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ABSTRACTS

The Chinese Logic of the Government-built Market Economy —Reflection on the 40th Anniversary of Reform and Opening-up (4)

Yan Jingfeng

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Abstract: With its forty years of practice of reform and opening up, the Chinese have created the contemporary “wealth of nations”. This “wealth of nations” still revolves around the central proposition of the relationship between the government and the market. The market economy was born in the West, evolved from germination to maturity in more than 500 years and the “spontaneous expansion order” has gradually become the dominant principle. Their economy is one kind of the spontaneous endogenous market economy. Unlike the West, the starting point of Chinese marketization derived from the planned economy, and the government has been the most important driving force of marketization. It was due to the active construction of the government that the market economic system was established comparatively quickly, which is a kind of government-built market economy. When building the market economy, the Chinese government has successfully activated the passion and impulse of local governments, enterprises and the people to become rich through decentralization, and has successfully integrated the forces of the government, the market and the society together by promoting both market competition and political competition, thus creating the Chinese economic miracle. To clarify the internal mechanism of China’s “national wealth theory” is of great significance to the clarification of the relationship between the government and the market, the necessity of industrial policy, the relationship between state-owned economy and private economy, the significance of China’s experience to the world, and the driving force for further comprehensive deepening of reforms in the future.

Key words: government and market; spontaneous endogenous market economy; government-built market economy; Chinese economic miracle

Moral Governance in the Integration of “San Zhi Yi Ti” —Village Sage Council as the Subject of Moral Deliberation (16)

Guo Xiajuan, Qin Xiaomin

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Abstract: In recent years, the role of the Village Sage Council in the governance structure of the “integration of self-governance, moral governance and rule of law” (San Zhi Yi Ti) in rural village has caused controversy and question in academic circles. Applying theories of Moral Governance, Deliberative Democracy and Ideal Observer to analyze the case of Village Sage Council in Deqing County of Zhejiang Province, this paper finds that Village Sage Council presents the features of neutrality and impartiality of “Ideal Observers”, and functions as the subject of moral deliberation and deliberative democracy, and that the mechanism of operation depends on the moral subject’s self-regulation and exercises a significant role in governance structure of “San Zhi Yi Ti”. Therefore, as a subject of moral deliberation, the Village Sage Council is not only necessary for resolving the failure of grassroots governance, but also the innovation of deliberative democracy in China’s settings.

Key words: deliberative democracy; moral governance; Village Sage Council; “Integration of Self-Governance, Moral Governance, Rule of Law”; ideal observer theory

Systematic Reconstruction of Rural Deliberative Democracy: A Case Study on Xiangshan’s “Villagers-talking-affairs” Practice (26)

Wang Guoqin

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Abstract: In the context of advancing the modernization of rural governance and achieving Good governance in rural areas, rural deliberative democracy has achieved good results, but there are still many problems in the design of the deliberative system and the proliferation of this institution. The “Villagers-talking-

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affairs”(村民说事) system was created in Xiangshan(象山) County, Zhejiang Province, in 2009. This system has realized the systematic reconstruction of rural deliberative democracy and effectively solved the problems existing in the current rural deliberative democracy in China through the whole process of response, implementation, and accountability, covering the seamless process of “Villagers–talking–affairs, Deliberating–village–affairs, Implementing–village–affairs, Villagers–assessing–affairs”, and by realizing the diversification of participants, the systematization of functions, and the full embedding from ideology to institutional mechanisms. This provides an effective sample for systematic reconstruction from practice to theory in order to promote the modernization of rural governance in China. It has surpassed much local innovation experience and has a broad space for theoretical elaboration.

