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ABSTRACTS

State Actions in Two Rational Frameworks:

A Study of Rural Women's Participation in Village Governance over 70 Years (4)

Liu Xiaohong

(Institute for China Rural Studies, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079)

Abstract: In the 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, rural women's participation in village governance has gone from Land Reform, the Agricultural Cooperation, and Rural People's Communes to the present Villagers' Self-governance, with trials and hardships. The state's efforts to promote rural women's participation in village governance are constantly honing, complementing, and integrating with each other in the two frameworks of value rationality and instrumental rationality. It conforms to rational balance to make appropriate choices. Although gender equality runs through as an ultimate value, among the much value rationality that the state adhere to, the priority of the value rankings of gender equality (the participation of rural women in village governance is the basic content of gender equality), depends on the current situation faced by the state. It is not always in a priority position, and the prioritization of its value is often closely related to its instrumental rationality. When the value goal of belief is combined with the instrumental goal of project achievement, its importance in the revolutionary cause will become more prominent. Although priority is given to instrumental rationality by the state at some periods, the consistent "original aspiration" has not changed. The Chinese Communist Party attaches importance to ideology, consciously adheres to political ideals, and cares for the ultimate value of the "original aspiration", which makes the state's actions in the two rationalized frameworks between instrument rationality and value rationality conscientiously achieve moderate adjustment, resolving contradictions, integration and complementarity. Analyzing the actions to support rural women's participation in village governance over 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China in the two frameworks, it illuminates the "China path" that the state has taken in facing and solving the profound contradictions of modern rationalized society.

Key words: rural women's political participation; village governance; value rationality; instrumental rationality

From Institutional Participation to Substantive Participation:

Rural Women's Raising Status via Participation in Governance since the Founding of PRC (15)

Guo Xiajuan, Wei Peng

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

Abstract: Since the founding of new China, how has rural women's participation and their status changed in village governance? Based on the women's participation theory, this paper draws on the national and local women's development monitoring data, as well as field research data in Zhejiang province to analyze the issue, it finds that the improvement of rural women's status in China is embodied in two aspects: 1. the proportion of institutional participation is on the rise, which is due to effective gender quota policies and institutional guarantees; 2. grassroots women are increasingly enhancing their status in the substantial participation of village governance. With the transformation of governance structure in rural China, the path of village governance has changed from single administrative control to multiple ways of governance, which con-

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tains multiple participants, diverse governance contents, and flexible governance mechanisms. For rural women, this is the grand institutional background that drives them to actually integrate into village governance. It is in this kind of substantial participation that the subjectivity of rural women is constantly stimulated, which highlights the improvement of their status.

Key words: rural women; governance participation; institutional participation; substantive participation

From Passive Follow to Active Choice: The Change Track of Rural Women's Willingness about Children's Sex since the Founding of the People's Republic of China (26)

Chen Liqin

(*School of Politics and Public Administration, Hainan University, Haikou 570228*)

Abstract: The change of women's desire about children's sex not only reflects and conceals the historical changes of rural politics, economy and society, but also shows the real-time prospect of the rise and enhancement of women's subjective consciousness. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, rural women have experienced the process of desire about children's sex becoming gradual weakening. The women's desire about children's sex is from "desiring for boys" to "the same of having boys as girls". The weakening of preference for male fertility is the inevitable result of the rise of "her power" and the enhancement of women's subjective consciousness in rural pluralistic governance, which reflects the process of rural women from passive to active choice. The accelerated transformation of rural society has brought about the heterogeneity and mobility of society, which has weakened the practical value of "economic benefits", "social evaluation utility", and gave a hand to the weakening of women's preferential male fertility.

