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ABSTRACTS

The Trade-off between Efficiency and Fairness: Theoretical Framework and China's Practice

(4)

Sun Hao¹, Mao Zhonggen²

(1. School of Economics, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018; 2. Western Research Center of China, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, Chengdu 611130)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the government's trade-off between efficiency and fairness based on the marginal revenue of inequality under the conditions of considering the stage of economic development. The study found that maintaining social stability, promoting economic development and improving social welfare can be used as three reference standards for the trade-off between efficiency and fairness. The balance between efficiency and fairness of government trade-off is that inequality marginal efficiency revenues equal inequality marginal fair revenues. The government should control inequality within the scope of marginal efficiency revenues growth no less than marginal fair revenues loss. Combining with the reality of China's economic development, the Chinese government's balance between efficiency and fairness has gradually shifted from "emphasis on efficiency" to "emphasis on fairness".

Key words: efficiency; fairness; inequality; marginal revenue

Business Cycle, Enterprise Heterogeneity and Financing Constraints of R&D Expenditure (12)

Yuan Jiayu¹, Wen Wu², Cheng Huifang³

(1,2. School of Economics, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310014;
3. School of Economics and Management, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: This paper studies the non-linear adjustment of R&D financing constraints of heterogeneous enterprises to business cycle by using China Industrial Enterprise Database. Empirical results show that: financing constraints of R&D expenditure decrease in the stage of economic expansion, but rise in the stage of economic recession, which is not conducive to the steady growth of R&D expenditure under the background of increasing economic fluctuation and downward pressure. After distinguishing enterprise ownership, it is found that R&D financing constraints of collective enterprises and corporate enterprises will increase sharply in the stage of economic recession, while private enterprises continually face high financing constraints on R&D expenditure at all stages of business cycle, such character is more prominent to small-scale enterprises. On the contrary, in the stages of economic expansion, R&D investment of large-scale enterprises do not face financing constraints, but in the stage of business recession, because large-scale private enterprises and foreign investment enterprises increases their R&D expenditure by a large margin, however, the financial support is insufficient, these enterprises will face extremely high financing constraints. Above conclusions provide a factual basis for building a dynamic science and technology financial policy system that matches the stage of business cycle and the characteristics of enterprises.

Key words: R&D expenditure; financing constraints; business cycle; heterogeneity

Expropriation Compensation and Balance of Social Obligations of Property Rights (22)

Chen Zheng

(Law School, China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 100088)

Abstract: The conservation guarantee function of property rights has priority. In the face of unconstitu-

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tional expropriation, the subject of property rights should actively defend, and the compensation system established by the Constitution shall not allow it to accept unconstitutional expropriation for the purpose of exchange for money. Similar to expropriation, the legislative provisions on the intension and boundaries of property rights are also subject to the constitution, based on social obligations of property rights. Theories such as strength theory and division theory cannot avoid the mutual conversion of expropriation and social obligations in cases. It is impossible for legislators to distinguish expropriation from social obligations when legislating. Therefore, special sacrifice theory should still be used as a standard of division to work. Enhancing the acceptance of the subjects of property rights and improving implementation efficiency should not be the purpose of compensation. Expropriation will result in the property rights subject getting a special sacrifice. The compensation amount should in principle be based on the market transaction price. When the legislative provisions on the intension and boundaries of property rights deviate from the normal development trajectory in the case and accidentally put the property rights subject into a state of distress, they should provide means of balancing. The balancing method caused by this social obligation based on property rights does not have a value guarantee function. In the case of material balance, the amount of balance usually depends on the outcome of the various legal benefits.

Key words: property rights; expropriation; compensation system; social obligations; balance system

The Norms' Configuration of the Burden of Proof in the Background of Compilation of the Civil Code

(30)

Weng Xiaobin, Zheng Yunbo

(*Guanghua Law School, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058*)

Abstract: The Burden of Proof is a key issue in civil litigation, but in fact it is actually a matter of substantive law. For a long time, in China's civil legislation, due to the lack of conscious awareness of the Configuration of Burden of Proof, the law has the problems of lack of allocation rule, positive and negative expressions, lack of systematic Burden of Proof and other issues, causing many problems for practical application. Under the background of the current compilation of the Civil Code, there should be a sense of the Burden of Proof, based on the theory of classification of legal requirements, scientifically and effectively systematize the norms' Configuration of the Burden of Proof to improve the quality and the applicability of the Civil Code.

