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ABSTRACTS

**Measurement and Evaluation of the High-quality
of China's Provincial Economic Development**

(4)

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Abstract: Based on the new development concept, this paper constructs the high-quality of economic development index system, and measures the high-quality of China's provincial economic development in 2017. The high-quality of economic development has dynamic attributes, and it is more practical to evaluate the relative gap in the quality of provincial economic development. The research shows that at the provincial level, the economic development of Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Shandong province is high quality. At the regional level, the quality of economic development in the east is higher than that in the central and western regions, and the quality of economic development in the south is higher than that in the north. At the level of sub-indicators, relatively speaking, China's economic development quality has advantages in innovation, coordination and green dimensions, and there are shortcomings in the openness and sharing dimensions. There is no necessary relationship between the high-quality of economic development and the level of economic development. Regardless of the level of economic development, all provinces can improve the high-quality of economic development by improving the process of economic development and making up disadvantages.

Key words: high-quality of economic development; new development concept; indicator system; relative index

A New Method about the Estimation of Hidden Markov Model and Its Application

(15)

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Abstract: Hidden Markov model is widely used in economics, finance and big data. The model estimation is the Viterbi algorithm based on the maximum likelihood estimation. In this paper, a new estimation method is given about hidden Markov models which is based on the recurrence theory of stochastic processes. Our method relies on the fact that the first hitting times to a fixed observation are identical distribution if starting points corresponds to the unique hidden state. Firstly, the number of hidden states is estimated. According to the relationship between the mathematical expectation of the first hitting time and the stationary distribution, the estimation of the emission probability is obtained. Furthermore, an estimate of the transfer matrix is obtained. Finally, applying the new method to the film recommendation system of the Grouplens Reach dataset, our method is better than other models; they also are used to study the regional system of business cycle in China since 2000. The new method proposed in this paper can greatly reduce the computational complexity and is a useful complement to the Viterbi algorithm.

Key words: Hidden Markov Models; recommendation system; regime switching

**The Impact of the USMCA on International Economic and Trade Rules and China's Response:
From A Comparative Perspective of NAFTA and CPTPP**

(20)

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Abstract: The world is facing a change that has not been seen for a century. Unilateralism and trade protectionism are prevailing in the field of international economy and trade. The US-Mega-Canada agree-

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ment, which entered into force recently, shows the trend of multilateral stagnation and the reconstruction of the rules dominated by regional agreements. From the perspective of rules, we can see that the USMCA has made a new breakthrough in the digital trade rules, the international investment arbitration mechanism is weakening, and the “non-market economy country” clause violates the multilateral rules. In the process of reconstruction of economic and trade rules, China is facing such challenges as being restricted in the right of free trade negotiation, being marginalized in participating in global economic governance, and increasing strategic risk of “Belt and Road”. China should actively promote the reform of the WTO at the international level to enhance its voice, further deepen reform and promote the construction of the free trade area at home, expand foreign investment and opening up, and further advance the “Belt and Road” initiative, in order to meet the challenge brought by the reconstruction of international economic and trade rules.

Key words: WTO reform; economic and trade rule reconstruction; USMCA

Taking and Theories of Property

(30)

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Abstract: The issue of “Taking” involves three kinds of questions: the legitimacy of Taking; the compensation for Taking; and the criterion for judging the Regulative Taking. The personhood theory, utility theory and pluralistic value theory of property provide answers to these questions from different angles, and there are both consensus and difference in the claims of the three theories. The disagreements of the three theories mainly exist in: the scope of Taking, the criterion of compensation for Taking and the criterion for judging the Regulative Taking. According to the criterion of “practicality”, the three theories have different role positioning in the institutions of Taking.

Key words: taking; property; utility; personhood; pluralism

The Path and Countermeasures of Identifying Indirect Expropriation in the Field of International Investment

(39)

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Abstract: In the field of international investment, indirect collection has always been a hot and controversial key and difficult issue. It is also an important practical issue that has been studied for a long time in the legal circle but has not been well solved. Driven by the global economic integration, the investment activities between countries in the world tend to be active and increase significantly. The new trend of international investment arbitration caused by indirect expropriation puts forward new requirements for the study of the judgment path of indirect expropriation. Under the new situation, the determination of indirect expropriation should be based on the premise of its nature, the starting point of which is the determination of property scope, the essential factor of which is the consideration of the host country’s regulatory behavior and its influence, and the basic principle of which is reasonable proportion. To meet the international one’s investment needs in one’s opening up and one belt, one road, we should take a strategic view of the risks and challenges that indirect expropriation may bring, and provide a strong guarantee for international investment activities with active and effective strategies.

