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## ABSTRACTS

### Big Data, IOT and the Firms' Investment Choice (4)

He Da'an

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**Abstract:** Big data is the foundation of the operation of the Internet of Things (IOT). As an upgraded version of the Internet's cross-domain technology integration, IOT will affect manufacturers' investment choices in many aspects together with big data technology in its practical application. As the coverage of manufacturers' usage of big data to think and use IOT to make investment choices is becoming wider and wider, the analysis of firms' investment behavior under the background of big data and IOT by economic theory needs to study the mechanism of large data and IOT. The analysis should also include how firms use big data and IOT to make investment choice and evaluate the utility of firms' investment choice. It is necessary to make an outlook on the prospects of firms' investment choices using big data and IOT, and to construct a framework for firms' investment choices in the era of big data IOT. Based on the fact that large data, IOT and firms' investment choices are placed in the same analysis framework, many new economic phenomena will be related. We also need to consider the cross-sectional and vertical aspects of the analysis framework, such as cloud computing, machine learning and artificial intelligence application. This paper intends to discuss the research topic at a broad level.

**Key words:** big data; IOT; firms' investment choice; cloud computing; artificial intelligence.

### A Dependency and Equilibrium Analysis of Labor Relations in China's Private Enterprises (15)

Shou Juping<sup>1</sup>, Guo Jiqiang<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract:** The labor relations of Chinese private enterprises are in the process of adjustment from state dependence to balanced cooperation. Generally speaking, the labor relations of private enterprises which present state dependence are rooted in the development mode, stage and environment of private enterprises. On the basis of "relatively weak capital and absolutely weak labor", private enterprises will seek cooperative game or game equilibrium cooperation, which will be the long-term evolution trend of harmonious labor relations in private enterprises. Compared with the enterprise level, the tripartite coordination mechanism at the industry level plays a particularly important role. To optimize the labor relations of private enterprises, on one hand, we should strengthen the "double maintenance" of the property rights of labor force and material capital. Besides, we should construct the "double bottom line" of the labor and management which could promote equal and effective cooperation. On the other hand, we should work further to create an external environment which respects rules, abides by good faith and supports the development of private enterprises.

**Key words:** private enterprises; labor relations; game equilibrium cooperation

### Legal Coherence and Rational Reconstruction on the Subject's Position: An Understanding Based on Balkin's Theory (23)

Hou Xueyong

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**Abstract:** To discuss whether the law is coherence, one must begin with an answer to the question that how the judgment arises about whether the law is coherence. Coherence is not only an objective attribute of the law, but also the result of the subject thinking about the law in a specific way. A law is coherence if it is reasonably supported by a consistent set of principles or policies. Rational reconstruction is not only a standard to test whether the law is coherence, but also a way to understand the law by the subject. Rational reconstruction is a kind of effort to find the justified reasons in many legal materials. The legal coherence ap-

pears in the process of the subject understand the law through rational reconstruction. The legal coherence is the result of the subject understands the law through rational reconstruction. Rational reconstruction is only an interpretative position of understanding the law, and rational deconstruction is also an important way of legal understanding. When we examine the deficiencies of the law with a critical attitude, we are rationally deconstructing the law. Rational reconstruction and rational deconstruction depend on each other. Rational reconstruction often requires rational deconstruction as a tool. Rational deconstruction relies on rational reconstruction of existing theories. Balkin observes whether coherent the law in the main position. The theory further enriches the people's understanding of the theory of coherence. But it does not give an effective solution to the general problems of the theory of coherence.

**Key words:** J.M. Balkin; legal coherence; rational reconstruction

**Institutional Rights: on the Interactive Model between General Principles and  
Fundamental Rights in Chinese Constitution** (32)

Wang Liwan

*(Human Rights Institute, China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 100088)*

**Abstract:** Chinese constitutional founders have taken a positive position on the General Principles, attached importance to its guiding functions, and set the "interactive model" between General Principles and fundamental rights in Chinese Constitution; the general principles as "institutional rights" provide institutional guarantees and institutional supply for fundamental rights, while fundamental rights become the extension of the general principles in subjective rights dimension. In Chinese Constitution, whether it is a general principle corresponding to fundamental right or principle lacking direct correspondence but providing background guarantees, it serves as an institutional guarantee for fundamental rights. For the former, it can be directly transformed into subjective rights; and for later, the process of "indirect subjectivization" mainly depends on legislation. In the context of direct or indirect subjectivization, the general principles have in fact become the source of fundamental rights. The lawmakers continue to set the goals of the "future time" in the general principles according to the socio-economic development and the needs of the nation, transform the general principles into subjective rights, thus completing the interactive model between general principles and fundamental rights in Chinese Constitution.

