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ABSTRACTS

The Changes of the Social Principal Contradictions in New China 70 Years (4)

Two Great Changes of the Social Principal Contradictions in New China 70 Years(*Wang Laifa*, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018); The Significance of the Social Principle Contradiction Changes since 1949 (*Ma Yongjun*, School of Marxism, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433); The New Development Concept Is the Key to Understand and Resolve the Social Principal Contradictions in the New Era(*Dong Genhong*, Teaching and Research Department of Philosophy, Party School of the Zhejiang Committee of the CCP, Hangzhou 311121); The Theory Debate about the Social Principal Contradictions since 1949(*Liu Tongfang*, School of Marxism, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Institutional Change, Redistribution Capacity and Income Inequality (16)

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Abstract: From the perspective of institutional change, this paper deconstructs the internal root causes of income inequality, how institutional changes induce changes in government redistribution capacity, and then affects the internal mechanism of urban and rural, urban residents' income structure, and this paper use panel data of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions from 1990 to 2014 to empirically study the impact of institutional change-induced redistribution mechanism on income inequality in different regions under the guidance of market. The results show that: (1) Institutional changes under market orientation will enhance the government's ability to redistribute. (2) Institutional changes and government redistribution capacity will reduce the income inequality between urban and rural areas, but it will show a trend of divergence in the income inequality of urban residents. (3) Institutional changes have long-term effects, and the long-term effects of market-oriented institutional changes are more significant, and some major social events have a significant impact on narrowing urban-rural income inequality.

Key words: institutional change; redistribution ability; income inequality

Performance Evaluation of Regional Science and Technology Synergetic Innovation basing on the Coupling and Coordination Model——A Case Study of G60 Shanghai-Jiaxing-Hangzhou Science and Technology Innovation Corridor (26)

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Abstract: The regional science and technology synergetic innovation system is a diversified and complicated system. It contains the supporting subsystem which includes the innovation environment and innovation effect, and the developing subsystem which includes the innovation input and synergy capacity. This complex system has the feature of linearity, nonlinearity and self-organization. Basing on the system theory and synergy theory, this study builds an evaluation index system, and using the coupling coordination model to evaluate the coordination development degree. The results show that: on the one hand, from the perspec-

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tive of synergetic innovation performance, Shanghai, Jiaxing and Hangzhou show an upward trend, and Ji-axing has the highest growth rate, the trend of subsystems keep the same with the complex system. On the other hand, from the perspective of synergetic innovation relationship, the degree of synergy among the three places is in high level and presents an upward trend, and Jiaxing has made outstanding achievements in co-ordination development. Shanghai subsystem has a good foundation for synergetic innovation with a slow growth, while Jiaxing subsystem has a poor foundation for synergetic innovation with a rapid growth. Finally, the theoretical and application values, shortcomings and future research prospects are discussed.

Key words: integration of Yangtze River delta; G60 science and technology innovation corridor; synergetic innovation; synergetic performance; coupling relationship

Linking Leader Empowerment and Employee Creativity:

Individual and Contextual Factors

(34)

Li Zhengwei, Cao Yating, Wang Feirong

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the role of leadership empowerment in employee creativity through a sample of 349 leadership and employee pairs. The study found that: (1)organizational identity partially mediates the relationship between leader empowerment and employee creativity; (2)achievement motivation and leader encouragement of creativity respectively regulate the relationship between leader empowerment and organizational identity, organizational identity and employee creativity; (3)achievement motivation and leader encouragement of creativity has strengthened the influence of leader empowerment on employee creativity through organizational identity. This research deepens the mechanism of the influence of leader empowerment on employee creativity, and has a good significance for guiding the practice of enterprise empowerment management.

Key words: leader empowerment; organizational identity; employee creativity; achievement motivation

The Jurisprudence of Exclusionary Rule of Illegally Obtained Evidence

(41)

Zhang Zhiming, Yan Bingdou

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Abstract: Basing on the trial-centered subjective point of view, legality is a necessary property of evidence, illegal evidence should not be counted as evidence, and the distinction between the concept of evidence and the qualification of evidence, as well as the distinction between the weight of evidence and the competency of evidence are exactly paradoxical and harmful. The preemptive and privilege statue of legality, comparing with relevancy and authenticity, give rise to an ethical aspect of social humanity orders. The preemptive statue of legality is a fundamental requirement of evidence-determination in the trial of fact. The moderate institutional settings and operations of such a statue produce procedural justice, which is not necessarily contradict to the relevancy and authenticity requirements of the principal that being practical and realistic as well as substantive justice. If we illustrate the jurisprudence of exclusionary rule of illegally obtained evidence in this approach, then the influences of such a rule toward the development of Chinese judicature can be substantial.