Key words: indirect expropriation; determination path; countermeasures

The Construction of County Social Governance Index Model in China

(45)

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Abstract: Social governance is an important aspect of national governance, the challenge of social governance is to govern grassroots, and the society rely grassroots for execution of social governance. In China, county is the complete micro unit of the national governance system, so building a county social governance index model will be helpful to promote the modernization of county governance system and capacity. After review of the studies on evaluations of social governance, this paper takes good governance as the value orientation, aiming to improving the county governance efficiency. In order to reflect the interaction between county government and society, and catch up the characteristics of the county social governance, we defined four dimensions to measure social governance efficiency and they are social management, co-governance of government and society, social self-governance and scientific and technological support. Then we constructed

a county social governance index model, which includes 11 first-class indicators and 24 second-class indicators so as to evaluate the county social governance comprehensively and scientifically. The model can help to identify the direction of social governance at county level, and promote the modernization of county social governance system and capacity.

Key words: county social governance; index development; comprehensive

The Logic and Practice of “Separation of Management and Operation” in Public Hospitals: Perspective of Corporate Governance (53)

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Abstract: The purpose of “separation of management from running” in public medical institutions is to establish its status and nature different from that of government administrative legal persons, and on this basis to give it the status of equal contract with the government to obtain business autonomy. The realization of “separation of management from running” depends on the state of residual right after the contract, and if the residual right can be corresponding and moved from the government to the medical institution, it can form a corporate governance structure conducive to “separation of management from running”. The establishment of the medical management center in the system does not form the corresponding relationship between the residual claim right and the residual control right. If the hospital management function is set outside the state system, the degree of its function is related to the motivation of the board members in the corporate governance of medical institutions to participate in the governance. The form of association has a more differentiated internal unit than a single public hospital, so it has a stronger expression of interest demands, and it is easier to form an effective corporate governance structure. However, the effectiveness of corporate governance in public medical institutions depends on the perfection of government responsibility mechanism.

Key words: medical management center; separation of management from running; corporate governance; residual claim; residual control right

Managing the Village: A Study on the Management Behavior of Grassroots Government from the Perspective of Powers and Responsibilities—the Case of the Project of “Linking the Increase of Urban Construction Land to the Increase of Rural Construction Land” in Chencun Village (62)

Zhang Bochen, Liu Wei

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Abstract: By transforming the theoretical perspective of “interest-management” in previous researches into the analytical framework of “power-responsibility”, this paper probes into the specific operation of “linking the increase of urban construction land to the increase of rural construction land” in Chencun Village, and obtains the action logic of each subject during the process of “managing the village”, so as to explore the internal mechanism of sustainably “managing the village”. According to this paper, during the process of “managing the village”, although there is an imbalance of powers and responsibilities among “county, township and village”, yet the three administrative units still operate continuously with the “interdependent” structure of “bundled” powers and responsibilities. Instead of being in the “vassal” position in project operation and existing only as a field where various media bring their functions into play in the process of “project matchmaking” as maintained by the theory of “coordinated regime”, the township regime utilizes the inertia formed by “power absorption” and “responsibility transfer” to drive the interweaving of powers and responsibilities among the subjects at the county level, so as to continue the “interdependent” structure of powers and responsibilities among “county, township and village” and gain an initiative in project operation and resource allocation. Due to such “interdependent” structure, the governments at the county and township levels continue to invest project resources into the village and maintain the management of the village after the completion of these projects even though these projects are uneconomic. The grass-roots government’s management of villages overthrows the inherent assumption that “profit-making operators pursue the maximization of profits”.

Key words: managing the village; project system; behavior of local government; power absorption; interdependent structure of powers and responsibilities

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Millet and Medicine in Modern Thought

(74)

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Abstract: According to the difference between “millet” and “medicine” in Liang Qichao’s thought, enlightenment thought which established the value concept and order principle of modern society is the millet in modern thought and anti-enlightenment critical theory which diagnoses and cures ills of modernity is the medicine in modern thought. The opposition between the two ideological trends of “millet” and “medicine” reflects the tortuous evolution of modern civilization. Descartes’ rationalism and Vico’s anti-rational “poetic wisdom”, Locke’s political theory of liberalism and Rousseau’s anti-liberal egalitarianism, Smith’s emotionalism moral philosophy and Nietzsche’s anti-moral voluntarism philosophy reflect the profound disagreement between the enlightenment “millet” and the anti-enlightenment “medicine”. Although the anti-enlightenment “medicine” is critical to the disadvantages of enlightenment, it is often unavoidable that its blueprint for construction is a vague retroism and it is in danger of perfectionism.