**Key words:** institutional rights; general principles; fundamental rights; institutional guarantee; institutional supply

**From "Village Regulations and Folk Conventions" to Civic Morality: the Modern Transformation  
of Morality from the Perspective of State-Local Community-Individual Relation** (41)

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**Abstract:** As a kind of "local ethics", the formation, existence, connotation and function of the traditional "village regulations and folk conventions" are closely linked with a specific social structure, especially a specific state-local community-individual relationship. With the irreversible transformation of the social structure in the process of modernization, the traditional "village regulations and folk conventions" will inevitably gradually decline. However, while the structural changes of society make the traditional "village regulations and folk conventions" decline and end in general, they also call for a new kind of morality, that is, Civic Morality. Civic Morality regulates the relationship between individuals who are more and more directly involved in the external public society, and the relationship between the state and individuals as citizens.

**Key words:** village regulations and folk conventions; civic morality; transformation of social structure

**Moral Person Hypothesis and Pan-moralization Logic  
in China Accountability of Public Interest** (48)

Liu wei

*(The School of Philosophy and Sociology, Jilin University, Changchun 130012)*

**Abstract:** Accountability of public interest isn't an easy problem about technology, law or right but a

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complex proposition that filled with the elements of society, politics and culture. The accountability of public interest unfolds by the logic of right because the different aspects of public interest are always regarded as a systematical relationship including the clean borders, reasonable aim and specific responsibility as well as right. There is a deep gap that can't be passed between theory and practice when we consider the reality of public interest in China by western theories. The logical power of public interest in china comes from a moral person hypothesis given to the public charity and behavioral agent by the public. The hypothesis not only puts the people contributing to public interest to the light of moral attention but also make the uncertain people reach moral high ground so that they could evaluate the behaviors of the people belong to public interest. It has become the beginning of accountability of public interest based on morality that a perfect moral imagination about charity and the pure ethical actors was formed by public. When expectations on moral from the public meet the flaws in public interest area, the public will get the moral recalls. The collective actions raised by accountability of public interest will turn into a serious mass movement under the dominance of identification on collective morals. Pan-moralization logic about accountability of public interest normally changes to moral violence by the practice of mass movement. So the balance between hard mechanism (institutional accountability) and soft mechanism (moral accountability) comes true which relies on regulation of system as well as the establishment of multi-centers corporate accountability, in addition put the emotions of mass and moral into the rational track.

**Key words:** accountability of public interest; moral person hypothesis; pan-moralization logic; mass movement; multi-centers corporate accountability

### **Does the Government Respond to Demands or Needs?**

#### **—An Explanation to the Project of Sending Medical Resource to Local Communities (59)**

Lang Youxing, Xue Xiaojing

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**Abstract:** It has long been discussed in China that medical resource is seriously inadequate and unreasonably allocated, which mainly refers to the mispairing of supply and demand. In order to adjust this mispairing, the project of the "sending medical resource to local communities" (Shuang Xia Chen, Liang Ti Sheng) has been launched in Zhejiang Province since the end of 2012, which can be regarded as government's response to society. Therefore, it is proper to employ the perspective of government responsiveness into this paper. Based on empirical research, this article points out that "sending medical resource to local communities" cannot really solve the problem that people are facing mainly because of the limitation in government response itself. When the government responds to the society, it can barely distinguish "needs" (which refers to a kind of objective needs) from "demands" (which refers to a kind of subjective needs) and leads to the mispairing of medical resource, which in practice, results firstly in the waste of resources, and secondly producing the unsatisfied masses and putting the resolution of the problem further back. In fact, the role of government's response is conditional. It can only succeed when objective needs are satisfied and subjective demands are curbed.