Key words: compilation of Civil Code; burden of proof; configuration of norms

Systematization: A New Direction of Contemporary Rural Governance

(41)

Xiong Wangsheng, Fang Yao

(*School of Social and Public Administration, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237*)

Abstract: The goal of rural governance system is to form a unity of "the leading of Party building" and "the integration of three governance", and to establish firmly the "body" of the governance system in the deepest part of rural society, so as to lead the "system" of rural social life. This is a new governance structure-mechanism that has never been seen in Chinese history and will point to a new type of rural social solidarity. In this sense, systematization is a new direction of rural governance, which must face the new problems in the new era. Taking L village of Jiaxing city as an example, this paper analyzes the formation logic of "body" and "system" from the exploration and practice of the village's rural governance system, grasping the construction path of the rural governance system, and studies the feasibility of realizing the integration of "body" and "system".

Key words: rural governance systematization; the leading of Party building; the integration of three governance

**Stimulating the Endogenous Dynamics of Rural Revitalization:
Based on the Analysis of Urban-Rural Multiple Interaction**

(51)

Wang Jinjun¹, Wang Fengjie²

(1. *School of Public Administration, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018;*

2. School of Marxism, Zhejiang Business College, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: The basic social background of the strategy of rural revitalization is the rapid urbanization process and relatively backward rural development. However, the strategy of rural revitalization and urbanization are not mutually conflicting. They are essentially interlinked. The key to rural revitalization is not to increase resources input, but to establish a cognitive system that integrates rural revitalization and urbanization, and to build a policy path that integrates with urbanization development. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically examine the interaction and overall planning of population, rights and interests, industry and space between urban and rural areas. Only by realizing the organic interaction between urban and rural areas can we really stimulate the endogenous motive force of rural revitalization and realize the lasting revitalization of rural areas.

Key words: rural revitalization; urban and rural; interaction; dynamic

**Analysis on the Factors Influencing the Entrepreneurial Policy of Returning Migrant Workers
—Based on the Survey Made in Zhejiang Province**

(58)

Liu Yuxia, Ren Dandan

(Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325000)

Abstract: Based on 245 samples of migrant entrepreneurs in Zhejiang province and the empirical analysis of the influence factors of support policies for returning entrepreneurs, the results showed that 79.43% of the returning migrant workers obtained the policy acquisition supports, in addition, the average number of items accessed 3.22 support policies. What's more, once the education level of returning home entrepreneurs were raised, their policy support also increased by 12%. Every additional work experience for returning migrant workers outside their hometowns will increase the number of pro-business policy supports by 3.9% after returning home. The number of people employed in entrepreneurship increased by 15%, then the number of support policies was increased by 15 per cent, and the number of support policy items obtained was reduced by 37 percent if every understanding level of entrepreneurial policy getting lower. Corresponding policy implication is that we should improve the level of human capital and increase entrepreneurship policies to understand and upgrade the scale of entrepreneurship, to improve the ability to obtain entrepreneurship policies for returning migrant workers and eventually achieve better entrepreneurship policies.

Key words: returning migrant workers; entrepreneurship policy; policy acquisition; influence factors

**Spillover Effects of Behavioral Strategies to Promote Household Waste Separation:
A Field Quasi-Experiment**

(65)

Xu Lin, Ling Maoliang

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

Abstract: When analyzing the effects of behavioral interventions to promote environmental protection, past research tends to focus on their influences on the target pro-environmental behavior (PEB), while underestimating their potential spillover effects on other nontarget pro-environmental behaviors. The current study was designed to examine environmental appeals and economic incentives to promote household waste separation in terms of their influences on a variety of PEBs via a field quasi-experiment. Results showed that both initiatives improved waste sorting performance equally, while the environmental framing could increase more nontarget PEBs compared with its economic counterpart. Further mediation analyses reveal that the strengthened environmental concern could help explain the positive spillover effects of environmental ap-

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peals, and that the “crowding-out” effect of external rewards on pro-environmental identity inhibited the occurrence of positive spillover and made negative spillover more likely. The investigation into such spillover can contribute to academic accumulation and help policymakers optimize their behavioral strategies within the environmental domain.

