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ABSTRACTS

The Expansion of Consumption Can Cross the Upper-Middle-Income Trap? (4)

Zheng Dongya

(School of Industrial Economics, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093)

Abstract: This paper investigates gradually becoming the mainstream point of view which we should expand consumption to cross the middle income trap. First of all, we study the consumption mode of different types of middle-income countries, using the panel data of 89 countries from 1980 to 2010. The study finds that: the consumption ratio of countries crossing the lower-middle-income trap firstly decreases, then arises at about \$8327, which seems to support the view that expansion of consumption is helpful to cross the middle income trap. However, similar consumption mode that the consumption ratio firstly decreases and then increases is the cause of upper-middle-income countries into the upper-middle-income trap. In fact, the consumption ratio of the countries crossing the upper-middle-income trap decreases all the time, which means to cross the upper-middle-income trap does not need to expand the consumption, but need to reduce the consumption ratio. Secondly, we examine the consumption ratio-real GDP per capita causality patterns. The study finds that the consumption mode which the consumption ratio firstly decreases and then increases may lead the upper-middle-income countries into an upper-middle-income trap, and the consumption mode which the consumption ratio decreases all the time is the prerequisite of crossing the upper-middle-income trap. We can induce, it is crucial for crossing the middle income trap to continue to hold down consumption, establish creative economy and realize the upgrading of industrial structure.

Key words: consumption mode; economic growth; the middle-income trap

Health Insurance and Decomposition of the Inequality in Health Care Utilization (14)

Zhao Guangchuan, Gu Hai

(Center for Health Management and Care Security Policy Research, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023)

Abstract: Based on the multi-period CHNS data, we use indirect standardization to estimate the inequality of the indirectly standardized health expenditure, and compare it with the actual expenditure inequality which is about 1.67–2.83 times as big as the former. Then on the basis of indirect standardization, we use inequality decomposition by population subgroups to examine the influence of whether to participate in health insurance or not on health expenditure inequality, and compare the differences between urban and rural areas. It can be seen that the contribution of between-group to total inequality has a significant decline trend after 2004. Finally, we use inequality decomposition by sources to analyze the contribution of reimbursement to actual expenditure, and its influence by comparison with the co-payments. The results showed that the reimbursement is the more important factor which affect health expenditure inequality from 1991 to 2000, and the contribution ratio of co-payments is relatively low. After 2000, the gap between the medical burden exceeds the contribution of the reimbursement, suggesting that medical reimbursement tends to equal compensation.

Key words: health insurance; health expenditure; inequality decomposition

Securitization: the Effect of Pooling and Tranching on Asset Prices (24)

Zhou Yimin¹, Wei xu²

(1. *Beihang SEM, Beijing 100083*; 2. *School of Finance, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing 100081*)

Abstract: This paper develops a theoretical asset pricing framework with some investors facing risk constraints, to discuss the motivation of securitization by financial institutions. We find that: first, pooling in securitization can reduce the average risk perceived by investors and thus raise asset sales price. Second, tranching in securitization has the same effect with pooling, and moreover, it can also make investors neglect the risk induced by the covariance between assets of different tranches, which can also increase the asset sales price. Finally, the optimal way of tranching for financial institution is to set the senior tranche just sat-

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isfying the risk constraint of investors.

Key words: securitization; pooling; tranching; asset pricing

The “Pity” of “the Intelligentsia”: the “Nation Suffering” and “the Individual Confusion” of the Liberal Intellectuals in Modern China (33)

Xie Liang

(*Marxism College, Lanzhou Jiaotong University, Lanzhou 730070*)

Abstract: The “pity” feelings of the liberal intellectuals with the strong enlightenment mentality prompt them looked for the entry point that they discuss the modern China issues focusing on the individual suffering and propose appropriate political objectives. The language circumstance glutted the “suffering” narrative made the liberalism from its beginning in the modern china attempted to establish the connection between the liberty and the appropriate moral achievement with the individual choose life by themselves, and attempted to establish the system channel between the selection of the individual moral responsibility and the collective liberty of the nation as well as the country prosperity. They presented condescendingly the suffering sense and denounce the public “numbness”. However, they seemed to forget the original intention that they introduced the moral responsibility argumentation into the “liberty” “speech”, which means the individual shaping the “strong personality” of stressing an equal relationship, is the real basis for the creation of the liberty life and the real force as well as its true meaning of its argument. They also did not inspect themselves and the people needing to be enlightened whether own the liberalism necessary quality of “strong personality”. The profound moral dilemma accelerated many liberal intellectuals finally sliding into all kinds of “collectivism”. The “good people politics” with the “sage” soul was the political practice “quality” of the liberalism in the modern china. The intrinsic modernity dilemma of the liberty that performed very prominent in the developing country can’t be generalized by the conclusion of the liberty unfitting for the China or the salvation overwhelming the Enlightenment.

Key words: pity; moral consciousness; collectivism; liberalism; the modern China

Study on the Public Safety Awareness Current Situation and Raising Countermeasures: Based on the Survey in Hangzhou (43)

Hong Yuxiang¹, Wu Weijiong²

(1. *School of Management, Hangzhou Dianzi University*; 2. *Business School, Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics, Hangzhou 310018*)

Abstract: Public safety awareness is a necessary quality for citizen preparing and responding to the emergencies. Firstly, this study surveys the citizens’ public safety awareness through the levels of cognition, attitude, and action. Secondly, this study analyzes the issues and preferences based on the results of survey, such as the low public safety cognition, the change of gaining knowledge and its content, the action barriers in emergency excises and volunteer services, meanwhile, the results reflect the shortages of mechanism design and service provision in the area of public safety management. Finally, this study proposes countermeasures for raising public safety awareness, including improve the training system for raising public safety cognitive, promote the service level of management department for transforming public attitude, construct community participation mechanism for reinforce public action.