**Key words:** sending medical resource to local communities; government's response; demands; needs

### **Does Social Capital Affect Personal Health Level?**

#### **—Empirical Evidence from the Chinese General Social Survey in 2008 (66)**

Pan Zequan

*(School of Public Administration, Central South University, Changsha 410083)*

**Abstract:** For Chinese society characterized by relationship orientation and ethical standard, studying the impact of social capital on health has more important theoretical value and practical significance. Based on the survey data of Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) in 2008, a multivariate regression model was established to study the impact of Chinese residents' individual social capital on their health level, and the gender, age and urban-rural differences of this impact were particularly analyzed. The available data provide evidence of Chinese experience that social capital affects an individual's health level, reflecting the validity of the original interpretation propositions from Western society and its universal applicability in Chinese society, that is, personal social capital has a strong explanatory validity and reliability for the health occurrence interpretation, which also reflects the particularity of Chinese experience. The findings show that

the personal social capital of Chinese residents has a significant impact on health; the constituents of individual social capital have different effects on health; personal social capital, especially the size of the network and the type of acquaintance unit, are important factors to determine the level of health; the impact of personal social capital on health has obvious differences in gender, age, educational level, social status and urban-rural, with obvious inter-group and spatial attributes.

**Key words:** Chinese society; social capital; health level; multivariate regression model

### **The Relationship between Agriculture and the Village: A New Topic** (78)

Wang Ping, Liu Shimeng

(*School of Politics and Public , Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310014*)

**Abstract:** The ancient problem of the relationship between agriculture and the village has become a “regular confusion” in modern society and a proposition that must be explained. With the decline and marginalization of the agricultural industry, industrial preferences and urban preferences of agricultural policies, and the gradual decline of agricultural political ideology, the “decentralization of agriculture” in the village seems to have become a mainstream. Nearly at the same time as “de-agriculturalization” is the “post-agricultural” development of the rural economy, including the industrialization of villages, the development of retail and service industries, that is, the post-production of agriculture, and the decline trend of villages of villages such as hollowing-out of villages and marginalization. The decentralization of agriculture and the variety of village developments indicate that the traditional agricultural-village relationship is undergoing great changes, and the complex impacts and possible consequences of such changes on village transformation need to be further assessed.

**Key words:** agriculture; village; deagriculturalization; post-agriculture

### **Human Body's Demasking and Transcendence: An Interpretation of Inter-subjectivity** (87)

Liu Wenxiang

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**Abstract:** The history of human body cannot be abandoned from the development of thinking and consciousness. To some degree, the development of consciousness manifests in the form of body. In the meanwhile, there's no human body that can exist individually, and it has to be with others so as to produce ethic relation and orders with others. The consistent resistance and anti-violence reflect inner ethic relationship within a human body, namely, an unforgettable feeling with the responsibility and concerns from oneself and others. However, to neutralize or physicalize a human body only suspends it as an intermediary and adds it into some thinking. But, this kind of chaos of thinking is very likely to become a source of reprint or copy which reflects on the world battlefield. Human body becomes an existence that consistently develops and evolves in the history.

**Key words:** body; inter-subjectivity; Phenomenology

### **The Embodiment of the Mind and the Unitary Person: An Analysis of the Embodiment Thought in Modern Philosophy** (96)

Li Lili

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**Abstract:** In the modern philosophical dualistic thought led by Descartes' dualism, the subject and object were opposites, the subject of cognition was discriminated from the object of cognition, and the human being was decomposed into mind and body, and was understood in a split way. The dualistic way of thinking not only led to epistemological predicament, the dilemma of mind-body problem, but also to make a mystery of the origin of knowledge. From the thoughts of Dilthey, James and Merleau-Ponty etc., we can see a modern philosophical trend of thought. It criticized the way of thinking of dualism, meanwhile, by reinterpreting the concept of the body, it not only dissolved the opposition between the subject and the object, the opposition between mind and body, but also dissolved the sense of consciousness as an entity. It not only provided answers to the question of the origin of cognition, but also focused on reshaping the embodiment of the mind and the integrity of person.