Key words: enlightenment; modernity; millet; medicine; China

Research on the Interflow of Ethics and Law

(83)

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Abstract: When it comes to the “interflow of ethics and law”, it has gone through a long history of changes from “law in ethics”, “separation of ethics and law” to “introducing ethics into law”. The traditional Chinese law culture, with ethics and human feelings as the core, has realized the integration of self-discipline norms and heteronomy norms, sparking the brilliance of people-oriented doctrine, and has its historical rationality. The negative effects of “interflow of ethics and law” are as follows: first, the loss of equality of law, the “law” with ethics as the core has become a powerful tool to maintain the feudal social relations; second, the boundary between law and morality has been confused, resulting in the legalization of morality and the moralization of law; third, the loss of objectivity of law, Law enforcement officials can interpret scriptures by subjective will, thus forming the tradition of “human relationship is law”. Only by adhering to the rational spirit and completing the transformation from “focusing on relationship” to “focusing on contract”, can the society truly move from the rule of man to the rule of law.

Key words: interflow of ethics and law; introduction ethics into law; governance by ethics; governance by law

Language and Intuition: The Problem of Speaking in the Philosophy of Conscience in Confucian

(88)

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Abstract: In Confucianism, there are two ways of speaking, one is conceptually speaking, and the other is non-conceptually speaking. The former resorts to rational speculation and logical analysis with the concept as the core, while the latter to intuition and non-conceptual expression. Xiangshan expresses the philosophy of conscience with inspiration and pointing, which is a non-conceptual statement. Xiangshan did not resort to the concept of expressing the truth like Zhu Zi. Therefore, Zhu Zi believed that he did not say it and mistakenly thought it was Zen. In fact, the moral basis of the conscience is only non-conceptual, and all conceptual expressions are only help. For the conscience, only rely on intuition and experience. Therefore, it is unlikely that the moral basis in the philosophy of conscience can be defined by concepts. But today, in order to prevent it from being once again caught in a lot of problems, it is very important to reflect and explain the conscience in a rational and speculative way.

Key words: language; intuition; the philosophy of conscience; conceptually speaking; non-conceptually speaking

Confucian Perfectionism in Post-Rawlsian Political Philosophy

(95)

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Abstract: There are wide discussions on political neutrality in academic discourse. Two opposite opinions are raised. Proponents of neutrality tend to argue political neutrality is pragmatic in a pluralistic world.

While opponents of neutrality argue there is a line between good life and bad life, and the state should prohibit the obviously bad ones and promote the good ones. Moderate perfectionism is based on these two opinions, which aims to promote the good life in moderate ways, such as subsidies, tax exemptions, and education. Moreover, the conceptions of the good promoted by moderate perfectionism are agreed in wide range, because they are conceptions imbedded in the public political culture. In Chinese context, moderate perfectionism could be developed by absorbing Confusion ideas such as Ren(仁).

Key words: liberalism; neutrality; Rawls, moderate perfectionism; Confucianism

On Wang Yangming's Criticism of Zhu Xi's "Seeking Principle outside of Mind" as "Righteousness Is External" (103)

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Abstract: Basing on the theory of "Nothing exists beyond the mind", Wang Yangming Criticizes Zhu Xi seeking principle (moral law) outside of mind as Gao Zi thinking that righteousness is external. Although Wang Yangmig's criticism indeed hit the needle of Zhu Xi's theory in some sense, there is no corresponding completely to Zhu Xi's philosophy. Wang Yangming overlooks the knowledge of things due to thinking that cleaning up the mind is the primary Gongfu. However, in some situations, in order to perform the moral duties out of our conscience, we must possess some knowledge of things in advance.

Key words: Wang Yangming; conscience (intuitive knowledge); knowledge; things

The Origin of the Concept of "Sublime" and Its Contemporary Significance (113)

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Abstract: The concept of the sublime is an important category of aesthetics. Research on the sublime ought to focus on the evolution of this concept throughout history, and also on the ways it has been viewed in different literary and artistic works at the same time. Initially, the sublime was merely a type of beauty. In the 18th century, as a category of aesthetics distinct from beauty, the sublime gave rise to various theoretical interpretations. The sublime was first understood as greatness of style, then as feeling for nature, and in modern art, it has been used to overcome banality. As art enters the post-modern age, as it plays an increasingly important role in everyday life, and as artworks are created with new media technologies, the concept of the sublime has taken on a new significance. As an original force, the sublime will fulfill the impossible, and will allow the subject to carry out the spiritual conquest of its object.

