

QR2222169

浙江社会科学

ZHEJIANG SOCIAL SCIENCES



首批国家社科基金资助期刊
全国中文核心期刊
全国人文社会科学核心期刊
中文社会科学引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊

2022.6

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本期执行编辑 陈亚飞

ABSTRACTS

Measurement and Evaluation of China Provincial Common Prosperity (4)

Sun Hao, Cao Xiaoye

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Abstract: To fully estimate the long-term, arduous and complex nature of China's promotion of common prosperity, it is necessary to accurately measure the degree of common prosperity. On the basis of fully explaining the connotation of common prosperity, this paper constructs the common prosperity index system from the two dimensions of prosperity and sharing. The common prosperity index of China's provinces based on the common prosperity index system shows that: Tianjin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Hubei provinces have a good degree of coordination between prosperity and sharing, and belong to the common prosperity type; Shanghai, Beijing, Liaoning, and Guangdong provinces' prosperity degrees are high but the sharing degrees are low, which belong to the first prosperous type; Fujian, Hunan, Shaanxi and other 11 provinces have low prosperity and sharing degree, which belong to the relatively lagging type; Chongqing, Hebei, Heilongjiang and other 10 provinces have a higher degree of sharing but a lower degree of wealth, and belong to the preferentially sharing type. From the perspective of international comparison, the objective position of China's common prosperity is: China's economic and social development is probably at the middle level in the world, with a low degree of prosperity and a low degree of sharing. Therefore, China needs to insist on promoting common prosperity in stages and according to local conditions in the process of high-quality development.

Key words: common prosperity; indicator system; common prosperity type; relative degree; objective position

"Interest Rate Corridor" Management under the Modern Central Bank Governance System: Concurrently Discuss on the Importance of Interest Rate Fluctuation Cost (19)

Liu Jinquan¹, Ma Jiawei², Zhang Yunfeng³

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Abstract: This article incorporates the cost of interest rate fluctuations into the monetary policy welfare loss function. Based on this, the central bank's monetary policy rules and implicit long-term equilibrium interest rates are drawn. Based on the two periods before and after the emergence of the implicit interest rate corridor system, a comprehensive comparison is made. The changes in the cost of inflation deviation, output deviation cost, and interest rate fluctuation cost mainly draw the following conclusions: First, the early adjustment of nominal interest rates mainly focused on inflation, while after the emergence of implicit interest rate corridors, the adjustment of nominal interest rates shifted to take inflation into consideration, the overall regulation of output and interest rate fluctuations; Second, the cost of interest rate fluctuations is mainly due to negative interest rate fluctuations, which shows that the central bank is more cautious in the use of austerity interest rate policies; Finally, the emergence of interest rate corridors has greatly compressed the inflationary side and welfare losses on the output side. The current interest rate fluctuations are very similar to the welfare losses due to inflation and output deviations, indicating that the central bank's expectation management has achieved good results and made important contributions in effectively boosting market confidence, stabilizing real economic fluctuations and ensuring reasonable liquidity sufficient has.

Key words: interest rate fluctuation cost; interest rate rules; price-based monetary policy; implicit interest rate corridor

The Path of the Computable Law (33)

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Abstract: The development path of computable law is to symbolize and abstract the operation mechanism of law and design an automatic legal intelligent system aiming to promote the development of law, under the background of computer as a tool. On the development path of computable law, it is necessary to understand that the transformation of computing paradigm is a general trend, the law itself has strong computability, and the development process of computable law has characteristics of each stage. There are three main implementation methods of computable law, including rule-based legal reasoning modeling, data-based legal reasoning modeling, and rule+data based legal reasoning modeling. To realize a computable legal development path, law schools need to carry out reusable legal knowledge projects, construct legal data sets that can be efficiently processed, and cultivate legal talents with computational thinking.

Key words: computational law; computability; legal data; legal reasoning

The Cognitive Dimension of the Predictability of Judicial Decision-making (42)

Li An

(*Zhejiang International Studies University, Hangzhou 310023*)

Abstract: The predictability of judicial decision-making is a basic issue in the judicial field. Although Legalism and legal realism continue to circulate and repeat between the administration of justice according to law and the administration of justice not according to law, it is an indisputable fact that the judicial decision-making on most cases can basically reach a consistent conclusion in practice. It is beneficial to provide enlightenment for strengthening the restriction of rationality on intuitive mechanism and the belief processing of theoretical cognition on practical cognition with the exploration to the more fundamental cognitive mechanism, cognitive paradigm and philosophical basis behind judicial decision-making, and with the clarification of the complementary relationship between intuition and rationality, theoretical cognition and practical cognition. It is also beneficial to form specific mechanisms to promote the predictability of decision-making, such as information entry monitoring, decision-making guide and overall integration justification.