Key words: rural women; desire to have children's sex; women's empowerment

"Deleverage" Policy Choice: Monetary Expansion and Supply-side Structural Reform (37)

Liu Jinquan, Ai Xin

(*Quantitative Economic Center, Jilin University, Changchun 130012*)

Abstract: Based on the dynamic panel data of 23 countries from 1989 to 2017, this paper examines the impact mechanism of monetary expansion and supply-side structural reform on economic leverage by using the method of systematic GMM estimation, and uses the total amount of credit and the scale of direct financing as the proxy variables of the total amount and structure of supply-side structural reform respectively. The results show that there is a significant "inverted U" relationship between macro-control policies and economic leverage, that is, there is a "turning point", and policy fluctuations have stimulating effects on economic leverage. The difference is that among the three policies, the inflection point of direct financing scale is the highest and the volatility effect is the weakest. Therefore, when regulating economic leverage, the authorities should focus on expanding the scale of direct financing, and make use of other policies to supplement it. At the same time, they should strengthen the dynamic management of macro policies to provide a stable financial environment for the smooth realization of leverage reduction.

Key words: economic leverage; monetary expansion; supply-side structural reform

Venture Capital and Executives' Resignation and Equity Cash-out: Evidence from ChiNext (45)

FengYitian¹, Yang Liuyong²

(1. *Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018*; 2. *Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027*)

Abstract: In recent years, a large portion of executives resign and sell their shares in listed companies in China, especially executives from ChiNext. In view of a high percentage of venture-backed companies on ChiNext, we study the impact of venture capital's support, governance and exit on the executives' resignation and equity cash-out. Based on a hand-collected sample of 571 listed companies on ChiNext from 2009

to 2016, we find that the probability of the executives' resignation and cash-out is significantly lower in venture-backed companies than non-venture-backed companies. Specially, in venture-backed companies, the probability will be reduced if there are directors or supervisors delegated by VC. Furthermore, VC exit leads to a rebound in the executives' resignation and equity cash-out due to the weakening of supervision and the negative impact on the company's stock. We address the research gap of how VC's entry and exit directly affects the executives' choices of leaving and cash-out. In doing so, we provide relevant suggestions for listed companies on ChiNext, venture capitalists and market regulators.

Key words: executives' resignation and cash-out; venture capital; ChiNext; corporate governance

A Study of Moses

(58)

He Qinhua, Zhang Geping

(*East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai 200042*)

Abstract: Moses was recorded as a Hebrew prophet and law-giver in the Hebrew Bible, who was considered as the founder of Judaism. According to Jewish tradition, Moses was the author of the first five volumes of the Hebrew Bible. Therefore the first five volumes were also called the Torah. Torah was the main source of Hebrew law. The Hebrew Bible was later incorporated into the Old and New Testaments and it was called the Old Testament and became a Christian classic. With the spread of the Bible, the Hebrew Bible has a significant and far-reaching impact on Western legal civilization. Therefore, Hebrew law-giver Moses has an important position in the history of Hebrew law and the Western law. However, since the middle of the 17th century, the academic circles successively questioned Moses as the author of Torah. Even when discussing the national identity of Moses, Moses was inferred to be an Egyptian. In order to confirm the historical authenticity of the Bible, archaeologists have done exploration according to the narrative of the Bible. But so far, there is no archaeological evidence to support that the Exodus described in the Bible actually happened. With the life of Moses in the Bible as a clue, this article makes a study of Moses from the following aspects: the birth of Moses, the name of Moses, the marriage of Moses, the Exodus of Moses, the death of Moses, the identity of Moses, and the historical authenticity of Moses for the sake of exploring the historical truth of Moses.

Key words: Moses; Bible; Hebrew; law-giver; Torah; historical authenticity

Legal Problems of Homicide by Necessity in Autonomous Cars

(70)

Wang Yu

(*Guanghua Law School, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310008*)

Abstract: Homicide by Necessity can rule out punitiveness in some cases. Autopilot technology cannot circumvent the problem of how to program in the event of Homicide by Necessity. Only some of the rules applicable to human drivers can be applied to computer programs. The program needs to determine the priority rules so that in the event of an emergency, the self-driving car can make decision according to a prioritized order. In the case of rule competition, different decision makers will make different priority arrangements.

Key words: life versus life; necessity; autonomous driving; priority of rules

Socialization of Internet Society: A Pre-element of Social Governance of Internet Society

(81)

Li Yi

(*CPC Zhejiang Provincial Party School, Hangzhou 311121*)

Abstract: Social governance of internet society originates from the need of the life community on internet to maintain its normal operation order. In the age of information and internet, socialization of internet society grows as a specific practical form of human socialization, which displays characteristics of several as-

pects. As far as its basic function is concerned, the goal of socialization of internet society has inherent consistency with the goal of socialization of internet society. As a pre-element of social governance of internet society, socialization of internet society has several important pre-functions.

