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ABSTRACTS

Efficiency Loss and Optimization Path of Market Segmentation
under High Quality Development (4)

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Abstract: China's economic development has entered a new era, promoting regional integration and improving production efficiency are important support for realizing the transition from high-speed growth to high-quality development. In this study, the generalized propensity score matching method(GPSM)is used to evaluate the continuous quantitative impact of domestic market segmentation intensity on regional productivity based on the counterfactual method. The study found: (1)The domestic market segmentation has a non-linear effect of "inverted U-type" on regional productivity. At present, about 89%, 85%, and 95% of the observation points in the east, middle, and west are on the left side of the inverted U-shaped curve.(2)The dynamic decomposition of regional productivity found that market segmentation mainly affects regional productivity changes through three channels: scale efficiency, technical efficiency and technological progress. (3)Market segmentation will lead to market distortion, which will result in loss of resource allocation efficiency. Further expanding the opening up to the outside world, focusing on human capital development and increasing R&D investment can alleviate the negative impact of market segmentation to a certain extent.

Key words: high-quality development; market segmentation; regional productivity; GPSM

The Traditional Return of the Business Model of Ride-Hailing:
A Perspective of Conceptions of Control (15)

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Abstract: Although ride-hailing has risen with an innovative market practice, it has not brought about a change in the governance mechanism of the traditional taxi market. Instead, it has replicated the behavior of the taxi market's structure, business model and governance mechanism. The business model and governance structure of taxi and ride-hailing originated from different technical environments have gone from "different paths" to "common destination", resulting from the interaction between the government's participation in market governance, based on the logic of stabilizing the market order and social order to shape the market. The key strengths are the traditional conceptions of control which is dominated by the government with the characteristics of risk predictability and cost controllability. The traditional conceptions of control itself constitutes an important cultural resource for dealing with current market governance. Its institutionalized regulatory policies and governance logic have strong appeal and shaping power, and under the background of the failure of the construction of a new conceptions of control, the return to the traditional model reduces the market risks for the ride-hailing platform enterprises, which in turn makes the taxi market governance reflect a clear path dependence.

Key words: online car-hailing; business model; conceptions of control; taxi market

Fact-finding and Its Role in Legal Reasoning (25)

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Abstract: legal reasoning includes two stages:fact-finding and Law application, but in academic re-

search, there has always been keen to explore the substantial reasoning problems in the application of law and fail to pay sufficient attention to the fact-finding in the legal reasoning. Fact-Finding is the use of evidential reasoning process of seeking the truth, the main task is to provide minor premise of legal reasoning. The applicable law is based on the truth(minor premise)search and interpret the rules of law(major premise), and using syllogistic inference process of reasoning draw legal conclusions. Legal reasoning is intended to provide legal reasons and justification for judicial conclusion, the legal reason comes directly from the rule of law, indirectly from the truth; its justification comes directly from justice, interests and human rights standards, and indirectly derived from the fact-finding "search for truth" and "search for good" dual purpose, together, they constitute a justification of the decision. We should seriously look at the facts and fact-finding important role in legal reasoning, pay attention to the crossover study between evidence law and jurisprudence study.

Key words: fact-finding; evidential reasoning; substantialized trail; legal reasoning; justification

Between Evidence and Facts: A Perspective of Game-based Evidence (43)

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Abstract: In this paper we put forward a new view of evidence, i.e., the view of game-based evidence game. In litigation, there are two basic thinking activities-evidential reasoning and factual argument between evidence and facts. Both of them focus on two different aspects of the same link of litigation. Evidential reasoning is the process of thinking to follow possible facts of a case from legal evidence, while a factual argument is the process of thinking to discovery legal evidence to support the factual claim. From the perspective of thinking process, the former focuses on a derivation from premise to conclusion as fact, while the latter focuses on the evidence mining from conclusion to premise and then back to conclusion. According to the game-based evidence theory, the different choice of evidence and its different order in presentation in court will lead to the difference in case facts and judgments, while the suitor, the respondent and the trier can strategically maneuver their legal argumentation based on their respective final goals to achieve.