**Key words:** modern philosophy; embodiment thought; mind embodiment; unitary person

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### **The Ghost of Nietzsche: "The Enlightenment of Anti-enlightenment" Thought of Lu Xun (102)**

Gao Like

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**Abstract:** Lu Xun drew on Nietzsche and European continental philosophy of voluntarism to criticize problems of 19th century such as "majority" and "materialism", and to advocate "individualism" and "immaterialism". He called for the enlightenment thoughts of "heroism" and "remolding national character". Lu Xu's "New Enlightenment", taking Nietzschean "Anti-enlightenment" to criticize modernity, appeared unique in the enlightenment movement in the late Qing Dynasty. Nietzsche took anti-enlightenment in political stand and enlightenment in his philosophy system, which constructed paradox of the "new enlightenment"—the enlightenment of anti-enlightenment. Though the Nietzschean enlightenment thought of Lu Xu was advanced in terms of its criticism on modernity, it inevitably sunk into dilemma of "the enlightenment of anti-enlightenment": the antagonism between "genius" and "mass". On the one hand, he advocated the Nietzschean "hero" style "noble radicalism", and promoted "individualism", "excluding mass". On the other hand, he expected that "hero" and "genius" could become core force of the society, behaving independently and changed the slavery of nationals. In this way, he was unable to separate himself from the dilemma of the conflict between "genius" and "mass". The contradiction between Nietzschean individualism and the goal of "remolding national character" is the divergence between Lu Xun's enlightenment and Nietzsche's post-modernity. Yan Fu and Liang Qichao advocated "new citizen" which aimed to cultivate civic consciousness and realized political enlightenment. Lu Xun's "remolding national character", however, was a spiritual enlightenment which tended to reshape humanity overall. The "new human" that Lu Xu pursued is not western modern citizen, but a post-modern "Aesthetic Utopia". In terms of the rankings of character, the "new citizen" of Yan Fu and Liang Qichao is at middle level, the Nietzschean "new human" of Lu Xun is at the highest level. These two characters responded to "low-profile enlightenment" that focused on cultivating citizenship and the "high-profile enlightenment" which aimed to liberate humanity. In his late years, Lu Xun transferred from Nietzsche to Marx, which reflected a new attempt after the disillusion of "hero". To Lu Xun, the great dream of human liberation by the proletariat filled the vacuum and loneliness after the disillusion of "individualism".

**Key words:** Lu Xu; Nietzsche; enlightenment; anti-enlightenment; remolding national character; Marxism

### **Verifying the Origin and Development of Versions of Mr. Yangming's Works (113)**

Zhou Jianfeng

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**Abstract:** Reading in the National Library of Beijing, the Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Library of Beijing Normal University, the Library of Renmin University, the Shanghai Library, the Nanjing Library, the Library of Jilin Province, the Library of Jiangxi Province, the Library of Zhejiang University in three years, guided by the large series such as the General Catalogue of Chinese Ancient Books, CALIS (documentretrieval system of ancient book in university), the Collecting of Chinese Local Chronical, The Good Edition in the JialiStorehouse of National Peking Library, Yang Ming Literature Journal, the Complete Works of Wang Yangming (old edition, new edition), the Complete Works of Wang Wen Cheng Gong, and Yang MingHouxue, and consulting dozens of versions of Mr. Yangming's Work in the period from Jiajing to Wanli Reign, we roughly divide the origin and development of versions of Mr. Yangming's Works into four system: Huang Lu, Qian Dehong, Anonymous and Dong Cong. The versions of Huang Lu, Anonymous and Dong Cong are all 28 volumes, the version of Qian Dehong is the remake of 24 volumes based on carefully selected Huang Wan's preface which all originated from Mr. Yang Ming's Posthumous Manuscript Huang Wan Published. Huang Wan preserved many of Wang Yangming's lost works, in which Wang Yangming Gongyi is the most serious, almost hundreds of them. Thanks to years of unremitting efforts, Qian Dehong finally mastered the editorial rights of Mr. Yang Ming's collected works, the confluence system of its condensed version and continuation version obtained a large-scale circulation. At the same time, in the support of Governor Hu Zongxian in Zhejiang, 24 volumes of Mr. Yang Ming's Works (5 volumes of works, 9 volumes of the outer set, 10 volumes of outline indexes) obtained extensive circulation in the 37th year of the emperor Jiajing's reign and eventually absorbed in The Complete Works of Wang Wen Cheng Gong in the



