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ABSTRACTS

The Realistic Prospect and Practical Approaches of Common Prosperity from the Perspective of Marxist View of Wealth—On the Transcendence of Welfare Politics (4)

Chen Xin

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

Abstract: The creation and distribution of wealth is a concentrated reflection of a country's social formation. As an important goal of Chinese modernization, the common prosperity strategy combines the Marxist view of wealth and China's reality, which is deeply rooted in the value logic, theoretical logic and practical logic of Marxism's sinicization. For more than 40 years of reform and opening up, the economic and social basis for further substantial progress in promoting common prosperity has been established, but the contradiction in unbalanced and insufficient development still exists. To promote the strategy of common prosperity in the new era, it is necessary to further consolidate the material basis of common prosperity with high-quality economic development, solve the realistic contradiction of unbalanced development with high-level reform and innovation, and construct the development pattern of common prosperity with high-efficiency governance system.

Key words: Marxist view of wealth; welfare politics; common prosperity

The Effect of Separation of Prescription and Treatment on the Efficiency of Health Care Market: Evidence from Experiment (11)

Chen Yefeng, Luo Gansong, Liu Ying

(*College of Economics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058*)

Abstract: Separation of prescription and treatment is an important medical reform measure to solve the practical problems of "inadequate and overly expensive medical service" in China's medical market. In this paper, we study the effect of the separation of prescription and treatment system on the efficiency of medical market, and further explore whether the introduction of competition can expand the positive impact of medical separation system on market efficiency. We observe that the effect of the medical separation system on the improvement of market efficiency is limited, mainly because higher prices make patients less willing to enter the market and accept diagnostic services, and the resulting efficiency loss partially offsets the efficiency increase caused by the decline in overtreatment. In addition, the introduction of competition can significantly reduce overtreatment, but the impact on the efficiency of the medical market varies: competition from doctors or pharmacies alone can lead to new market efficiency loss while reducing overtreatment; but when both doctors and pharmacies compete, the loss of market efficiency is minimal, and the patients' welfare is significantly improved, because patients are more willing to enter the market for diagnosis, and the doctors' overtreatment is significantly reduced. Our research has important practical significance to further promote the reform of China's separation of prescription and treatment system and solving the problems in the medical market.

Key words: credence good; separation of prescription and treatment; market competition; overtreatment; market efficiency

How to Improve the Entrepreneurship of Returning Entrepreneurs—Based on the Survey Data of Returned Entrepreneurs in China (23)

Wang Yi, Shan Xiaoang

(*School of Economics, Beijing Technology and Business University, Beijing 100048*)

Abstract: The entrepreneurship of returning entrepreneurs determines whether the returning en-

trepreneurs can achieve high-quality development. Based on the survey data of 2139 returned entrepreneurs in China in 2019, this paper empirically analyzes the impact of migrant work experience on the entrepreneurship of returned entrepreneurs by using the ordered Logit model. The results show that migrant working position and entrepreneurship training have a positive impact on the entrepreneurship of returning entrepreneurs. Migrant working position, entrepreneurship training and experience in first-tier cities have a significant positive impact on the innovation spirit and learning ability of returning entrepreneurs. However, only entrepreneurship training can significantly improve the risk-taking spirit of returning entrepreneurs. Heterogeneity analysis found that the work experience in first-tier cities has a positive impact on the entrepreneurial spirit of the returning entrepreneurs of the development type entrepreneurial enterprises, but has a negative impact on the entrepreneurial spirit of the returning entrepreneurs of the survival type entrepreneurial enterprises. It is worth noting that there is an inverted "U" relationship between the number of years of working abroad and entrepreneurship for the returning entrepreneurs of development-oriented startups, which indicates that with the increase of the number of years of working abroad, the entrepreneurship of returning entrepreneurs first strengthens, reaches the peak and then gradually weakens. In addition, no matter which industry or business the returned entrepreneurs have worked in, their entrepreneurship will be positively affected by the work position of migrant workers. However, entrepreneurship training can only significantly promote the entrepreneurship of the returned entrepreneurs who have worked in the primary and secondary industries and the middle and low-end tertiary industries. Mechanism analysis found that social capital is the mechanism of migrant workers' experience to promote entrepreneurship cultivation of returning entrepreneurs. Therefore, it is suggested that the local government should further improve the business environment, attract talents of the right age to return home to start businesses, strengthen the vocational training and entrepreneurship training of entrepreneurs, and further enhance their entrepreneurship.