Key words: villagers–talking–affairs; rural deliberative democracy; rural governance; systematic reconstruction

Mixed Representative: An Institutional Innovation in Chinese Local Deliberative Democracy (35)

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Abstract: Representative is a key feature of modern democracy. Although the issue of representative has long been neglected, the academic circle has recognized the necessity and importance of it to the deliberative democracy in recent years. Taking the Minzhu Kentan(民主恳谈) as an example, this article looks into the institutional innovation in the representative mechanism of local deliberation from two different dimensions: descriptive dimension and implementing dimension. This article holds that a mixed representative originated from local deliberative practice combines different kinds of representative together, such as elective representation and selective representation, the elite and the mass, delegate and trustee. This institution of mixed representative not only satisfies the practical needs of local governance, but also challenges the idea of pure statistical representative in western deliberative democracy, promoting scholars to rethink the mechanism of representative in the theory of deliberative democracy.

Key words: deliberative democracy; representative; mixed representative; capacity of deliberation

Economic Policy Uncertainty and Macroeconomic Fluctuations of China: A Revisit from Perspective of Time-Varying Analysis (43)

Zhang Bingbing, Zhu Jing, Kong Lelan

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Abstract: This paper firstly analyzes the theoretical mechanism of the impact of economic policy uncertainty on macroeconomic fluctuations. then, based on China's economic policy uncertainty index and measures economic fluctuation by HP filter method. We observe the impact of economic policy uncertainty shock on economic fluctuation which synthesizing a variety of macroeconomic factors by SV–TVP–VAR model. Our results reveal a few stylized facts including: Economic fluctuation reacts to economic policy uncertainty shock both positively and negatively and shows persistent time-varying characteristics; this reaction fluctuates up and down and converses positive or negative effect frequently before 2010; this reaction appears “V” features and always positive from 2011 to 2016. Economic policy uncertainty is becoming important factor on impacting macroeconomic fluctuations in China. The reaction of economic fluctuation to consumer price index shock continues to rise and always is positive, but there are differences on rising rates among different periods; the reaction of economic fluctuation to money supply shock shows double “V” features and positively all the time. Therefore, aiming to differences on current economic application, the government should give the choice of the corresponding macroeconomic policy tools both promptly and distinctly to reduce negative shock effect of economic policy uncertainty.

Key words: economic policy uncertainty; economic fluctuation; macro-control; SVAR model

Resource System, Family Network Dependency and the Growth of Peasant–Established Small Tourism Enterprises (52)

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Abstract: Resources acquisition is the basis of entrepreneurial success. In Rural areas that are charac-

terized by limited level of economic development and market mechanism, the family network serves as an important channel for entrepreneurs' access to important entrepreneurial resources. On the basis of the types of embedded resources, this paper decomposes entrepreneurial peasants' social network into three dimensions of advice, asset, and emotional networks, and analyzes the impact of each network's "family dependency" on the growth of small accommodation firms established by peasants. An empirical study of 205 small tourism firms reveals that: "family dependency" on asset and emotional network has a significantly inverted U-shaped impact on business growth. That is, a moderate level of dependency on family for asset and emotional support can facilitate firm growth, but after certain extent, the impact turns negative. This paper enriched theoretical research of family network and peasant entrepreneurship, and also had implications for entrepreneurial practitioners.

Key words: rural tourism; family network dependency; peasant entrepreneurship; small business growth

Media Slant on China and Trump's Job Approval (60)

Jiang Lihan, Shi Jinchuan

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Abstract: Although the debate about "China-US trade war" caused a serious panic in financial markets around the world, the US president Donald Trump's job approving rate had a continuous increase during this period. As the media is the source of political information of the public, we are curious about the political role U.S. media plays, which is also connected with the media slant on China under the condition of trade-war debate. Firstly, comparing with reports from other English-speaking countries, we identify the U.S. media slant on China in terms of topic selection based on machine learning methods. Then, we build topic-oriented news indexes and explore their impacts on Trump's job approval using SVAR model. Results reveal that tariff-oriented news, which is based on current affairs, has a significant positive impact on job approval and explains much better than previous choice. However, company-oriented news and market-oriented news, which are based on media's selection, have no persistent impact on voter's political choice. These conclusions are robust even under the control of event shock.