Key words: socialization on internet society; social governance on internet society; pre-element; pre-function

**Appeals Promote Publicity: the Rationale of Participating in Community Governance-based
on the Field Research of Installing New Elevators in the Long-Established (88)
Condominium Communities of City H**

Zhou Yayue, Wu Lingfang

(*School of Politics and Public Administration, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310023*)

Abstract: Residences are the subject of community governance, but the low degree of participation has puzzled the academic and practitioner researchers. The low degree of participation is caused by the missing of communal publicity, which is in turn caused by unsatisfying appeals. Various theories and case studies have approved that the appeals promote publicity, and it is intrinsic to the participation of community governance. Both Marx and Maslow have provided theoretical support, and the case study of City H supports practically. In the public domain, the government shall identify and coordinate public appeals, and advocate organizational participation. It is critical to promote the degree of communal publicity, and communal governance.

Key words: appeals; publicity; participation, communal governance

Capital Logic, Productive Logic and Two Kinds of Bio-politics Discourses (96)

Dong Jianming

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

Abstract: The bio-politics discourse of control, represented by Foucault and Agamben, reveals that the power mechanism controls people in modern society, and what is reflected behind it is the domination of capital logic on human society. The bio-politics discourse of resistance, represented by Hart and Negri, reveals the possibility of producing a rebel subject, and what is reflected behind it is the productive logic and the possibility of breaking alienation and producing new subjects. However, whether the bio-politics discourses of control or resistance, they only emphasize the aspect of capital or production one-sidedly, so they all return to Hegel's way of thinking, and constitute a negative bio-politics discourse, which only emphasize the role of determinism. Only by constructing a positive bio-politics discourse, which is truly based on Marx's theory of historical materialism and unifies the dynamism and determinism, can we truly transcend capitalist society.

Key words: capital logic; productive logic; bio-politics discourse of control; bio-politics discourse of resistance; historical materialism

The Moral Attribute of Capital (104)

Zong Min

(*Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872*)

Abstract: The moral attribute of capital has dual characteristics. First, it is reflected in Marx's barbaric and non-moral disclosure and criticism of "capital". On the other hand, capital is not "immoral" and it is closely related to ethics. Marx also has a discussion about the "civilization of capital". At present, China is in the new historical stage of accelerating the improvement of the socialist market economic system. The understanding of capital cannot be based only on the characteristics of its greed, extravagant and secular moral attributes. In order to gradually promote and improve its own moral construction, the socialist market econo-

my needs to conduct a more in-depth examination and research on the moral attributes of capital, explore the positive effects of capital ethics, and fully explain the moral reconstruction function of capital and capital society. In this way, capital can be “reformed to evil” and “abandon evil and be good”, so as to better serve the entire society and comprehensively promote social progress and sustainable development.

Key words: capital ethics; morality; negative attributes; positive attributes.

Critical Theory of Marxist Culture and Its Contemporary Significance (112)

Zheng Xiangfu, Lu Shuole

(*School of Marxism Studies, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004*)

Abstract: Cultural critique is an important link to promote cultural development. Clarifying the cultural critique position and viewpoint of Marxism has important guiding significance for the development of contemporary culture. Taking this as the purpose, this article starts from the works of Marx and Engels, expounds the basic viewpoint of Marxist cultural critical theory, and believes that the realistic basis of culture is the mode of production, and thus puts forward that Marxist cultural critique is based on the all-round development of socialist people, revealing the essence of the mode of production behind the capitalist culture. Furthermore, through the analysis of the critical theory of Marxist culture, it expounds the issue of guiding the development of contemporary Chinese culture with the Marxist cultural concept.