Key words: rural revitalization; working experience in other places; entrepreneurship

**Discursive Construction of State-Society Relations:
From Philosophical to Political Discourse**

(37)

Wang Guoqin

(School of Journalism and Communications, Communication University of Zhejiang, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: The discussion of the state-society relationship is mainly developed from two discourse systems: philosophical discourse and political discourse. Among them, the philosophical discourse reveals the deeper ethical or class roots of state-society relations, in which Marx's fundamental transformation of Hegel's theory of civil society pulls its ethical form of state and society back to a materialistic basis. Political discourse articulates the causal link between the power structure of state-society relations and the social order. However, many scholars nowadays are not clear about the difference and connection between these two discourse systems, and on the one hand, they intricately intertwine these two discourse systems, while on the other hand, they reduce the state-society relationship to a political discourse model only. It is necessary to combine political discourse and philosophical discourse in order to achieve as complete a grasp of the relationship between state and society as possible.

Key words: state and society; discourse construction; Hegel; Marx; governance

**A New Institutionalism in the State-centered Paradigm:
An Analysis of Theoretical Evolution**

(46)

Cao Sheng

(Chinese Public Administration Society, Beijing 100017)

Abstract: As a symbolic subject of political science, institutional research has been developing continuously. The state-centered Paradigm, which emerged as the critic of behaviorism politics, has opened up a new field and a new way for institutional research in the process of rediscovering the state. The "Tocqueville Approach" in the state-centered paradigm focused on the functional mechanism of the institutional structure, which was characterized by the middle-level theory of the macro-theme, the comparative analysis of the in-

stitutional structure, and the historical dimension of cause-and-effect exploration, this constituted the historical institutionalism of the evolution of the direct source of knowledge. The analysis logic of "interest calculation" and "value norm" in the concrete analysis was consistent with rational choice institutionalism and sociological institutionalism. The state-centered Paradigm provided a very enlightening knowledge resource for the evolution of new institutionalism politics, and became the practical expression of the theory of "rediscovery system". It constituted the theoretical cornerstone and guidance of the establishment of new institutionalism politics. The analysis of the new institutionalism in the state-centered Paradigm from the perspective of theoretical evolution provides us with important knowledge for understanding the essence of state organization and the mechanism of institutional operation, thus promoting the basic research of state governance.

Key words: state-centered paradigm; new institutionalism; state governance; theoretical evolution

On the Right to Enhance the Genes of One's Offspring and Its Limits (54)

Yu Baihua

(*Law School, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018*)

Abstract: Whether there is a right to enhance the genes of one's offspring, this is one of the problems caused by the practice of gene-editing. There are two kinds of controversy about the right, on the one hand, whether there is no value inherently in enhancing the genes of one's offspring, on the other hand, whether enhancing the genes of one's offspring violates the rights of open-future of offspring. Through investigating the relations of enhancing the genes of one's offspring with the procreate-nurture liberty and the human dignity respectively, we can know the inherently important of enhancing the genes of one's offspring. By analyzing enhancing the genes of one's offspring with the rights of open-future of offspring, we can assert that in some cases, there is a right to enhance the genes of one's offspring.

Key words: gene enhancing; procreate-nurture liberty; human dignity; interests in open-future

China's System of Leniency for Admitting Guilty and Accepting Punishment in Supervision Committee's Investigation in Duty Crimes: Problems and Improvements (62)

Mou Lvyue, Zhang Chuanxi

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

Abstract: In the stage of investigating duty crimes, the relationship between "admitting guilty and accepting punishment" and leniency is unidirectional, which indicates that the supervision committee enjoys the exclusive power in determining whether to propose the lenient punishment. The accused loses the right to choose whether to obtain sentencing benefits by admitting guilty and accepting punishment. Also, lawyers cannot provide legal assistance and the procuracy cannot supervise the investigation either. The problems have resulted the "Three High" or "One High" phenomenon in the downstream proceedings. The most obvious phenomenon is that it becomes more likely for the accused to appeal than those in ordinary cases. Therefore, in order to prevent illegal behaviors in the supervision committee's investigation, as well as to ensure the voluntariness, legality and truthfulness of guilty pleas and the accuracy of the entire fact-findings, we must improve current system in the aspects of informing obligation, legal assistance, supervising mechanism and others.