Key words: judicial decision-making; judicial notice; intuition; rationality

Study on the Limitation of the Application of Judicial Big Data in Assisting Adjudication (52)

Cai Lidong, Hao Le

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Abstract: Based on the promotion path of “development priority”, the judicial big data adjudication-assisting application has made great progress. However, due to the failure to transcend technology neutrality and instrumental theory, the lack of deep understanding of the domination of technology, the incompleteness of adherence to the auxiliary status of judicial Big Data application, the insufficient consideration of the current stage and complexity of technology development’s restriction on the application of big data in assisting adjudication and the adaptability of big data technology in judicial field, the data and algorithm risk, function alienation risk, judicial system conflict risk and application practice issues in the process has not been effectively regulated. Strengthening technology application regulations through technical empowerment and technical restrictions, clarifying application scenario limitations by analyzing forbidden areas and pain points in trials, and strengthening application subject management and control through procedural regulations and reasonable limit settings could achieve the effective restrictions and regulation of the application of judicial big data in assisting adjudication and promote the deep integration of the application of big data in adjudication.

Key words: judicial big data; artificial intelligence; assisting adjudication; philosophy of technology; technology dominance

Analyze on Construction of Intelligent Judicial Model (63)

Wu Xuyang

(Law School, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005)

Abstract: In recent years, Chinese economy and society have developed rapidly, and the quantity of social disputes have continued to increase, consuming a lot of valuable judicial resources. The development of artificial intelligence technology has provided new opportunities for intelligent judgment. A considerable number of small claims lawsuits are highly standard, formatted and impersonal, making it more likely that the current weak AI will start the construction of an intelligent judicial system in this judicial field. The research and development of intelligent judicial systems for such small claims lawsuit and other types of cases requires knowledge summarizing of legal norms, typical cases, academic theories, and some cases in the field, and constructing a legal knowledge mapping based on elements of different types and levels. Develop a software system based on this and let it learn intelligently from a large number of cases. In addition, in the design and construction of judicial intelligence, it is also necessary to pay attention to the review of contract content and the protection of the rights and benefits of consumers and the weak. This is also an important long-term development process of “human-machine cooperation” that must be experienced in the gradual development of judicial intelligence in the current era of weak artificial intelligence.

Key words: small claims lawsuit; format contract; intelligent judgment; knowledge summarizing; knowledge mapping

Public Reflection on Social Organization Mediation from the Perspective of Exchange (73)

Wang Dong

(Chongqing Anti-corruption Research Center, Chongqing Technology and Business University, Chongqing 400067)

Abstract: Using the nature of human desire and social communication, “exchange theory” can explain the causes of conflicts and the failure of social organizations to mediate conflicts. However, due to the lack of publicity in social organizations’ participation in conflict mediation, it is difficult to put forward the fundamental solutions to resolve conflicts. The traditional “means-purpose” dichotomy analysis path is deficient in understanding the mechanism of social conflicts, lacking reflection on the objectivity of tools and the problem of publicity, and limiting the mediation role of social organizations to a narrow level. Therefore, it is necessary to take a clearer “means-tools-purpose” path as an analytical framework to deeply reflect on the subjective environmental obstacles in the development of social organizations, and further explore the factual system of public development of social organizations in China.

Key words: exchange; publicity; social organization; conflicts; mediation

Postponing Retirement, Grandparents’ Care and Fertility of Women of Childbearing Age in China (83)Gu Hejun¹, Zhang Yongmei², Bian Fengqin³*(1, 3. Business School, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, Nanjing 210044; 2. School of Economics & Management, Huzhou University, Huzhou 313000)*

Abstract: This paper empirically examines the impact of postponing retirement on the fertility of women in China and its mechanism. The data were collected 1989 to 2015 using China Health and Nutrition Survey. Results revealed that, under the control of other conditions, postponing retirement of grandparents will significantly reduce the possibility of fertility. After using instrumental variables to cope with the endogeneity of the model, the regression results are still significant. Furthermore, heterogeneous studies have found that the fertility of urban household registration, highly educated individuals, and high-income families are more likely to be affected by postponing retirement of grandparents. Further analysis of the mechanism found that delaying retirement would squeeze out the time of grandparents on caring grandchildren, thus leading to a decline in fertility. This paper provides micro-level evidence that can provide certain policy enlightenment

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for the balanced development of population in China.