Key words: "China-US trade war"; China news; media slant; machine learning; SVAR model

Comparison on Fertility Intention of Two Child for Educated Women and Ordinary Women and the Policy Implication: A Survey of Zhejiang Province (68)

Zhang Yongmei

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Abstract: An Analysis on the Fertility Intention of different people is very important to forecast fertility rate, evaluate and improve the universal two-child family policy. This paper gives investigation and comparison of the two-child fertility intention of educated women and ordinary women under the two-child policy, based on the survey data of professional women with child-bearing age in Zhejiang province. The results demonstrated that there is no apparent differentiation on fertility intention between educated women and ordinary woman, the fertility intention ratio is respectively 28.1% and 26.6%. There are apparent differences between the two groups in reproductive needs and subjective thought of birth cost. Under a binary logistic regression model, women are not presented with a simple linear correlation between education and fertility intention. Younger, healthy and with government-sponsored employment will significantly increase the willingness of having two children for women. Married nonparous educated women who are in management post, with the idea as "letting the child has accompaniment" have a significant positive impact on the two-child fertility intention. Traditional conception of fertility, family income, has no significant impact on educated woman's fertility desire, but, it has significant impact on ordinary woman's. We suggested that strengthening the concept of cooperative governance. The gender equality should be promoted in public policy. Refining the content of birth support and creating a friendly policy environment for fertility.

Key words: fertility intention; educated women; A Universal Two-Child Policy; influence factor

An Intergenerational Perspective Research into the Relationship between Marital Satisfaction and Modes of Marriage and Fertility among Rural-to-Urban Migrant Workers (77)

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Abstract: Based on the data of love and marriage among rural-to-urban migrant workers in 2016, this

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paper explores the status of marital satisfaction and modes of marital and fertility among rural-to-urban migrant workers, and analyzes the effect of marriage relationship and fertility on marital satisfaction from the perspective of intergeneration. The results show that the level of migrant workers' marital satisfaction is high and there is no difference between the first-generation migrant workers and the second-generation migrant workers. Modes of marital and fertility could significantly affect the marital satisfaction. Those with the views that women and men are on equal terms, without extramarital affair and living together with spouses, are more satisfied with their marriages. Furthermore, view of marital autonomy is the key factor for the marital satisfaction among second-generation migrant workers, while first marriages and male offspring are key factors for the marital satisfaction among the first-generation migrant workers. This generation gap is due to the difference on internal characteristic, growing experience and marriage values of these two generations.

Key words: generation gap; migrant workers; models of marital and fertility; marriage satisfaction

The Intervention and Production of Space to Justice —on the Space Theory Philosophy and the Space Criticism of Marxism (86)

Li Wuzhuang

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Abstract: It is a long time since the issues on space intervening justice and continuous production of various spaces of justice has been around. After the discussion of the ancient experiential metaphysics space and the modern scientific space, western philosophy, especially the Descartes, descended from the Cartesian, the body and body direction of the space were gradually displayed, gaining maturity with Melo Ponti and Heidegger. Among the Western spatial narrations, Lefebvre's theory of "social space" is a great discovery, but it is different from the theory of space production(space practice) in the sense of Marx, because the latter is deeply ingrained, more critical and practical. When we review the various spatial facets of Western Philosophy (including Western Marxist doctrine) and reflect on the theory of Marx's social space, we hope to realize the following: On the one hand, we are expected to promote the theory of Marx's social space on the basis of resource extraction, and strengthen the theoretical explanatory power and realistic penetrating power of the new era; on the other hand, we are expected to respond to the "unbalanced and insufficient space development" in the new era, hoping to get an appropriate local space plan from the perspective of reflection and criticism.

Key words: western philosophy; space justice; Marxism; social space theory.