Key words: duty crimes; supervision committee's investigation; admit guilty and accept punishment; informing obligation; legal supervision

Traffic Society: A New Structure of Social Form (71)

Liu Wei, Wang Bichen

(*Department of Sociology, Jilin University, Changchun 130012*)

Abstract: Evocatively speaking, traffic society is regarded as the encounter of Castells and Baudrillard in a network society. It is not the result of the development of productivity, but the success of information capital. In a traffic society, the flow of information is not only an element in organization and production, but also the whole procedure that dominates the economy, politics, and symbolic life. The connection of infor-

mation flow and social production (Castells) has extended into whole social relationships and structures, which permeates and shifts the practice of authority, then creating a new logic to integrate the society is named traffic logic. Traffic logic relies on filtrating comments and capturing attention to shift the person to traffic one with the ability mixing producing and consuming and change the social practicing patterns; in criteria of stratification angle, traffic breaks the barriers of three dimensions in the theory of Weber and make them as a direct number which emphasizes the data of popularity, not the normal labor ability. In consuming angle, attention economy causes special symbols to submit to the monotonous and similar trend of public, but the information is no limitation, attention is rare. In the aesthetic angle, superficial beauty has dominated the tendency, people pay more attention to the effect of vision and feeling of emotion, which leads to the lack of mental aesthetics and inane content. The sense of identity does not come from true interaction but affiliate to the core of attention created by traffic. There are many risk uncertainties due to the transient agreeable rules established by the focus subject.

Key words: traffic logic; traffic society; network society; symbol consuming

**The “Functional Integration” of Social Governance on Internet Society:
Connotation, Type and Practice Orientation**

(84)

Li Yi

(Teaching and Research Section of Philosophy, Party School of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of C.P.C)

Abstract: The “functional integration” of social governance on internet society refers to the process of enhancing, optimizing and improving the overall efficiency of social governance on internet society, which relies on the three elements of social governance on internet society: subject, object, means and methods under the premise of the construction of the system of social governance on internet society and the exertion of the function of it. In the specific operation level, it can be divided into different types of practice according to the vertical “process” or “procedure” and the horizontal “action” or “operation” analysis dimensions. At present, the functional integration of social governance on internet society in China should focus on five aspects: strengthening the responsibility of internet service platform, improving the quality of the people who act as the subject of internet society, regulating the public participation of internet society, purifying the ecological environment of internet society and making up for the omission of social governance on internet society.

Key words: internet society; social governance on internet society; functional integration; practice orientation

**A Study on the Mechanism of Conflicts Solution in New-Type Rural Communities:
From Game Theory to Community Cohesion Construction**

(92)

Zhang Guofang, Yuan Xunhu

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

Abstract: As a transformation community in the process of urban-rural integration, the complexities and difficulties of the governance of new-type rural communities are self-evident. This paper presents the dynamic process of the neighborhood committee of G community from the passive game playing thinking to build community cohesion positive in the process of resolving conflicts. By drawing lessons from the model of building common values of communitarianism, the model of reaching political consensus of republicanism and the model of social integration of neoliberalism, and by taking advantage of the main role of residents fully, enhancing their sense of community, community capacity building and promoting residents’ integration to solve the contradictions of new-type rural communities, we put forward policy suggestions from three aspects: constructing community public space, strengthening the awareness of consultation, and consensus building.

Key words: new-type rural communities; conflicts solution; game theory; community cohesion construction

ABSTRACTS

The Political Philosophy of Marx and the Nature of Communist Party Organization (104)

Zhang Wenxi

(School of Philosophy, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872)

Abstract: The essential understanding of the organization of Communist Party should be firstly based on Marx's communist idea of the nature of community for mankind. This understanding points out the possible conditions rather than methods for unifying organized community and personalized individuals. This understanding does not involve the actual differences or consciousness, with which we regards the common life of individual integration as a higher order, and it also does not involve a dichotomous mode of thinking that goes beyond the methodology of organizational problems, although western Marxists represented by Lukacs call this de facto methodological process methodologies of revolutionary organizational problems. This is, of course, historically permissible; however the methodology of this type of organization is not based on Marxist philosophy or his understanding of community. Nowadays, an adequate Marxist political philosophy must clarify the relationship between "the internal" (people) and "the external" (mankind) in process of founding the Communist Party, and must express the relationship between the thought and action of the Communist Party with the perspective of historical materialism.

Key words: Marx; proletariat; Communist Party; community

The Triple Context of the Historical Materialism Context (112)

Shi Jiaxian, Guo Yuwei

(Institute of Marxism, Liaoning University, Liaoning 110036)

Abstract: Karl Heinrich Marx and Friedrich Engels founded and developed the historical materialism during the process of answering the questions asked by the era like "where will capitalism and the human society go?" Throughout the entire development of the historical materialism, it has experienced threefold context. First, the context defined the basic category and methods of historical materialism through carrying out "Philosophical Belief Liquidation", which revealed the laws of the development of human society. In the second-fold context, the historical materialism has been transformed from abstract to concrete through the interpretation of "Political Economy", and its original concepts, theories and methods are concretized, which uncovered the laws of the emergence, survival and development of capitalism. In the third-fold context, the task of criticizing the wrong trend of thought has been finished by putting forward the theory of "Historical Resultant Force", and the autonomy of the historical materialism has been achieved, which made the implicit and neglected concepts of superstructure explicit, and more attention has been paid to the ideas of the state, the market, the society, and so on, thus perfecting the discourse system of the historical materialism.