Key words: postponing retirement; grandparents' care; fertility

“Residentization” Inclusion of Foreigners in China: The Role Playing and Action Strategies of Community Organizations—A Case Study of L Community in Yiwu (91)

Chen Jiansheng

(*Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics, Hangzhou 310018*)

Abstract: The question about the process of immigration inclusion into a community has long been discussed. Since foreign immigrants in China moved from hotels to local neighborhoods, the emphasis of related policies has been shifted from public security to “residentization” community inclusion. This article exploits L community in Yiwu City as a case to explore the roles and action strategies played by community organizations in foreign residents “residentization” integrating to local communities. As the outstretched fabric of party leadership and administrative power, community organizations in China serve as governmental infrastructures in grassroot society, which differentiate their roles and strategies from foreign ones. With the scrutiny of the L community case, we find that community organizations take charge of implementing inclusion policies as well as responding and squaring unconventional community inclusion needs of foreign immigrants. They reshape cooperation and coordination mechanism among stakeholders to ensure peace and order in the community. Community organizations will also, on account of their fixed role and community reality, flexibly take strategies such as consolidating community services through governance platforms, encouraging community participation through organizational branches, and fostering community attachment through friendship, kinship, and associational networks to reinforce immigration “residentization” inclusion to the community.

Key words: foreign immigrants; residentization inclusion; community organization; role playing; action strategy

The Hermeneutic Situation of Factual Life—on Heidegger’s “Natorp Report” (99)

Sun Zhouxing

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Abstract: Martin Heidegger’s “Natorp Report”, written in 1922 and published as late as 1989, is of decisive significance for understanding the thinker’s earlier philosophy, because in it he presented a kind of “Philosophy of life” or the so-called “phenomenological hermeneutics of factual life”, which is undoubtedly related to the “basic ontology” of his earlier masterpiece “Being and Time”. In the “beginning” stage, his philosophical thinking has the characteristics of “seeking” and “experimental”, showing a kind of vivid and exploratory characteristics, which lost in the later more mature and strict “major works”. This article discusses the main thought steps implemented by Heidegger in the “Natorp Report”, and believes that the author’s revelation of the “hermeneutic situation” of “factual life” in it can be regarded as the beginning of philosophical hermeneutics. The practice of hermeneutics around Aristotle’s philosophy, on the one hand, deepens the work of hermeneutics into an etymological study with Heidegger’s characteristics, and on the other hand, it also implicitly and initially opened up a new view of time that was only fully developed in “Being and Time”.

Key words: Heidegger; factual life; Aristotle; hermeneutics

An Ontological Study of the Existential Category —from the Perspective of Heidegger’s Existentialism (105)

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Abstract: Ontological studies on existence vary throughout the history of Chinese and Western philosophy and linguistics. So do the typical Chinese and Western expressions of existential category, “you (有)” being

the most representative one in the existential sense of Chinese language. With existential category universal to mankind, the western philosopher Heidegger's Existentialism equally applies to the Chinese existential verb "you (有)". Via the ontological interpretation from the western "being" to the Chinese "you (有)", we've found their commonality, based on which we've analyzed their existential significance. From Heidegger's perspective of ontology based on "being", this paper further explores the essence of the verb "you(有)" together with its related connotations, its existential forms in line with Heidegger's spatial and temporal theory.

Key words: "you(有)"; existence; ontology; Heidegger

The Individuals in Community
——the Investigation Based on Historical Materialism (112)

Li Wenjuan

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Abstract: Human society always develops in the form of community. The Understanding of the community, Not only needs to be overall grasp from a macro perspective, but also needs to care for individuals from the micro level. The concern of "realistic individual" is the starting point and value purport of Marxist philosophy. Marx expounded the existence foundation of "real community" through historical materialism, and took the realization of human freedom and comprehensive development as the fundamental value goal of realizing "real community". In the face of the realistic predicament of individual development in modern community, the construction of "Human Destiny Community" needs to start with the reconstruction of common sense, the restoration of interactivity and the reconstruction of subjectivity, and lay the foundation for the "real community" with the comprehensive and free development of individuals, and respond to the problem of "how can the Human Destiny Community be possible."

Key words: historical materialism; community; human destiny community; individuals

On the Internal Principle of the Convergence of Wang Yangming's Philosophy
of Mind and Entrepreneurship (119)

Wang Yongchang¹, Wang Lei²

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Abstract: Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind is widely concerned by the business community and participates in shaping modern entrepreneurship, which has its reasons and internal principle. There is an internal relationship between humanistic thought and business ethics, which is the theoretical premise of the convergence of Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind and entrepreneurship. Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind has participated in the practice of shaping Chinese traditional business ethics and Japanese business ethics, and still plays an important role in the transformation of Chinese modern business ethics, which provides a practical basis for the convergence of Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind and modern entrepreneurship. The practical spirit, innovative spirit and subject spirit required by Chinese modern entrepreneurship are in line with the original spirit of Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind, which is the ideological coincidence point of the convergence of Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind and entrepreneurship.