Key words: game-based evidence theory; evidential reasoning; evidence mining; fact argumentation

Concept of Evidence: Reasserting the "Revised Theory of Facts" (54)

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Abstract: About ten years ago, I ever put forward a theory different from the traditional theory on the concept of evidence in litigation, which I called the "revised theory of facts", holding that evidence in litigation are extrinsic facts which have legal relevance to the factum probandum(advocates, judgments) and can be directly observed by the fact-finders. Since the concept of evidence has great analytic and regulatory significance, it is necessary to reassert the "revised theory of facts". Although there are some challenges to this theory, it can be well defended by the process of inference in litigation, the composition of "facts", and the legal rules on the use of evidence. However, in order to avoid unnecessary disputes, my theory can be re-expressed as: evidence are extrinsic facts before fact-finders which can be directly observed and are relevant to the factum probandum(advocates, judgments) and governed by legal rules. Compared with this theory, we can see that the "theory of material" adopted by the present Criminal Procedure Law and other popular theories are all questionable in some way. The key importance in reasserting the "revised theory of facts" lies in that it can clearly define evidence and factum probandum (advocates, judgments) and the relationship between them, thus to focus the proof in litigation on the legal relevance of evidence.

Key words: concept of evidence in litigation; evidence facts; factum probandum (advocates, judgments); legal relevance

"Rural Revitalization" in the Age of Urban Civilization (66)

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Abstract: It is the premise of implementing the strategy of "rural revitalization" in a practical and scientific way to truly understand and grasp the strategy in the objective and irreversible process of modern transformation of our society. If it can be said that Mr. Fei Xiaotong depicted the unique Chinese characteristic of the vernacular civilization with the concept of "earthbound China", then the ongoing social transformation will inevitably bring Chinese society into the era of urban civilization. Just as the "Rural way" maintained and organized the whole society in the past, the process of urbanization is actually a process of reorganizing and reshaping the whole society step by step in the "urban way". Focusing on such an inevitable historical transformation, some ideas about rural revitalization are questionable, including the idea of rural revitalization dominated by nostalgia emotions and that under the concept so-called "protective urban-rural dual structure". Rural revitalization in the era of urban civilization is firstly and necessarily(if not completely)a process that enables the countryside to participate in and share the modern civilization represented by the city, which involves the transformation of rural industry, rural society and spatial combination, as well as the peasants themselves as the subject of rural society. For this transformation to proceed well, the government, the market and the society must each play their own roles properly.

Key words: rural revitalization; the vernacular civilization; urban civilization form

From "State Building" to "Society Building":
The Shaping and Vicissitude of China's Urban Grass-roots Society since 1949 (75)

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Abstract: The urban grass-roots society is a unique space for the state administrative power to penetrate into the daily life of citizens since 1949,which displays different shapes in different historical periods. Through a historical review of the changes of urban grass-roots social formation since the founding of New China, the research finds that from "State building" to "Society building" constitutes the logical main line. It includes, in particular, the shift in the scope of state functions from "global coverage" to "limited management", the way of interaction between the state and society from "vertical absorption" to "horizontal construction", and the transformation of grass-roots society form from "high unity" to "subject pluralism". This conclusion amends the conventional perception that the formation of urban grass-roots society was attributed to the vertical construction of a holistic society by the authoritative regime in China. It further provides enlightenment to promote the governance reform of urban grass-roots society in China for the next stage.

Key words: state building; society building; urban grass-roots society; vicissitude

From Family Supporting to Social Pension: A Study on the Changes of
Rural Old-age Care in the Past 70 Years in New China (83)

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Abstract: Old-age care is a major issue that must be properly addressed in the development of human society. Supporting the elderly is a good tradition of the Chinese nation and a basic ethical norm that every citizen should have. Through the concept definition and the division of old-age care, this article reviews and briefly analyzes the four stages of rural elderly care reform in the past 70 years. It is believed that factors such as agricultural production mode, economic development level, rural social system, social policy orientation and family population structure play an important role in the formation, development and transformation of old-age care. At present, with the establishment of the social old-age insurance system and the rapid development of social old-age services, the transition from family supporting to social pension will

be an inevitable choice for the development of rural old–age care in China.