Key words: the sublime; greatness; originality; subjectivity

Speed: The Triple Construction of Narrative Discourse of Modernity (118)

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Abstract: In the transformation of modern society, there are three main modes of discourse in the construction of speed theory. The enlightenment narrative discourse of speed theory is based on a linear progressive view of time. Advocating rationality and pursuing efficiency is the spiritual root of modern speed worship. The Aesthetic narrative discourse of speed theory is based on the aesthetic psychology. People regard the aesthetic expression of rapid experience as a way of redemption for the modern survival dilemma. The Technical narrative discourse of speed theory is based on a fractured view of time, which emphasizing a paradoxical tension between the perceptual logic of speed and technology. In face of the accelerating society, it has become worth pondering that how to getting out of the speed controlling and rethinking the relationship between the daily life and ourselves.

Key words: speed; modernity; enlightenment; aesthetic; technology

Flaneur: Elegy of Heroism in the Modern Life (127)

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Abstract: The flaneur is one of the indispensable key words in the history of western modern aesthetics. Based on the specific historical context of its evolution, flaneur can be understood as the hero of modernity. Through a textual and visual practice based on urban space, the heroic theme and brilliance of modern life

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contained in flaneur are embodied in the profound reflection on the phantasmagoria of modernity and its linear historical narrative logic based on progress. The theoretical interpretation potential of this concept in the dimensions of media technology and female images further reveals the historical significance of flaneur as a modern metaphor and methodology.

Key words: flaneur; modernity; heroism; urban space; media spectacle; phantasmagoria

The Triple Inspection of Interdisciplinary Education

(134)

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Abstract: At present, the traditional professional education in China's colleges and universities still occupies a dominant position, the breadth and depth of interdisciplinary education still need to be further expanded, and the talent training system based on interdisciplinary has not really formed. This is not only affected by the social culture and education system, but also by the theoretical logic and practical operation. To change this situation, it is necessary to clarify the connotation and goal of interdisciplinary education from the perspective of theory of essence, axiology and methodology, highlight its contemporary value for national construction, social progress and personal development, and embody interdisciplinary characteristics in policy design, specialty setting, curriculum planning, teaching form, science and education isomorphism, so as to promote students to form cross-border thinking knowledge structure and comprehensive ability to solve complex problems.

Key words: interdisciplinary; interdisciplinary education; policy design; curriculum development

The Innovation Education and Its Enlightenment from University of Michigan

(140)

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Abstract: University of Michigan (UM) is known as Public Ivy. It is recognized as the model of public university within the academia, along with University of Wisconsin, Madison; University of California, Berkeley and University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign. University of Michigan features a positive tradition of innovative education. The high-quality innovative education ecology has offered fertile soil for the innovative education conducted in the UM medical school. In 2012, UM medical school launched an innovative education strategy research program—Fast Forward Medical Innovation (FFMI). Taking FFMI as the central axis and each medical innovation project as the fulcrum, the curriculum, team, capital and culture were seamlessly connected, forming into a complete closed-loop ecological chain. This paper explored the innovation education system of FFMI, seeking the chance to introduce a model of innovation education for medical schools in China.

Key words: University of Michigan; innovation education; FFMI

Secret Investigation: Study on Civil Investigation Procedures in Longquan Judicial Archives

(148)

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Abstract: Between 1912 and 1918, a secret investigation procedure took place in the civil lawsuit of Longquan County, and the evolution of the application of secret investigation procedures by different presiding judges also took its course. Zhu Guangkui is the pioneer of the secret investigation procedure for civil litigation, who made it possible to detach the investigation from a trial procedure and to directly resort to fact-finding. Yang Yuqi seemed to be Zhu Guangkui's imitator, who failed to accomplish the "fact-finding mode" done on the basis of the trial-exempted secret investigation. On the contrary, Zhang Shaoxuan and Zhang Ji did not detach the fact-finding from the trial, and instead used the trial to rule out the disproving of the secret investigation's outcome, in which course secret investigation was still the basis of fact-finding process. Wang Shihai still used the secret investigation procedure, but the secret investigation no longer constituted the direct basis of the fact-finding process, but became the trial preparation work; in other words, the fact-finding was mainly completed through the trial. Revealing the true pattern of the secret investigation in Longquan County in 1910 can enrich the understanding of China's modernization process from the perspective of bureaucracy.

Key words: secret investigation; fact-finding model; inquisitorialism; Longquan Judicial Archives

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