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**ABSTRACTS**

**On Marxism of the 21st Century**

*Xin Ming* • 4 •

Marxism of the 21st century is a scientific summary of the latest achievements of Marxism, which is concentratedly reflected in Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It consciously follows the logic of development of Marxism, always keeps pace with the times in theory and innovation in practice; it profoundly grasps the essence, characteristics and trend of great changes unseen in the world for a century and endeavors to mastering the historical initiative and leading the revitalization of world socialism. It has made a number of original contributions in some major theoretical issues, such as the historical and logical integration of the stage of social development, the resonance between national rejuvenation and the process of world history, the logical promotion of political civilization by taking full use of the strengths of the CPC, and the shaping of historical and cultural genes of theoretical localization. The new form of human advancement displayed by Chinese modernization, the new form of economic globalization represented by the Belt and Road Initiative, and the new world vision provided by the theory of human community with a shared future have won new competitive advantages for the Chinese modernization and have made new contributions to the progress of human society. Marxism of the 21st century makes the truth of Marxism shine more brilliantly both in theory and in practice.

**The Creation of the New Form of Human Advancement and Its World Significance**

*Sun Xiguo and Chen Shaohui* • 26 •

The CPC Central Committee is leading the Chinese people in a concerted effort in creating a new form of human advancement by applying Marxist tenets to solve the problems in China and the world. It represents both the essence of contemporary Marxism and excellent Chinese culture, and also a great initiative for solving the issues in China based on Chinese wisdom. The new form of human advancement is one that promotes the free and all-round development of individuals and fulfills the people's aspirations for a better life. It pursues coordinated development in a five-sphere integrated way, and thus has taken over the commanding heights of truth and morality. The great creation of a new form of human advancement fully demonstrates the nature of Marxism in contemporary China and in the 21st century, which is

scientific and people-centered. It fully embodies the truth and moral strength of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It is an optimal way to the development of human culture and is of great global significance.

### **The Chinese Expression of the Culture of Rule of Law**

*Fu Zitang, Li Lin, He Qinhua, Zhou Xiaofan, Huang Jin,  
Chen Weidong and Cai Lidong · 43 ·*

Editor's Note: In the report to the 20th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "The essential requirements of Chinese modernization" include "to create a new form of human advancement." On April 25, 2022, during a visit to Renmin University of China, he pointed out that "to accelerate the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics is, in the final analysis, to build China's own knowledge system." Great practice breeds new knowledge systems, and new knowledge systems promote great practice. To build China's independent knowledge system, we must take root in China's great practice and creation of the new form of human advancement. As an integral part of the new form of human advancement, China's culture of rule of law to some extent represents the height and level of the advancement. Keeping this in mind, we have invited six articles with the theme of "Chinese Expression of the Culture of Rule of Law," hoping to offer some contribution to the construction of China's independent legal knowledge system from different perspectives and different levels. Fu Zitang, professor at Southwest University of Political Science and Law, believes that the path to modernization of Chinese rule of law profoundly reflects the glorious course of the CPC's continuous exploration of the rule of law, highlighting the distinctive characteristics of the Chinese culture in this area. The centenary endeavor of the CPC not only has profoundly changed China, but also is profoundly influencing the course of world history. In the past century, by leading the Chinese people in innovating the legal mechanisms, legal texts, and legal discourse, the Party has created a new form of legal culture in China. Li Lin, research fellow at the Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that the modern Chinese culture of rule of law is not only a great creation of the splendid culture of the Chinese nation for the development of human culture, but also a remarkable contribution of the Chinese rule of law to the progress of the world culture of rule of law, and a major innovation of the culture of rule of law in the 21st century in a major Eastern country. It has realized the creative transformation and innovative development of the excellent traditional Chinese legal culture in terms of discipline system, academic system and discourse system, and boosted the revitalization of the Chinese legal system in terms of value ideals, cultural heritage, system construction and governance experience, and thus has very important theoretical value, practical value and world significance. He Qinhua, professor at East China University of Political Science and Law, and

Zhou Xiaofan, postdoctoral fellow at the Kaiyuan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, believe that the theory of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics is an important part of Xi Jinping Thought on the rule of law and the latest achievement of China's culture of rule of law in the new era. It originated around 1954 from the understanding of law of the first generation of Communist Party leaders with Mao Zedong at the core, and matured in Xi Jinping Thought on rule of law. It has Marxist legal concepts as its ideological source, the essence of Chinese legal system, and Chinese legal culture and other rule of law cultures as its historical basis; its social practice is the more than twenty years of legal system construction in the Party-led revolutionary base areas; and its historical background is the socialist rule of law construction in the PRC for more than 70 years. Therefore, the theory of the socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics has the logic and rule of its own.

Huang Jin, professor at China University of Political Science and Law, believes that a integrated promotion of domestic rule of law and foreign-related rule of law is one of the core elements of Xi Jinping Thought on rule of law. Based on the theories of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, the theory of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and the theories of modern international law and excellent traditional Chinese culture, this promotion echoes the call of the times and offers a good response to the overall domestic and international situations. It is of great overall contemporary significance both internationally and strategically.