Key words: household waste separation; spillover; economic incentives; environmental appeals; field quasi-experiment

The Duality of Tactility: The Reason Why Compassion Is Possible

(76)

Zhang Zailin

(School of Humanities, XiDian University, Xi'an 710100)

Abstract: For quite a long time, even if it is difficult to solve the problem of how I and others can be integrated according to the “sympathy”, the interpretation of the “compassion” with “theory of sympathy” is still the dominant view about how “compassion” is possible. However, due to the inevitable rise of a more in-depth Confucian benevolence theory of “sensation of pain”, and the pain experience belonging to tactility which has the “duality” characteristic of “having me in you and having you in me”, “duality” of tactility reveals the true reason for the possibility of “compassion”. Realizing it not only helps us understand why the “compassion” can lead to “oneness of benevolence” as an indivisible whole, but also makes the characteristics of “compassion” to be illustrated, such as intuition, unity of knowledge and action, cultivating benevolence with life, and ontology etc.

Key words: theory of sympathy; compassion; the duality of tactility; benevolence theory of “sensation of pain”

Reflections on Confucian Benevolence

(87)

Xie Yangju

(Institute for the History of Chinese Thought and Culture, Northwest University, Xi'an 710069)

Abstract: Starting from Confucius, this article analyses the difference of the benevolence for reciprocity and the benevolence of human nature, which have been verified in history. This logical difference is embodied in the limitation of the mutual compensatory demands of the benevolence for reciprocity, which caused the deficiency of the transcendence and universality of Confucian ethic, and also “The approaches of benevolence” developed by Confucians can be hardly popularized. Therefore, it can be further reflected that “What you do not want upon yourself, do not upon others.” is an ethical formula lack of active ethical obligation, which is necessary to be converted into a principle of active ethical obligation.

Key words: benevolence; mind and nature; humanity means loving all the people; obligation

The Relationship between Lao Zi's Taoism and Chuang-tzu's Enjoyment in Untroubled Ease

(94)

Wu Daofang

(School of Liberal Arts, Anhui Normal University, Wuhu 241000)

Abstract: This paper renews the interpretation of the topic of Chuang-tzu's Enjoyment in Untroubled Ease. Sima Qian once appraised that the most essential point of Chuang-tzu's theory lied on the words taken from Lao Zi. However, the scholars in the past failed to make it explicit. As the beginning chapter, Enjoyment in Untroubled Ease puts the purpose and main theme clear that this article is aimed to explain and extol Taoism. By investigating the relation between Lao Zi and the witchcraft tradition in ancient China, some newly found implications of his Taoism would be definitely dig out. Taoism is originated from the religious deities like “God”, “Heaven”, etc. Although they are no longer the type of gods with human characters, it still turns out to be the Creator with the determining power to create the universe and dominate everything. There are altogether 3 parts in the passage. Literally speaking, it seems like that Chuang-tzu is preaching to

Hui Zi. In part one, by comparing “the Debate on the Difference between the Small and the Big” with “the Rely-on of all things”, Chuang-tzu aims to depict the features of “the Average Size of Everything”, “the Independence” and its eternity. In part two, he means to illustrate that the extreme happiness in a lifetime is to prove and pursue Taoism. In part three, he compares it to the Peponidium and the tree of heaven to conclude that the significant of Taoism lies upon the fact that one can be truly free and unrestrained in real life. In general, *Enjoyment in Untroubled Ease* is a piece of literary work full of metaphors. It mainly concerns about the extreme religious views in Lao Zi’s Taoism, but not on the freedom of independent minds as mentioned in the traditional researches.

Key words: Lao Zi; Taoism; Chuang-tzu; HuiZi; *Enjoyment in Untroubled Ease*; the Creator

A Reflection of the Reception and Dissemination of Realism in China in the Past 7 Decades (107)

Jiang Chengyong

(Institute of Western Literature and Culture, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: Western Realism of 19th century was first introduced to China during the period of May-fourth Movement. Since the foundation of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, while inheriting the realistic tradition of the New Literature in May-fourth movement, the realistic literature in China had been influenced strongly by the socialistic realism in Soviet Union in 1930s and 1940s. The literary thoughts of Mao Zedong during Yan-an period was actually a variant of realism and had been guiding the literary writing in China until 1950s and 1960s. During the period of Cultural Revolution, there was a variation in the reception and dissemination of realism with its ideas distorted. Fortunately, the distortion was corrected in late 1970s. Realism was regarded as “out-dated” due to the impact of Western Modernism in 1980s. Integrated with modernistic elements, realism was developed into “new realism” in 1990s. In the vicissitudes of reception and dissemination of realism in China in the past 7 decades, generally it has been widely disseminated but never solely worshipped. There is still much room for truly advanced realistic literature to develop. The authentic ideas, aesthetic value and the relationship with Romanticism and Naturalism of Realism in 19th century still deserve further studies and explorations.