Good Life and the Marxist Ethics Goes into Life Style　　　　　(92)

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Abstract: From the perspective of individual life practice, good life is a state of life that satisfies the individual's "need for want", "need for autonomy" and "need for value meaning". From the point of view of human being as social existence, the good life must be defined from the dimension of social ethics, that is, to meet the "mutual needs". The pursuit of the better life is the historical mission carried by ethics in every era. Therefore, the realization of Marxist ethics from "education ethics" to "life ethics" to promote the realization of a better life has become the theme of the era of the development of Marxist ethics in China. Based on the "understanding" method of modern knowledge theory to realize the subjective cognition of "mutual ethics principle", which provides a cognitive basis for the Marxist Ethics going into life style. The "historical method of morality" tested by historical practice is still experienced and effective, which provides methodological guidance and opens up practical paths for Marxist ethics going into life style. Cultivating the ethical subject, and shaping of the subject with "ethical" rather than "moral" pattern, and coordinating realistic ethical relations and meeting mutual ethical concerns, and quenching ethical consensus and reaching a common agreement of common values, are important ways for Marxist ethics going into life style to make life better.

Empathy and Tolerance: Interpretation and Criticism of Rorty's Thought of Unity　(101)

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Abstract: Rorty regards unity as sympathy and imagination for the suffering, humiliation and cruelty of others, which is a part of moral progress and social progress. On the positive side, Rorty emphasizes the vanguard value of Humanities in promoting human solidarity; on the negative side, Rorty's solidarity ideology weakens the sensitivity to institutional differences and exposes the limitations of cultural relativism. The greatest weakness of Rorty's unity thought is that he has not explored the fundamental ways of overcoming human suffering from the basic social system. However, Rorty correctly reveals that sympathy is the premise of unity, which is essential to unity and deserves full affirmation.

Stick to One's Word or Mend One's Word——Responding to the Controversy over Fukuyama's Restatement of "The End of History"　　　(108)

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Abstract: After Fukuyama put forward "The End of History ", he discussed the issue in different forms on different occasions, which caused a controversy about whether Fukuyama "stick to" or "revised" his theory. The controversy mainly focuses on three aspects: Does the swing of the "reality benchmark" of liberal democracy change Fukuyama's recognition of the superiority of liberal democracy? Has the emergence of "alternatives" shaken Fukuyama's judgment on the primacy of liberal democracy? Does the conclusion about Fukuyama's longitudinal study of the history of liberal democracy adjust the prediction that liberal democracy represents the development direction of human political system in the future? In response to the relevant disputes, I attempt to expose the hidden position behind Fukuyama's capricious political statements and clarify that Fukuyama's seemingly contradictory "the End of History" is essentially an adherence to the belief in freedom and democracy rather than a correction.

The End of "Capital Logic" and the Reconstruction of "Urban People"
——the Humanistic Vision in the Study of Urban Philosophy   (114)

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Abstract: Critique of capital logic is an important path for Marxist philosophy to understand cities, but it is not the only path. Its excessive use and popularity have led to the simplification of urban research paths. Urban philosophy, which is based on the critique of capital logic, abstractly expresses the logic of "object", and the city as a product of human civilization inherently has a logic of "human". The conflict between them leads to the phenomenon of spiritual alienation which people's "space sense" are lost in the city. The fundamental reason why urban research ignores people and raises capital is the result of lacking urban research subjects. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a "Home–urbanicus" while dismantling the close relationship between the city and capital. How to understand and interpret the "Home–urbanicus" has a premise significance for understanding the living conditions of people in urban society.