Chen Weidong, professor of the Law School of Renmin University of China, believes that under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on rule of law, the construction of rule of law in criminal procedure in China has made a series of significant achievements through intellectual innovation, system construction and innovative practice. The combined force of multiple factors has promoted the culture of the rule of law in criminal procedure to develop new achievements, and, taking the national conditions and following criminal justice law are the key factors in making such achievements; the creative transformation of Chinese traditional culture of rule of law in criminal procedure is its endogenous motive force; the innovative development of criminal procedure and the culture of rule of law around the world is and will continue to be its external support.

Cai Lidong, professor at Jilin University, believes that the Chinese property rights system aims to develop the socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics premised on public ownership and strike a balance between the realization of the people's welfare and civil rights. With the structure of "triple ownership" to safeguard socialist public ownership with Chinese characteristics, with the innovation of the system of "multi-level usufruct" to meet people's aspiration for a better life, and with the legal principle of "equal protection" to maintain the effective operation of the market mechanism, the Chinese property rights system has offered innovative answers to the world's queries about the culture of property rights and therefore has made contributions to its advancement.

**The Shaping and Influence of the Global Value Chain on International Power**

*Yu Nanping* • 120 •

International power is a core issue of international politics. Traditional Western theory has difficulty in finding convincing theoretical explanations for changes in international power against the background of global value chains because it lacks an analytical framework for the foundations of the global economy. From the perspective of Marxist political economy, the global value chain reflects the division of labor and coordination of global productivity and expresses the global economic foundations (the sum total of relations of production). The production and distribution of the global value chain have accelerated the formation of international relations and the power structure, which differs from those of the era of the “national whole industry chain.” The structure of the global value chain network reflects the features of Barabási’s complex network theory, fully demonstrating the factors of scale, junction, location, participation, key nodes, and chain owners that make up the patterns of international power. Empirical observation and research show that changes in the network structure of the global value chain can dynamically shape international power through network fitness, as great powers compete for the nodes and links of the global value chain.

**Reform and Opening Up and the Narrative Discourse of Chinese Sociology Reconstruction: The Example of the Life Course of Forty Sociologists**

*Zhou Xiaohong* • 138 •

The synchronization of Chinese sociology reconstruction with reform and opening up provides us with a unique perspective to review the contemporary progress of Chinese society through sociologists’ personal life course. Most of the post-reconstruction generation of Chinese sociologists had the experience of going to the countryside, working as laborers, or serving in the military before going to university. In a sense, they gained enlightenment in relation to empirical research in a non-disciplinary way before being exposed to sociology. Their understanding of and resulting empathy with urban and rural society and the masses, coupled with their academic training in diverse and miscellaneous methods, made it easier for them to enter the world of their research subjects. With their unique professional status, they participated in reform and opening up, confronted the problems and challenges in the modernization process, and responded to them with imagination, empirical research, and theoretical insights. Social transformation and cultural awareness also provided a subjective and objective basis for creating the agency of Chinese sociology. Throughout the past forty-plus years, their life courses and collective experiences have influenced the production of knowledge in Chinese sociology, endowing them with the academic vitality to respond to Chinese reality while still leaving room for bringing their work to new heights.



**Chinese Experience and Economic Sociology with Chinese Characteristics: Iconic Concepts and Key Issues**

*Yang Dian and Xiang Jinglin* • 158 •

Throughout the development of Chinese economic sociology over the past forty-plus years, Chinese sociologists have been rooted in China's experience, learned from Western theories but refused to copy them, and have creatively constructed a series of iconic concepts such as "another invisible hand," "guanxi sociology," "property rights as a relational concept," "the re-formation of the working class," "the trinity of urbanization" and "the tournament system." These have promoted the construction of economic sociology with Chinese characteristics at the macro, meso, and micro levels, demonstrating the supplementation, promotion or transcendence of Western economic sociology by Chinese sociologists. Reviewing the iconic concepts and key issues of Chinese economic sociology, we find that the three "meta-institutions" of Chinese society, the state, family and *guanxi*, extensively influence and shape economic behavior, economic operations, economic models and other areas of society. The three meta-institutions are the key variables that distinguish Chinese society from Western society, and furnish the underlying logic and empirical foundation of Chinese modernization and sociology with Chinese characteristics.

**The Historical Significance of Literary Editors: With a Focus on Modern and Contemporary Chinese Literature**

*Huang Fa you* • 179 •

In the study of modern and contemporary Chinese literature, literary editors have long been neglected. In fact, editors play a crucial role in the process of literature generation and development. Social development has put forward new requirements for literary editors and promoted a series of evolutions and innovations in editing and compilation thinking, style, and business. Literary editors have participated in the historical modernization process of Chinese literature; in a sense, the literary publishing enterprise can be understood as their intellectual history and life-course history. In the context of nonstop change, questions such as "What to edit?" "How to edit?" and "For whom to edit?" have remained central to literary editing. Editing is an art of discovery. Discovering and cultivating new talents is a fine tradition in the history of modern and contemporary Chinese literature. Selecting topics and commissioning authors to write on given topics call on editors to act as players, which has two layers of meaning; it signifies both content innovation and value guidance. Outstanding literary editors build aesthetic standards with profound humanity, enhance aesthetic style and oppose vulgar taste. Tasked with striving for excellence, good editors break new ground with innovative measures, produce literary masterpieces with craftsmanship, and pave the way for literary classics and writers' growth. In the new era, they should aim high and adhere to the stance of the people, serving and guiding readers, giving new impetus to the development of high-quality literature and the literary cause.