Key words: exclusionary rule of illegally obtained evidence; legality; the preemptive statue of legality; the development of judicature

Value Judgments in Evidence Reasoning

(48)

Chen Linlin

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Abstract: Evidence reasoning refers to the reasoning of judges' evaluation and applying evidence into

factual judgment and determination. Evidence reasoning and factual judgment require rational and value judgment. Legal value judgment, which is the process of determining the facts and revealed by the rules of evidence, is the first-order value judgment to be followed at the time of evidence reasoning. Legal values declared by evidence rules and regulating the process of determining the facts, are the first-order value judgment to be followed at the time of evidence reasoning. The basic legal values, like Justice, rights protection, efficiency, and the moral beliefs of judges are second-order value judgments that solve the problem of unclear truth and assess the probability. Only by pushing the study of value theory to the level of evidence reasoning can we advance the study of evidence law and complete the axiology transfer of the basic theory of evidence law.

Key words: evidence reasoning; facts; first-order value judgments; second-order value judgments

The Basic Location of Evidence and Its Legalization Problem (55)

Wu Hongqi

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

Abstract: Evidence plays different role in different social governance models. In the society of rule of law, evidence will play important role in supporting justification for action, in applying substantive law and fact-finding in litigation. In the process of the change of society in China, evidence will be more and more important in social action and judicial trials. But there are some difficulties and challenges in the legal regulation of evidence in China. We should understand the basic position of evidence in the construction of the state of the rule of law and adjust our system accordingly.

Key words: evidence; rule of law; fact-finding; basic position; justification

Ground: An Indispensable Concept in Evidence Law (64)

Feng Liqiang

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Abstract: Our traditional evidence theory regards evidence as the only means of proof, which leads to the neglect of ground. In the view of logic, evidence as a minor premise and ground as a major premise belong to the means of proof. Ground is the knowledge that serves as the basis of inference in the process of judicial proof, which has the properties of field locality, implication, abstraction, argumentation and defeasibility, including empirical rules and scientific rules. The qualifications of ground could be examined in terms of relevance, universal acceptability, testability and legality. The strength of ground can be evaluated from the perspectives of confidence, support and matching. Toulmin model of argumentation is helpful for the fine analysis of ground. In the future, the review of expertise will gradually shift from expert-assisted to AI-assisted.

Key words: evidence; ground; evidential reasoning; empirical rules; generalization

Empirical Study on the Occupational Respect Degree and Its Structure of Urban Residents (78)

Zhang Yunwu

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

Abstract: Based on the questionnaire data of Hangzhou, this paper clarifies the respect degree of urban residents for different occupations at this stage. The analysis found that there are four aspects of respect for different professions: (1) there are significant differences; (2) not affected by the position of the occupational class; (3) shows two tendencies of intergenerational differences and intergenerational commonality; (4) there is a clear category structure. Finally, the paper points out the shortcomings of the research and the problems that need to be further studied in the future.

Key words: city dweller; career respect; empirical research

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Interest Conformity, Resource Absorption Ability and Industrial Generic Technology Supply — Multi-case Study based on WZ Industry Association (87)

Xia Yujiang

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Abstract: As a quasi-public product, industrial generic technology promotes industrial transformation and upgrading, but it has long been facing the double dilemma of “market failure” and “government failure”. Compared with enterprises and governments, industry associations have comparative advantages in the supply of industrial generic technology. From the two-dimensional perspective of interest fit and resource acquisition ability, this paper investigates the degree of interest fit between industry associations and the government, analyses the ability of industry associations to absorb internal and external resources, and studies the different supply situation of industrial generic technology by classification. Through the comparative study of many cases, it is found that the higher the degree of interest fit and the stronger the ability to absorb resources, the greater the role of industrial generic technology supply. As the degree of interest fit decreases, the ability to absorb resources and the generic technology of industry decrease correspondingly. Relatively speaking, the role of interest fit in industrial generic technology is still dominant. The research also finds that the resource acquisition ability of emerging industries and traditional industries presents typological characteristics. Emerging industries are characterized by internal weakness and external strength, while traditional industries are characterized by internal strength and external weakness or internal and external balance.

