literary history, but also can reconstitute a real and true-to-life juvenile Xu Zhimo. And through the excavation and ascertainment of the details of the study and life of Xu Zhimo, his literary feelings and poet temperament could also be traced.

Key words: Diaries during the Days at the High School of the Hangzhou Prefecture; Xu Zhimo; study; existence; reconstitute; literature; potential

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