Key words: Marxist cultural view; cultural criticism; popular culture; cultural globalization

The Interaction between Wuzhong and Eastern Zhejiang Literature in Ming and Qing Dynasties ——Focusing on Criticism and Selection of Articles (117)

Zhang Hebin

(*School of Liberal Arts, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023*)

Abstract: In the Ming and Qing dynasties, Wuzhong and eastern Zhejiang both showed their regional advantages in the field of literature and had the power to radiate the whole country. In the early Ming dynasty, eastern Zhejiang literati Song Lian even had the influence to surpass sects and lead a generation. After him, literature in different regions developed independently. Gui Youguang, Wang Shizhen and others in Wuzhong influenced the literary world with their own theoretical creations. Qian Qianyi even tried his best to follow the correct path and integrate the advantages of different regional traditions, making contributions to the summary of literature in Ming Dynasty and the development of literature in Qing Dynasty. Huang Zongxi and Quan Zuwang in Qing Dynasty and other eastern Zhejiang post-schools inherited the regional tradition, and at the same time they also carried out critical study on the literature of Wuzhong and other places. On the basis of inheriting their own traditions and literary traditions, the scholars of the two places had continuously discussed academic and ideological issues and put forward new opinions according to the characteristics of their respective times in different historical periods, thus promoting the continuous development of Chinese literature.

Key words: the Ming and Qing Dynasty; Wuzhong; Eastern Zhejiang; collection of articles; Huang Zongxi; Quan Zuwang

An Analysis on the Causes of Jiaxing Revolt's Failure (127)

You Haihua

(*School of Marxism Studies, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018*)

Abstract: The revolt launched by Chiang Ching-Kuo's prince army——reserve cadre corps in Jiaxing on April 7 in the year of 1949 was a sudden big explosion in the stable heart of the “Chiang Dynasty”. The political influence was enormous. However, this revolt quickly ended with characters including a short lasting

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time, the low intensity of war, and most of the insurgents returning to Jiaying. These characters contrast markedly with its political influence. From the perspective of the latecomers of history, Jiaying Revolt failed for the following reasons. Firstly, before the revolt, Chiang Ching-kuo's suspicion to Jia Yubin and the radicalization of Jia's work embedded foreshadowing for the failure of the revolt. Secondly, the difficulty of this action was equal to making impossible to possible and Jia's mistakes in preliminary work doomed this military operation to failure. Finally, other misconducts before and after the revolt and some objective disadvantages increased the probability of a revolt failure. Although Jiaying Revolt failed in the military, it basically achieved the initiator's original intention to combat the Kuomintang regime politically, militarily, and organizationally.

Key words: Jiaying Revolt; Jia Yubin; Reserve Cadre Corps; causes of failure

The Important Timings and Achievements of Academic Reflections on Ancient Literature Studies in the Past 70 Years

(136)

Mei Xinlin

(*School of Humanities, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310023*)

Abstract: With the development of the discipline construction and academic research of ancient Chinese literature in the 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, relevant academic review and reflection activities have appeared in important timings of different historical periods, concurring and merging with the forty years of reform and opening up, the 20th century, and the new century, and then together gave birth to the fruitful results of the study of the academic history of ancient Chinese literature. The systematic review of the historical process and trend of ancient literature discipline, and the in-depth summarization of the main achievements and experiences of ancient literature studies have important referential and enlightening significance for advancing the discipline system, academic system and discourse system construction of ancient Chinese literature.

Key words: past 70 years; ancient literature; academic reflections; timings; achievements

Who Opened the Window of World Literature for Zhejiang?

(150)

Wu Di

(*Chinese Department, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028*)

Abstract: Who opened the window of world literature for Zhejiang? From the survey of this topic, we can find that during the process of Sino-Western literary exchanges, some Hangzhou-born translators such as Jiang Qizhang, Shen Zufen and Wei Yi did made their great contributions at the period of late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China. They not only opened the window of world literature for Zhejiang province, but also established the solid basis for the real beginning of Chinese translated literature. The first Chinese translated novel *Night and Morning* is done by Zhejiang scholars, the American literary canon *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the British realistic canon *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* were also firstly translated into Chinese by Zhejiang scholars. They not only opened the windows of world literature for Chinese people and expanded the field of vision, but also played an important fundamental role in the field of spreading and transmission of Western literature.

Key words: world literature; literary translation in Zhejiang; *Night and Morning*; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; *Robinson Crusoe*.

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