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ABSTRACTS

The effect of labor market segmentation on regional economic development and regional income disparity

(4)

Wang Dihai

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Abstract: Precious researches have indicated that regional income disparity is one of the most important factors that lead to the widening of income difference in china, and lots of studies attribute widening of regional income gap to the unbalanced regional economic development. Based on the theoretical analysis of a model with two regional economies, this paper concludes that unbalanced regional economic development does not necessarily lead to the widening of regional income gap. On the contrary, both unbalanced regional economic development and widening of regional income gap are due to the effect of labor market segmentation.

Key words: labor market segmentation; regional income disparity; regional economic development

Distributional Decomposition on the Income Gap between Urban and Rural Workers

(13)

Fei Shulan, Guo Jiqiang

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Abstract: Based on the China Family Dynamic Study 2010, we use a distributional decomposition method based on Unconditional Quantile Regression (FFL Decomposition) to decompose the income gap between urban and rural workers, to see the contribution of endowments and return in different quantiles. FFL decomposition shows the proportion of unexplained factors in urban-rural income gap is about 20-50 percent, while it is 50 percent in 75 quantile, and 20 percent in 90 quantile. Thus Hukou discrimination is still very severe. Moreover, education plays a significant role in the urban-rural income gap. The return of education on urban residents is 3 times more than that of migrants.

Key words: Urban-Rural Income Gap; Hukou; FFL Decomposition; Migrants

Study on the Factors Affecting Political Efficacy in China

(25)

Fan Bonai, Xu Wei

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Abstract: This paper focuses on three dimensions of factors that affect political efficacy, namely socioeconomic status, political behavior, political psychology. Based on data from Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS2010), effects on both internal and external political efficacy of three dimensions of factors are evaluated by a multiple regression model. Results show that, education, political affiliation, degree of concern, political discussion and the political cognitive level have a significant positive impact on internal political efficacy. While political affiliation, political participation, political discussion and political trust are the major factors which have positive influences on external political efficacy. The results also indicate that age has a negative impact on internal and external political efficacy, but the influence of the income level and urban-rural difference on civil political efficacy are of no importance.

Key words: political efficacy; influencing factor; political participation; political trust

Political Influence, Administrative Bureaucrat and Administrative Spending: An Empirical Research on China's Local Governments

(31)

ABSTRACTS

Chen Zhiguang

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Abstract: This article examines the determinants, especially the political determinants of administrative costs, taking the administrative spending in the sense of expenditure as cost index. It finds that provincial political influence and administrative bureaucrats per county and provincial fiscal decentralization all contribute to expansion of administrative costs, in which political influence takes the role as a moderator on administrative bureaucrats per county, which means that certain administrative bureaucrats per county with more political power will bring about more administrative costs.

Key words: administrative cost; administrative spending; political influence; administrative bureaucrat; local government

Legislation on Character Building in Ancient China and Its Contemporary Enlightenment (41)

Wang Limin

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

Abstract: There used to be legislation on character building in ancient China. The origin of Chinese law, the fact that China used to be a country ruled by man, and the fact that "Li" (rites) was integrated with law, all made it necessary for ancient China to make laws on character building. Taking The Tang Code with Commentaries for an example, the content of legislation on character building could be found in its principles, doctrines, rules and provisions. Morality was obviously a crucial element in ancient Chinese law. Moral legislation in ancient China could be beneficial to legislators today. In order to build a country under the rule of law, China today must build positive moral values, equip law makers with high legal and moral quality, introduce advanced legislative techniques, and learn from the practice of moral legislation in ancient China.

Key words: ancient china; character building; moral legislation; contemporary enlightenment

On the Criterion Effectiveness and Volition Freedom of Original Sin (47)

Chen Wei

(*School of law, the Southwest University of Political Science and Law, Chongqing 401120, China*)

Abstract: Original sin acting as the foundation of Christianity doxy, the descriptive scene presents the unreligious order construction exceeding religion and intention anticipation, and the indispensable combination factors contain the entity presence and value support of criterion. Original sin embodies the free will, and it is important not only to setup the rules and exert the effectiveness but also to display the power of God qua imperative. In the perspective of criterion, atonement is just the obligation of original sin and gives prominence to prevention function of criterion, points out the characteristic that rule fills up the distance between God and human, shows the realistic fascination of harmonization on each other.