second year of Long Qing's reign. The collected works of Mr. Yangming contains 22 volumes of Mr. Yangming's Works (the original four volumes of poetry in the outer set integrated into 2 volumes and the order of outline index is advanced to the outer set, therefore, 5 volumes of works, 10 volumes of outline indexes, 7 volumes of the outer sets), add 3 volumes of Quotation (the original 11 volumes of Chuanxilu integrated into 3 volumes), 6 volumes of The Sequel of Mr. Yangming's Works (originally 8 volumes, among them, 3 volumes of Gongyi), 5 volumes of The Chronological Life of Mr. Yangming, and 2 volumes of The Story of Traditional Morals (The Genealogy of Mr. Yangming), a total of 38 volumes. At present, four series of the photolithograph Longqing edition are mostly used in the academic circles, originated from the 38 volumes in the year of the emperor Longqing's reign, and their predecessors, the original edition of Wen Renbang in Suzhou and edition of Hu Zongxian in Hangzhou, were edited by Qian Dehong.

**Key words:** Wang Yangming; Mr. Yangming's Works; verification of the origin and development of versions

#### **Review and Prospect on the Contemporary Chinese Comparative Literature (120)**

The "World Turn" of Contemporary Comparative Literature (*Wang Ning*, Humanities and Social Sciences, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240); A Question Again: What Is Comparative Literature?—Basic Consensus and New Thinking (*Zhang Hui*, Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Peking University, Beijing 100871); A New Path to Comparative Poetics: Chinese Elements in Western Literature Theory (*Cao Shunqing, Liu Yanqun*, School of Literature and Journalism, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064); Poetics, Artificial Intelligence, Interdisciplinary Study (*Chen Yuehong*, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen 518055); Comparative Literature as A Method and Its Possibilities—Take the Interpretation of Aganben on the Bible as An Example (*Yang Huilin*, School of Liberal Arts, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872)

#### **Jiangnan in Daily Life: An Interpretation from the Perspective of Transportation History (139)**

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**Abstract:** Since Ming and Qing dynasty, Jiangnan has become a core area in social, economic and cultural development. There is plenty of discussion about the concept of "Jiangnan", nearly reaching to the extent that everyone gets an own meaning of Jiangnan in mind. Jiangnan in daily life is based on a dynamic, open and diversified concept. The space range of Jiangnan includes Jiangsu-Zhejiang-Shanghai area in the south of Yangtze River and its adjacent areas in Anhui, Jiangxi and Fujian provinces, presenting a fan shape east-facing Nanjing and Ningde and roughly matching up with the eastern areas of Yangtze River in the current metrological division. This is consistent with the specific natural environment and transportation conditions in Jiangnan. Water is the most core geographic element and the spirit of traditional traffic in Jiangnan which constitutes the basic skeleton of transportation routes. According to water, Jiangnan can be divided into four areas: Lake Tai-canal basin (Wu culture area), lower reaches along the Yangtze River (Yangtze culture area), watershed along Qiantang River (Yue culture area) and east coastal and East China Sea area (Ocean culture area). These four areas are respectively the core area of Jiangnan and its north, south and east wing, together forming an ecological mosaic of mountain regions, plains, rivers, lakes and offshore areas. Since 1840, great changes had taken place in Jiangnan such as in transportation because of the invasion from western countries. As a basic behavior of daily life, transportation had experienced the transition from traditional mode driven by human power to a new mode driven by mechanical force. From the perspective of transportation history, Jiangnan area had become an organic whole eventually, forming a New Jiangnan in modern times after steamships, automobiles, trains and aircrafts as touchable material forces spread to China.

**Key words:** Jiangnan history; daily life; transportation history; new mode of transportation; conceptual history

#### **The "Friendship and Enmity" of Critics and Writers (150)**

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