The Construction of "Historical Science" Methodology in the Context of Das Kapital (93)

Fang Rui

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Abstract: Studies on how to interpret Marx's concept of "historical science" mainly focus on revealing the connotation of this concept, instead of making an in-depth analysis of its possible methodological issues. In the process of constructing "historical science", by distinguishing two different fields of historical research, Marx limited the "historical science" to the economic conditions of production identifiable by the precision of natural science. Based on this limitation, Marx applied the "from concrete to abstract" method as its premise to fully possess materials to establish the "accuracy of natural science". At the same time, by the analysis of the boundary of Hegel's concept dialectics, Marx dialectically described, in the Das Kapital, the intrinsic relationship between the process of "commodity→currency→capital" and the process of transforming value into surplus value by the method of "from abstract to concrete". In the end, Marx successfully constructed the methodology of "historical science" under the exploration of "precise research methods" and "reasonable expression methods".

Key words: Marx; Das Kapital; historical science; methodology

The Transition from Definition of Human-Nature by Emotion and Desire to Li and Qi Definition (100)

Ji Jincai

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Abstract: The Confucianism before the Song Dynasty defined Human Nature by emotions and desires, but failed to identify whether Human Nature was good or evil and failed to confirm the sources of good and evil Human Natures. In the Song dynasty, faced with the conflict of Buddhism and utilitarian secular Confu-

cianism, the Neo-Confucians advocated defining Human Nature by Li and Qi. The Neo-Confucians analyzed the source and essence of human nature from the perspectives of ontology and metaphysics, which not only completely solved the problem of being good or evil, but also differed Confucianism from Buddhism in human nature theories. The Neo-Confucians defined the Human Nature to be Ren Yi Li Zhi and Xin, and founded a training method different from secular Confucianism called Xunxing (following nature). The breakthrough and innovation of Neo-Confucianism in Song Dynasty can be widely applied with in the creative transformation of excellent Chinese traditional cultures and innovative development at the present.

Key words: Confucius, Mencius and Xun; Neo-Confucianism in Song Dynasty; Ontology of Emotion; Ontology of Qi; training method; transition

The Lv Xue Theory: "Inheritance of the Central Plains Literature" and Its Ideological Origin

(107)

Zhu Xiaopeng

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Abstract: As a famous thinker in the Southern Song Dynasty, Lv Zuqian founded his Lv Xue Theory, an important branch of Zhejiang school of philosophy during Southern Song Dynasty. It was recognized by academic circles that this theory was deeply influenced by his family learning heritage and also had "inheritance from the Central Plains Literature". However, there were many different understandings in the academic circles as to what Lv's family learning and Lv Xue Theory's "inheritance of the Central Plains Literature" were, which further involved in the understanding of the ideological origin and nature issues of Lv Xue theory. In fact, Lv Zuqian's "inheritance of the Central Plains Literature" meant that a large number of valuable books from the Central Plains of the original cultural center still were retained in the family after they moved south after the war, even further referring to Lv's family learning literature which derived from a number of textual materials that had been used to record the understanding, interpretation, and teaching of the various scholars of the Central Plains on various classics, laws, rules, etc., as well as on the stories, remarks, accounts, and public accounts of various sages since the Northern Song Dynasty. Therefore, Lv Zuqian's inheritance of both his family leaning and the "the Central Plains Literature" was itself precisely the academic ideology of the entire Northern Song Dynasty and its cultural spirit. This also illustrates the own origins of Lv Xue Theory. Although borrowing widely others' strong points and being open to other thought, his learning was not a simple synthesis of the opinions of the public, but independent doctrine on their own, outstanding as one school of his own. They eventually became the typical representatives of the basic spirit of Zhe Xue school philosophy during Southern Song Dynasty in their own unique ideological route and a wide dimension of thinking.