Key words: original sin; will freedom; atonement; criterion effectiveness

Public Cultural Development Model Transformation: The Practice and Experience of Zhejiang Province (55)

Chen Lixu

(*CPC Zhejiang provincial Party School, Hangzhou 311121, China*)

Abstract: Traditional ways of "culture" single input, rigid management, low efficiency and so on, have seriously restricted efficiency and processes of the public culture development. Therefore, to promote the development of public cultural undertakings more effectively, must go through the way of model reconstruction of public cultural development. Start as a market economy in the province, Zhejiang province is not only ahead of the met in most provinces under the condition of market economy culture development way of reconstruction problem, but also faced with many ahead of most other provinces across the country to break the traditional mode of "own" culture development special opportunities. Since entering the new century, the provincial ad-

ministrative departments of culture and the local party committee government in optimizing the governance structure of public cultural services, especially in promoting public cultural development in the process of using market mechanism, the introduction of social forces, government and market, social, diverse cooperation, interaction, etc, also had a positive attempt and exploration, thus the innovation investment and management mode of public cultural services, with a completely new concept reconstruction theory and practice of public cultural development pattern, has achieved a major breakthrough.

Key words: nonprofit cultural undertakings; public cultural service; development model; Zhejiang

Modernization of National Governance and the Rise of Cultural Nonprofit Organizations (64)

Li Yuanyuan

(*Humanities, Party School of the Central Committee of C.P.C, Beijing 100091, China*)

Abstract: The proposition of “modernizing China’s governance system and governance capability” was raised on The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. In the progress of the transformation of the idea of social governance from single subject to plural subject, the function of the nonprofit organizations as the representative of social forces is becoming more and more significant. Recently, the cultural nonprofit organizations grow up to be a new and vigorous force in shaping perfect and effective public cultural services in the field of cultural construction. The thesis traces the historical background of the rise of cultural nonprofit organizations and its significance, and proposes the ways and patterns on how to innovate them.

Key words: modernizing China’s governance system and governance capability; cultural nonprofit organization; public cultural service; cultural system reform

Self-leadership: A Key Competence to Develop the Nationals (69)

Lu Ziwen, Xia Guming

(*Huazhong Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China*)

Abstract: In the high development of society and economy in China, the self-development of some nationals is tardy so that it cannot meet the need of the development of the Nation. It will help with the self-development of the nationals in the development of the Nation that self-leadership of the nationals is developed as the key competence in their self-development. This paper discusses the connotation of self-leadership, and the significance and methods to develop self-leadership.

Key words: the national key competence; self-leadership; self-development

Self-taught Examination Innovation & Transformation in Zhejiang under the Background of the Higher Education Popularization (76)

Feng ChengHuo

(*Zhejiang Provincial Education Examination Authority, Hangzhou 310012, China*)

Abstract: Basing on the great changes in the scale of the participants of Self-taught Examinations in Zhejiang Province under the background of the higher education popularization, through the analysis of the internal and external causes, the author puts forward the new ideas and principles of the Self-taught Examinations innovation under the new ages and considers how to give full play to the function of Self-taught Examination in inspiring the vigor of the system and mechanism in building a learning society in the lifelong education system by the Self-taught Examination comprehensive reform. Constructive Suggestions are put forward in the article such as promoting quality, deepening the connotation, the top designation, building credits banks, strengthening the organization and giving back the power to the subordinate organizations in managing the exams etc.