Key words: Realism; socialistic realism; variant, reception and dissemination; aesthetic value

Less “Extensive”, More “Intensive”——On the Approach to the Introduction and Translation of Foreign Literary Theories in Contemporary China (118)

Zhou Qichao

(School of Humanities, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: Retrospection of the approach to the introduction and translation of foreign literary theories during the 70 years since 1949 and examination of its complex process of development and appropriation of the stream and key schools as well as the masters and their ideas can help to the summary of the experiences and lessons. In terms of the discursive practice, we need to reflect on what we have done and the approaches of the exploration. “Extensive” following is what we experienced and the dilemma we are now in while “intensive” exploration is what we need to advocate and what we are now doing.

Key words: New China; foreign literary theories; approach to the introduction and translation; reflection; extensive following; intensive exploration

The Neo Confucianism in the Song Dynasty and the Reconstruction of Confucian Classics’ World (125)

Wu Zhen, Jin Rui

(School of Philosophy, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433)

Abstract: The Neo-Confucianism, took place in the 11th century, can be regarded as a Confucian revival movement. It needs to be promoted by various ideological resources. Apart from the external factors such as Buddhism, Taoism and Metaphysics of Wei and Jin, the ideological resources within Confucianism,

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such as the study of Confucian classics in the Han and Tang Dynasties, have a more direct connection to the Neo Confucian innovations of returning to Confucian classics. The ideological culture in the middle Tang Dynasty, especially the new ethos of thoughts such as the Shi Jing Yi Zhuan (acknowledging the classics while suspecting comments), which plays an important role in stimulating the occurrence of the Yi Jing Gai Jing (suspecting and emending the classics) between the Tang and Song Dynasties. By transforming the inherent paradigm of the traditional classics' knowledge system, Neo-Confucianism realizes the hermeneutic turn of Jing Xue Li Xue Hua (endowing Confucian classics with interpretations of Neo-Confucianism). In the end, the study of Zhu Xi constructs a new paradigm of Four Books and Jia Li (a collection of ritual prescriptions compiled by the Neo Confucian master Zhu Xi), which marks the comprehensive reconstruction of the "classic world" of Neo-Confucianism and promotes the innovative development of Confucianism at the level of philosophy, classics and culture.

Key words: Neo Confucianism in the Song Dynasty; Confucian classics' world; endowing Confucian classics with interpretations of Neo-Confucianism; the study of Four Books; the study of Jia Li

To Pursuit Better Public Goods: The Transition and Conflict of Local Politic Agenda in Early Republican China, Around the Land Tax Reduction Movement in JiaXing (135)

Zhao Siyuan, Cao Yandong

(*Department of History, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200030*)

Abstract: As Phillip Khun argued, the relation of local politics and local fiscal was one of the constitutional agenda in the modern history of China. In this article, we suggest that the school of Jingshi and the knowledge from western modern social science were combined to be a new politic idea in the politic transition from Qing dynasty to Republican China. In the early 20th century, Jin Rongjing a JiaXing local gentleman acted a land tax reduction movement that engaged a social network of Jiangnan gentlemen. In his politic claim, the local gentlemen should have the duty to the local public goods. The case of Jin Rongjing suggested that the school of Jingshi had a long-term influence to the local politics of Jiangnan area, but in the early 20th century, the local gentlemen whom represented the school of Jingshi were pushing out from the local politics.

Key words: local politics; land tax; constitutional agenda; the school of Jingshi; social network

PRC National Debt of the Last 70 years: Scale, Market and Experience (143)

Pan Guoqi, Huang Dan

(*School of Public Management, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 311321*)

Abstract: Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have explored a road to economic development of national debt with Chinese characteristics and characteristics of the times. The annual issuance of treasury bonds increased from 258 million Yuan in 1950 to 3.7 trillion Yuan in 2018. China's bond market has become the second largest bond market in the world, which is a vivid epitome of the brilliant social and economic achievements since the reform and opening up. The experience is the following: First, based on the real conditions, realize the coordinated development of the national debt and the national economy and the society. Second, adhere to the orientation of market-oriented reform of national debt in accordance with the requirements of the socialist market economy. Third, attach great importance to the risk management of national debt, while actively exerting the positive effects of national debt.

Key words: PRC; national debt scale; national treasury market; national debt risk

The Evolutionary Way of Jurisprudence (148)

Xie Shiyan

(*Law School, Gansu University of Political Science and Law, Lan Zhou 730070*)

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