Key words: Lv Xue Theory; "inheritance of the Central Plains Literature"; ideological origin; Zhe Xue school philosophy during Southern Song Dynasty

The Question of Yan Fu: Between Evolution and Ethics

(115)

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Abstract: The Evolution and Ethics thought of Yan Fu is the enlightenment theory which had the most profound influence in the late Qing Dynasty. It has provoked a profound idea revolution of new world view and value system, spread the modern ideas such as "evolution", "competition" and "reform", and stimulated nationalism in a whole generation to protect the country and the race. However, The Evolution and Ethics thought of Yan Fu, which combined the Darwinian survival competition with the jungle law of the imperialistic international politics, carried a strong tendency of social Darwinism. The Evolution and Ethics thought of Yan Fu is different both from Darwinian biological evolution and humanism evolution of Huxley and Spencer that emphasizes civilization triumphs over barbarism. Instead, Yan Fu, by translating Huxley's work, reconstructed Chinese version of "Self-preservation and race-protection", which became a strong enlightenment theory in the late Qing Dynasty beset with crises. But this thought contains the logic of survival competition, law of jungle and philosophy of force which strongly violates ethics and humanity. Accordingly, the Evolution and Ethics thought is a double-edged sword, which contains deep tension between evolution and ethics. The dilemma of competition and ethics became the torment that confused Yan Fu over his lifetime, and is still confusing Chinese in the social transition of 21st century.

Key words: Yan Fu; Darwin; evolution; ethics; enlightenment

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A Study on the Regional Factors and Cultural Connotation of the Newly Unearthed Porcelain Epitaph in Shanglin Lake

(126)

Meng Guodong

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Abstract: Since the beginning of the 20th century, more than 100 porcelain epitaphs in Tang and Five Dynasties have been unearthed from Shanglin Lake, which is located in Counties of Cixi and Yuyao of Zhejiang Province. Shanglin Lake is the main production area of Yue Kiln during the Tang and Five Dynasties. With greatly developed porcelain technologies, it has a long history of producing pot-shaped porcelain. Local residents have made a lot of local materials, which contributed to the appearance of these special, diversified types of porcelain epitaphs. The porcelain epitaphs not only have the stylistic features of mature epitaph, but also carry special chronicle function. They recorded the four places and details of sales of the cemetery, as well as the direction of the coffins, which provided an important text basis for us to understand the local funeral customs.

Key words: Shanglin Lake; porcelain epitaph; region; chronicle function; cultural connotation

The Reflection on Leisure Revolution in the Micro Era

(134)

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Abstract: "Science and Technology change the human life", but, to some extent, it also dispels the true quality of human existence. Science and technology have a double-edged effect on the human life. Rousseau and Thoreau have coincidentally demonstrated or practiced this proposition with more than one hundred years apart. Nowadays, while people are enjoying leisure universally, they are welcoming the "Micro Era"—a new era of science and technology. While the leisure efficiency has been promoted conveniently and fast in the Micro Era, there are a variety of issues to be solved, for instance, fragmentation of information reception, the lack of the sense of presence, the decline of leisure quality and the addiction to virtual instantaneous experience. To leisure, the arrival of the Micro Era is not only an era opportunity, but also a challenge to the times. To promote the development of leisure in the Micro Era, people should make full use of their subject consciousness and fully embody human's aesthetic and humanistic feelings. While constantly developing science and technology, people should maintain the humanistic factor which is characterized by "nature" and "authenticity" of leisure activities with aesthetic and humanistic feelings. In the end, leisure activities will truly become the process and way of developing and perfecting human nature.

Key words: Micro-Era; leisure revolution; aesthetic; humanity

Sharing Economy and "Sharing Type" Social Work System

(141)

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Abstract: This paper regards "Shared Development" as the core value of social work in the new era, and focuses on the possibility that shared economy, as a new mode of social resource allocation, based on its value concept and resource platform, is involved in the construction of new social work system. It centers around four points including the "shared" goal of social work value, "shared" content framework of social work, "sharing" type of social work and social management innovation, "shared" evaluation system of social work. The "sharing type" social work system should abandon the traditional mentality and social worker strategy and take social work as an important component of social governance. The construction of a sharing type system should play an essential role in the course of social development and build a fresh foundation of the social work system.

Key words: sharing economy; shared development; social work evaluation system

Identity Concerns and Other Issues Related to the Academic Dependency and Anti-dependency

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Sun Zhen

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