Key words: urban philosophy; capital logic; criticize; home–urbanicus

Re-examining the Significance of Wang Chong in the Ideological History
from the Perspective of "Harmony"   (121)

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Abstract: Since Zhang Taiyan and Hu Shi hold a very high opinion of Wang Chong's ideology, no matter in the History of Philosophy, Thoughts or Literature, it seems that Wang Chong had become a symbol which can't be avoided on the interpretation of Chinese traditional culture in modern times. In the field of intellectual history, Wang Chong got a very high status. Especially in the intellectual history of Zhejiang, he was regarded as the beginning of Zhejiang learning(浙学). By carding the concept of "harmony" in Wang Chong's thoughts, this article claims that judging from the entire development course of Chinese intellectual history, Wang Chong's opinion about "harmony" which was a core category in Chinese philosophy, expanded on the basis of gasifying cosmology, without any breakthrough. Therefore, it is inappropriate to regard Wang Chong as a transitional character in the thought of Han Dynasty and the Wei–Jin. In fact, Wang Chong was not as outstanding as he was interpreted. His horizon and ideas had never broken through the intellectual history of Han Dynasty.

Key words: Wang Chong; harmony; political harmony; intellectual history

Institutional Logics of Transforming the State:
The Provincial System Controversy of Modern China in Western Discourse   (128)

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Abstract: With the transformation of imperial China into a modern country, the traditional "feudal theory" and "shire–county theory" are hampered by the obstacles of political morality, and cannot provide practical theoretical guidance for the construction of modern state local governance system. The reform of provincial system has to absorb theoretical resources from Western political culture. However, the combination of Western theory and Chinese local governance experience has produced many contradictions. Meanwhile, from the imperialism to the republican, the renewal of the national concept has led to a major shift in the perception of the provincial system.

Key words: modern China; provincial system; national concept

"Unbiased Judgments on Literary Texture":
A Discussion on the Critical System of Dragon-Carving and the Literary Min   (134)

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Abstract: Living in the Qi and Liang Dynasties, Liu Xie is undoubtedly influenced by the new metaphysical philosophy flourishing since the Wei and Jin Dynasties. In his historical study of the development of metaphysics, Liu Xie's academic sympathy goes to the conservative and yet more constructively eclectic school, making it possible for him to combine new elements with old ones. In his theoretical discussion of literary problems, Liu Xie knows how to derive his critical ideas from a broad and diverge range of sources, making them all to provide conducing service to his eclectically elastic system of criticism. In a contemporary world where people appear too possessed by their urge to create things new while oftentimes failing to conserve what is fundamental to the preservation of our cultural identity, Liu Xie's strong sense of constructive synthesis facing different schools of theory, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, is still positive and relevant. We need to beware of the fact that our once deconstructive and nihilistic approach to our traditional culture is at least partly accountable for the current cultural disorder existing worldwide.

Key words: Liu Xie; Abrams; cultural conservation; critical system

The Competition between the Two Modes of Discourse in the Intergenerational Communication of Chinese Paintings: A Discussion from the Perspective of the Inscriptions (140)

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Abstract: "Intergenerational communication" is a unique phenomenon in the process of inheriting ancient Chinese paintings: the collectors discuss and comment on the works of previous generations through inscriptions, and respond to the experience of previous viewers. Therefore, ancient paintings have become the medium of a delayed dialogue between people of different ages. By investigating the intergenerational communication of several ancient paintings, this paper tries to analyze how the two different types of viewers, the scholars and the emperor, respectively construct a specific discourse pattern in the inscriptions, and reveal the political power struggle hidden behind the discourse competition. This study is of great significance for several reasons: first, it shifts the research focus of art history from "the artist" to" the audience with the decoding power"; second, it introduces the spatiotemporal cultural issues into art history; third, it challenges and supplements the traditional iconographic research methods.

Key words: Chinese painting; intergenerational communication; discourse competition

Teachers' Spatial Consciousness: Meaning, Obstruction and Construction (149)

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Abstract: Teachers' spatial consciousness manifests the subjectivity of teachers in the reform of educational space. It is not only a professional consciousness based on teachers' understanding and understanding of the nature, function and characteristics of educational space, but also a composite of three-dimensional consciousness of physics, relationship and spirit. At present, teachers' three-dimensional spatial consciousness is in a dilemma from both inside and outside. This requires teachers to reflect rationally and transform the sense of integrity and plentiful space from the reality to the reality.

Key words: teachers' spatial consciousness; educational space; physical space; relational space; spiritual spac