Key words: opularization of higher education; Self-taught Examination; the lifelong education; system innovation

Reform will Be Forgotten—— Review on China’s History of University Reform in 1990s (82)

ABSTRACTS

Dong Xiwang

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Abstract: In the 1990s, a wave of university reform arose. More than 1000 universities and colleges were merged, nearly half of the universities and colleges under Central Government or Ministries and Commissions adjusted their affiliations. 116 universities became the "Project 211" supported by the Ministry of Education, among which, 39 universities have become the key "Project 985". Meanwhile, the majority of colleges implemented the personnel system reform focused on "Quantitative Assessment" and raised funds through multiple channels. After the reform, higher education and the patterns for scientific research have changed fundamentally. The effects of university reforms are not either all bad or all good as some people may criticize or praise. The effects are conditional and should be treated in difference.

Key words: University Reform; Merging of Universities; Quantitative Assessment; 211 Project; 985 Project

From the Consciously Understanding of Paradigm to Meso-View (94)

Zhai Jungang

(*School of Marxism, BUCT, Beijing 100029, China*)

Abstract: The contemporaneity of Marx-philosophy inherently requires consciously understanding and implementation of its practical thinking, which achieves continuous refreshment by responding reality as well sub-lating itself. In this foundation, it is possible and necessary to open up the meso-view of historical materialism.

Key words: consciously understanding of paradigm; meso-view; integration of description

The Thought Inertia in the Researches of Marx's Thought of Philosophy of Technology (100)

Pan Enrong

(*College of Marxism, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028, China*)

Abstract: Karl Marx is recognized as a pioneer of philosophy of technology both in the domestic and overseas. However, it seems his thought lacks enough explanatory power to the ethical and social issues caused by the technology and engineering in contemporary china. The reason is that there is some thought inertia existed in the researches of Marx's Philosophy of Technology. It is the capital logic that we take the capital as an absolute subject which dominates and manages everything when we think about the technology and its problems. In order to overcome the thought inertia of Capital Logic, we should despise it strategically and then find an alternative way of thinking. Here is a solution to overcome the thought inertia of the capital logic that, from the realistic perspective that the technology had been the primary productive force, we could adopt the Technological Logic that we take the technology as a subject which is the same important and status and role. It would create some new explanations about the thought of Marx's Philosophy of Technology to deal with the realistic problem related technology and engineering in contemporary China.

Key words: Marx's Philosophy of Technology; thought inertia; capital logic; technological Logic

A Study on Present Situation and Dilemma of the Judicial Review of Administrative Contract on the Mainland (106)

Zheng Chunyan

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Abstract: Most administrative law scholars on the mainland take the subject, content, goal, application of law and administrative privilege of administrative contract as the fundamental differences between the administrative contract and civil contract, which support their idea about the administrative trial of administrative contract. But the result of reviewing the judicial interpretation and policy documents issued by the SPC reveals that the SPC's attitude of administrative contract is always swinging. Affected by this, the Civil Tribunal of the SPC deals with some administrative contract claims involving with element of administrative contract's subject, con-

tent, goal, application of law. Meanwhile most administrative contract cases judged by the Administrative Tribunal of the SPC cause by administrative privilege. It seems like the judicial practice has already developed an interior boundary of the division of reviewing administrative contract between the Civil Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal. However, the further study reveals when the Civil Tribunal deals with the administrative contract claims, it's easy to ignore public interest, and also can't afford a perfect protection to the private party, while having a lot of difficulties of judgment enforcement. At the same time, there are lots of difficulties when the Administrative Tribunal reviews administrative contract, such as the calculation of lawsuit prescription, the litigant qualification, the coordination between the scope of litigation and legal basis of judicial review, as well as the difficulty in reviewing a multiple administrative activities. The fundamental way out lies in building an administrative litigation system that focuses on reviewing administrative jural relations.