Key words: conformity of interests; ability to absorb resources; quasi-public goods; industrial generic technology; industry associations

Technology and Body: A Phenomenological Reflection on Technological Embodiment (98)

Zhou Wupeng

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Abstract: Nowadays, there is already an invisible distance between the scientific world and phenomenological life-world in the context of technological revolution of the 21st century. For Don Ihde, who is the key figure in the field of phenomenology of technology, it is mainly the problem of the unification and confrontation between body and technology. In order to bridge the gap between two worlds, he introduces the third-dimensional concept which is technological embodiment by intertwining phenomenology into material technology of science which includes virtual reality and so on. But for phenomenology itself the concept is quite problematic. On one hand, there are many fundamental differences between Don Ihde's material interpretation and phenomenologists' own analysis on body and technology, on the other hand, the concept of technological embodiment itself exists theoretical and realistic problems which are very hard to overcome. In view of that, we should rethink the mutual relationship among the body in the technology, the body as the technique and the technology itself in the context of contemporary technology.

Key words: technology; body; embodiment; Don Ihde

Emotional Happiness View: On Hutcheson's Moral Philosophy (106)

Pu Dexiang

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Abstract: It is an unavoidable important theoretical and practical problem to reveal the basis of the deep-seated thought of “promoting the universal order of human happiness” from the perspective of moral philosophy in depth. It is the core issue of Hutcheson's moral philosophy to probe into the universal order to promote human happiness from the point of view of human nature. Hutcheson has offered profound value care to the issue of promoting the universal order of human happiness through the emotional dimension given to human beings especially the benevolent emotion, and believes that morality is the basic criterion for the

judgment of happiness, it lays an important ideological foundation for understanding the universal order that promotes human happiness. At the same time, Hutcheson built the happiness of the country on the basis of benevolence, a realistic path is suggested for the formation of a universal order to promote human happiness. On the one hand an in-depth discussion of Hutcheson's view of emotional happiness will deepen the reflection on the universal order that promotes human happiness, on the other hand, it will provide an important growing point for promoting the internal combination of Hutcheson's moral philosophy and contemporary real life.

Key words: humanity; emotionalism; happiness; moral sense; order

On Will and Innate Knowledge in the Thoughts of Liu Zongzhou

—From the Debates with Shi Xiaofu

(113)

Hayasaka Toshihiro

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Abstract: In the late years of Liu Zongzhou, he proposed that Will is the Preservation of Heart-Mind. This words was critized by Shi Xiaofu, who proposed that Innate Knowledge is the Preservation of Heart-Mind on the thoughts of Wang Yangming. Liu Zongzhou argued that the diversities between his and Wang Yangming's thoughts weren't so far, but Shi Xiaofu insisted that only Wang Yangming's words that Innate Knowledge is the Preservation of Heart-Mind were right. Furthermore, Shi Xiaofu argued that the efforts of preservation couldn't be made under the Liu Zongzhou's words, and supposed that only the efforts of exemplifying were important under the Wang Yangming's words. After the analyzation of this debates, the comments of Huang Zhongxi on the debates will take into consideration and show which was unjust.

Key words: Liu Zongzhou; Shi Xiaofu; Wang Yangming; will is the preservation of heart-mind

A Study on the Life Story and Works of Tang Shi

(121)