Key words: Wang Yangming's Philosophy of Mind; entrepreneurship; business ethics; internal principle.

The Transition of Vein of Meaning in Chinese Poetry and Conjunction Words
——Also on the Grammatical Innovation of New Poetry and Its Poetic Influence (126)

Zhao Liming

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Abstract: Conjunction word is an important carrier of vein of meaning of poetry and prose. In the history of the development of Chinese poetry, the occurrence of conjunction words in poetry shows a U-

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shaped track of “explicit, implicit and explicit”, which is manifested as: not taboo in ancient style, almost disappeared in modern style, gradually increasing in Chinese lyrics, but widely used in new poetry. The use of the prosification of conjunction words in new poems not only brings about great changes in Chinese poetry from parataxis to hypotaxis, from mixed reference to definite reference, from discontinuity to continuity, but also involves poetic problems such as the relations of Sino-foreign or ancient-modern and the degree of civilization and barbarism, which has important stylistic value and cultural value

Key words: conjunction words; Chinese poetry; the transition of vein of meaning; new poetry; grammatical innovation; poetics influence

Xiling and Yupu: The Starting Points of the Road of Tang Poetry in Eastern Zhejiang (133)

Hu Kexian

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Abstract: Zhejiang is divided into Eastern Zhejiang and Western Zhejiang by Qiantang River in Tang Dynasty. Xiling and Yupu, located by the Qiantang River, were important ferry crossings and post stations. Before the Tang Dynasty, they were birthplaces of landscape poems. Xie Lingyun and other famous literati wrote numerous famous articles here. After the prosperous Tang Dynasty, poets liked to roam. Xiling and Yupu, as important transits from Hangzhou to eastern Zhejiang, aroused the constant chanting of poets. Xiling and Yupu were the starting points of the road of Tang poetry in eastern Zhejiang. Those who entered eastern Zhejiang from Xiling, went south to the Cao'e River and Shan River, then passed through Shengzhou, Xinchang, Tiantai to Linhai; or went east to Yuyao, Ningbo, and finally arrived in Zhoushan. From Yupu to eastern Zhejiang, most of them went through Puyangjiang to Zhuji, Wuzhou, Quzhou and Yongjia.

Key words: Xiling; Yupu; landscape poem; road of tang poetry in eastern Zhejiang

The Study of the History of Confucian Classics from Three-Dimensional Perspectives (144)

Guan Changlong

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Abstract: The history of Confucian classics is a word nested with three-level concepts. The first level is the texts of the Six-Classics, the second level is the Confucian classics studying the texts of the Six-Classics, and the third level is the history of Confucian classics itself that makes a diachronic study of Confucian classics. The three-dimensional perspective of the content of Confucian classics determines the basic context of the development of the history of Confucian classics. This three-dimensional perspective can be called textual research, Gezhi research and application research. Among them, textual research is the interpretation and research of the Six-Classics noumenon, especially the text, Gezhi research is the cognition of the problem consciousness of the Six-Classics noumenon, and the application research is the practice and practical application of the Six-Classics noumenon. The diachronic development of the three constitutes the three-dimensional diachronic perspective of the study of the history of Confucian classics.

Key words: Five-Classics; Six-Arts-Classics; Confucian-Classics; history of Confucian classics

责任编辑 王三炼

主 管：浙江省社会科学界联合会
主 办：浙江省社会科学界联合会
编 辑：《浙江社会科学》编辑部
出 版：浙江社会科学杂志社
国内统一刊号：CN33-1149 / C
国际标准刊号：ISSN1004-2253
国内发行：浙江省报刊发行局
国外发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司
订阅处：全国各地邮局
国内邮发代号：32-102
国外发行代号：BM4573
定 价：18.00元

网 址：<http://www.zjkw.gov.cn>
投稿网页：<http://www.zjsh.cbpt.cnki.net>
广告经营许可证号：浙工商广发Z-026号
印 刷：杭州供销印刷有限公司
出版日期：2022年6月15日
地 址：杭州市拱墅区密渡桥路51-1号省行政中心二号院
电 话：0571-87053204
邮 编：310003

ISSN 1004-2253



9 771004 225225