Key words: administrative contract; civil trial; administrative trial; administrative privilege; administrative jural relations

Adam Smith and YanFu: The Scottish Enlightenment in China

(117)

Gao Like

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Abstract: Adam Smith and YanFu both were thinker representatives of the Scottish Enlightenment and Chinese Enlightenment. YanFu introduced Smith's thinking by translating "The Wealth of Nations", in which the theories of sympathy, enlightened egoism, free trade and so on made his enlightenment theory with distinctive color of Scottish Enlightenment. Although Yan transplanted Smith's economic liberalism, the problem consciousnesses and thought purports of both were different. Smith's liberalism was individual-based and concerned about the relationship between freedom and prosperity, while YanFu's liberalism-nationalism was national-based and concerned more about freedom and national prosperity. The enlightenment in Europe is human enlightenment, which is for the purpose of promoting human subjectivity and pursuing human liberation. But in China, the enlightenment is all Chinese people's enlightenment, and pursuing national prosperity is the primary objective, while human liberation is the secondary, which often has instrumental meanings. If the Scottish Enlightenment theory is "freedom philosophy", then the Chinese Enlightenment theory is "philosophy of prosperity". YanFu's enlightenment theory was a typical representative of the latter. The humanistic enlightenment of Europe and the Chinese Enlightenment of saving the nation developed by contrast.

Key words: Adam Smith; Scottish Enlightenment; YanFu; freedom; national prosperity

After the End of Art: Research on the Aestheticization of Everyday Life and the Changing Direction of Contemporary Art

(126)

Wu Jianfeng

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Abstract: "The end of art" advanced by Hegel and Danto did not indicate the termination or extinction of art, but it does reveal the adverse conditions faced by art. According to the perspective of contemporary artistic development status, "the end" is not the art as a whole but the modern form and the self-discipline theory declaring "art for art". Nowadays, art cannot be clearly defined because of the eliminated boundaries between art and daily life. The Aestheticization of everyday life brought the interaction of art and life and changes the direction of contemporary art. Postmodern culture created the opportunity to explore the existence value of art, and it offered the diversified presentation of art by combining with the life and technology.

Key words: the end of art; the aestheticization of everyday life; postmodernism; technology; design

Market Power and Regulation—Review of the 2014 Nobel Prize Winner Jean Tirole's Research

(132)

Ye Bing

ABSTRACTS

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Abstract: The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2014 was awarded to Jean Tirole "for his analysis of market power and regulation". Tirole has made seminal contributions to many fields in economics. In this paper, we mainly review his work in the field of regulation and IO, and the application of his research in China.

Key words: market power; asymmetric information; regulation; collusion; two-sided markets

Are Rights and Obligations Siamese Twins? — The Perspective of Law and Economics (136)

Xiong Bingyuan

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The Research of Status and Willingness about the Citizenship of the Agricultural Population Transfer in Zhejiang Province (139)

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Abstract: Citizenship is the most basic fundamental human rights of transfer Agricultural population which are willing to live and work in the city. It is also an important way to expand domestic demand, solve the problem of long-term labor shortage in coastal areas and promote sustainable local economic development. It is an important starting point to implement the new national urbanization strategy. We grasp the survival status of Zhejiang Agricultural transfer of population by wide coverage, large sample surveys, analyse the wishes of the groups investigated from the settlement will, time, the right of the rural land, policies expected, and try to provide a reference of public policy system for Zhejiang Province to transfer agricultural population orderly.

Key words: Zhejiang; agricultural transfer of population; Citizenship; wishes

Analysis on Factors of the Elderly Social Participation in Rural Zhejiang (147)

Yang Hua, Xiang Ying

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Abstract: Based on the semantic analysis of social participation of elderly, this paper explains the importance of social participation of elderly in rural areas from the aspects of the elderly health, improvement of the quality of life and a harmonious society. It reveals that the level of social participation of elderly in rural Zhejiang is still low through investigation in Wenzhou, Ningbo and Quzhou. Individual factors, economic factors and community factors significantly affect the social participation of elderly in rural Zhejiang. The existing rural elderly recognition should be broken and a new positive concept should be re-established in accordance with the development of socio-economy. Social participation of elderly in rural Zhejiang would be improved by increasing social acceptance, encouraging elderly going out of home, identifying their potential capability and improving their healthy level.

Key words: rural area; elderly; social participation; factor

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声 明

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