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Abstract: Tang Shi is a scholar-bureaucrat who lived in late Ming and early Qing dynasty. He was a layman disciple of Venerable Yunxi Zhuhun, from whom he learned Buddhism knowledge and practicing ways. He also kept frequent and intimate relationships with famous monks such as Ouyi Zhixu and Juanlang Daosheng, as well as some literati such as Zhong Xing who belonged to Jingling School of Late Ming Dynasty. Tang Shi compiled the book *ru lai xiang* in 14 scrolls by imitated the style of Buddhist work *hong ming ji* and fulfilled his wish of collecting and recorded Buddhist archives dated from Sui and Tang dynasty on purpose of benefitted the world. Tang Shi's selecting principles to the archives reflected his mind of favorite Chan Study in theory, taking shelter to Pure Land in practice, and mingling Confucianism and Daoism in action, this is a typical style of ideology of scholar-bureaucrats in Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Key words: Tang Shi; *ru lai xiang*; scholar-bureaucrats in Ming and Qing Dynasties

Yuan Kejia's Study of Modernist Literature and Criticism View on Poetry

(128)

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Abstract: Yuan Kejia once had a wide reputation and influence in contemporary China's foreign literary critical circles. His major contribution in this field lies in the following two aspects. When he was young, he was engaged in the study and criticism of Western modernist literature and inspired and influenced by it. After the founding of the PRC, he was twice engaged in the study of Western modernist literature and its critical trends; once was in the 1950s and 1960s, and the other was after China's reform, in which his influence reached the highest stage. Almost all those involved in the debate on Western modernist literature at the time should quote his authoritative judgment on the phenomenon and express their own attitudes toward it. Although the concept of "modernist school" is to a large extent a "constructed" concept by Yuan and his

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colleagues, it at least represents the level of Chinese scholars' study of modernist literature. The preset author holds that Yuan Kejia has also achieved a lot in Anglo-American poetry and poetic studies. Thus he should be regarded as a scholarly critic as well as a scholar with his own theoretical thought. The article deals from two aspects with Yuan's literary critical theory and practice thinking that he is a figure who cannot be bypassed in the field of contemporary Chinese foreign literary criticism.

Key words: Yuan Kejia; modernist literature; postmodernism; poetic theory; Anglo-American poetry

The Postcolonial Critical Practice of Komori Yoichi

—A Multidimensional Study of Linguistic Analysis, Text Reading of Literary Works, Researches in Historical Affairs and Media Performances

(136)

Shi Ge

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Abstract: This study object of the thesis is the postcolonial critiques of contemporary literary critic as well as public intellectual Komori Yoichi, in the dimensions of linguistic analysis, text reading of literary works, researches in historical affairs and media performances. The study expands from linguistic and text analysis of literary works to the ephemeral historical affairs which is represented in the copy and rendition of words. The function of media, more than being instrumental in representing the history, is another critical target in Komori Yoichi's Postcolonial critiques. The comprehensive critical practice of Komori Yoichi has established a cubic, multidimensional paradigm on the map of Postcolonial criticism.

Key words: Komori Yoichi; Postcolonial criticism; multidimensional

Employment Rate or Employment Quality:

A Survey of the Satisfaction of College Graduates in Zhejiang Province

(143)

Luo Deming

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Abstract: Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, attaches great importance to the education sector, and it is also the common expectation of the whole society. Students are important participants and direct beneficiaries of higher education, and their satisfaction with higher education should be the focus of our attention. Therefore, from the perspective of "student-oriented", graduates' satisfaction with their alma mater should be an important observation index for the evaluation of university education quality. Based on the employment perspective, the employment competitiveness, which takes employment rate and employment quality as the observation indexes, is directly related to the long-term core interests of graduates, and thus becomes an important factor affecting their satisfaction with their Alma mater. So, how is the correlation between the two factors and graduates' satisfaction to the educational quality of their alma mater? In this paper, Tobit model was established to analyze the cultivation quality reports and graduate survey data of 6 universities in Zhejiang province from 2012 to 2017. The empirical results show that employment quality measured by salary level and professional relevance has a significant positive impact on overall and subdivided satisfaction. The employment rate has no significant influence on the overall satisfaction, but it has a significant influence on the teaching and employment service satisfaction. In addition, professional background has a marginal effect on graduates' satisfaction with their alma mater, which is most obvious in medical and social science majors. In view of this, colleges and universities should pay more attention to the quality of employment while improving the employment rate of graduates through the introduction of individualized teaching and training and employment services of different majors, which can get twice the result with half the effort to improve the satisfaction of graduates to their alma mater.

Key words: college graduates; alma mater satisfaction; the employment rate; quality of employment; Tobit model

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