Key words: historical materialism; capitalism; political economy; the threefold context

On the Exchanges and Consensus between Wu School and the Confucianism of Hunan (119)

Zhu Hanmin¹, Xu Yanlan²

(1.Hunan University, Changsha 410082; 2.Central South University, Changsha 410083)

Abstract: Both Wu School and the Confucianism of Hunan were regional schools with distinct characteristics in the Song Dynasty, and the two schools had their own different regional academic backgrounds and academic ideas. However, if you examine these two regional schools, you will find that they have always had close communication and mutual influence. Therefore, the two schools have similar academic interests and have formed many academic consensuses in academic exchanges. Wu School and The Confucianism of Hunan not only have similarities in the academic purport of "reconstructing the way of Internal Saint and External King", but also have a lot of academic consensus on the essence and function are embedded in Tao, the integration of classics and history, and the application of classics. Exploring the academic origins, similarities and consensus of them can deepen the understanding of the regional evolution of Song studies and enrich the understanding of the diversified development of Confucianism in the Song Dynasty.

Key words: Wu School; The Confucianism of Hunan; academic consensus; essence and function are embedded in Tao; integration of classic and history

Discussing the Historical Interaction between Zhejiang Studies and Shu Studies (126)Shu Dagang¹, Hu Youhang²(1. *Institute for Ancient Classics and Archives, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065;*2. *School of Humanities, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092*)

Abstract: In the history of Chinese civilization, many academies with regional culture as the background and regional name have been born. Through learning from each other and blending with each other, different regional academies have bred richer and deeper academic thoughts. Based on the regional history and culture of Zhejiang and Bashu, Zhejiang studies and Shu studies have carried out long-term, hyper-space and multi-dimensional academic and cultural exchanges in history, which learn from each other and reflecting on each other. Zhejiang studies and Shu studies jointly promote the development and evolution of Chinese academic culture to a newer form and a higher stage.

Key words: Zhejiang studies; Shu studies; regional academy; culture interaction

The History of Interaction between Zhe Studies and Ji Studies (133)

Zhang Hongmin

(Zhejiang Academy of Social Sciences, Hangzhou 310007)

Abstract: Zhe Studies and Ji Studies refer to regional academic studies in Zhejiang and Hebei, with Wang Chong as the founder of the former school and Xunzi and Dong Zhongshu as the latter. In history, population migration and cultural integration contributed to great interactions between these two studies. Once Wang Chong praised Xunzi and Dong Zhongshu, both of whose studies were later turned into undercurrent in the history of Zhe Studies. In the Southern Song Dynasty, Zhe Studies embraced the value of "Unity of Righteousness and Benefit", through its criticism of Dong and acceptance of Xun. In the Ming Dynasty, Yangming Studies gained its mainstream support in Zhejiang, which was spread in Northern China and known as "Northern Wang's School", and the Baoding Prefecture in Northern Territory unexpectedly become the birthplace of Yangming Studies in Hebei. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the typical form of the Ji and Zhe Studies was the Northern School of Xia Feng and the Southern School of Li Zhou; Li Gong ever traveled to Zhejiang, resulting in the spread of the Yan-Li School there and introduction of the textual research methods of Zhe Studies to Hebei. In the Qing dynasty, the textual scholars from Zhe Studies proofread and annotated the classics of Ji Studies, Xunzi and Spring and Autumn Annals, which enabled Xun and Dong to exert considerable influence in modern social change. Composed with compatibility and inclusiveness, Zhe and Ji Studies have the common theoretical characteristics with the basic spirit of "truth-seeking", "criticism" and "convergence" through interaction and absorption.

Key words: Zhe Studies; Ji Studies; interaction; truth-seeking; criticism; convergence

**Realistic Penetration and Tragic Recognition in Glib
— Interpretation of Lu Xun's Novel "New Stories"** (142)

Chen Hengjin

(Lu Xun Research Institute, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing 312000)

Abstract: The glib in "New Stories" is similar to irony. "New Stories" formed a unique art of irony in the text context of history, myth and legend with his glib language and narration, the humor of ancient Chinese traditional novels and the joint force of Western irony. The glib irony has become Lu Xun's way to penetrate the reality, and it is also his way to dispel the weakness of the subject enlightenment and cover up his inner confusion and pain. It is also the author's tragic recognition of his own subject enlightenment weakness.

Key words: glib; irony; tragic

Another Lu Xun in Sendai (147)

Qi Tonghui

(Tohoku Tabunka Academy Foundation, 980-0813)

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