Key words: public safety awareness; cognition; attitude; action

From Constitution Enactment to Constitution Enforcement: A Reflection on China’s Political Constitutionalism From the Perspective View of Sociology of Law (51)

Chen Yunsheng

(*Law school of Shandong University at Weihai, Weihai 264209*)

Abstract: The recent-emerging political constitutionalism is a theory revolving around the “political features” of constitution. Through the redefinition of people’s sovereignty, political constitutionalism created a concept of “people’s constituent power”, on the basis of which a three-rank historical logic was established from “unusual politics” to “transitional politics” and then to “normal politics”. The introduction of people into constitution enactment helps break the deadlock of the current constitutionalism, but arousing political sovereignty may trigger broken window effect; once the “legality” of constitution is denied, the foundation of China’s rule of law is very likely to be undermined radically. Constitution enactment necessitates integral environment of social development. All problems China’s constitution has met in regulating social realities can ultimately be solved by incessant social reforms.

Key words: political constitutionalism; constitution enactment; constitution enforcement; sociology of Law; reflection

Rule of Law and Lawyers' Ethics and Arts (58)

Qian Yidong

(Law School, Fudan University, Shanghai 200082)

Abstract: The application of law is not a mechanical process, lawyers are active in legal practice, so rule of law is rule of lawyers. Only lawyers with professional ethics and arts can be the body of good law. Lawyers would take professional ethics and arts seriously when they believe in rule of law. In this paper, it is argued that the dilemma of rule of law in our society could be conquered by lawyers' professional ethics and arts. And we would discuss such question with classical theories in some sequences of thoughts of Anglo-Saxon and continent legal theories, especially the theories of Ronald Dworkin and Karl Larenz.

Key words: rule of law; lawyers; professional ethics; professional arts

Migration Workers' Urbanization Willing in Different Scale Cities and Path-selected for the New-type Urbanization (64)Ye Juntao¹, Qian Wenrong²

(1.School of Economics and Management, Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou 310023; 2. School of Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310012)

Abstract: Based on the former studies, current period and environment of the new-type urbanization, and need from policy administration, the paper reconstruct the theory framework of Migration workers' urbanization will. Using the data of 1205 about migration workers in different scale cities, the paper make an empirical analysis on the urbanization will and formation mechanism, economical benefit normally get the focus in the big cities, and development and affiliation are concentrated in the small-medium cities. By exploring the difference, urbanization track is from the big cities to medium cities and arriving in the small cities at last. The path-selected ought to be that different scale cities make cooperation in the administration and promote the urbanization process.

Key words: different scale cities; migration workers; urbanization willing; new-type urbanization; path-selected

The Effects of Living Conditions and Working Environment on Health to the New Generation Migrant Workers (75)

Yu Linwei

(School of Humanities and management, Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325035)

Abstract: The influence of living conditions and working environment on individual health outcomes has long been documented. Utilizing the data from a survey in Wenzhou, this article investigates the effects of living conditions and working environment on health among the new generation migrant workers by regression analysis methods. The results show that the new generation migrant workers' living conditions and working environment are quite poor. The adverse factors of living conditions and working environment have negative effects on the new generation migrant workers' health. The social support networks (such as participation in the community activities, living with family and communication with local employees) significantly improve their health status. The results of this study suggest that feasible measures to promote health among the new generation migrant workers should consider approach the issue through improving their living conditions and working environment.

Key words: living conditions; working environment; the new generation migrant workers; health

Cultural Direction of the Reconstruction of Village Community in the Era of Post-Urbanization: A Case Study of Luo Jia Zhuang in Xihu District of Hangzhou City (85)

Chen Ye

(Zhejiang Academy of Social Sciences, Hangzhou 310006)

Abstract: Luo Jia Zhuang becomes the forerunner of urbanization because of its suburban location. In the era of post-urbanization, Luo Jia Zhuang has been reconstructed to become a new and dynamic living community. This shows that the village in urbanization has enormous energy of inheritance, rebirth and continuity. Because of this, the suburban village isn't easy to be end, but has a strong growth opportunity. The culture, which has multiple functions of inheritance, cohesion, administering and so on, has different efforts such as condensing the spiritual core, reconstructing the rule and order, optimizing the public space and so on. 'The urbanization of human being' has abundant internal structure, which not only means the urbanization in material, but also has different development direction in spiritual and cultural level. To provide a solid foundation of constructing the value identity of Grass-roots society, we should pay attention to the function of the rural culture which can feed back to the city; we should abandon the view of the linear cultural

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development; we should establish a new cultural morphology of urban-rural interaction and integration.

Key words: urbanization; village community; reconstruction; culture

Mutual Construction between Country and Society: the Practical Logic of Adaptively Implementing the Policy of Rural to Urban Resident Status Transfer —A Case Study of Z Neighborhood in Its Rural to Urban Resident Status Transfer (93)

Zhou Mengke

(*College of Society and Population, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872*)

Abstract: Under the background of quickening urbanization, neighborhood Z in Y city, Zhejiang Province attempts to practice implementing the separation of politics and economy, the same rights in the same city, and transformation of farmers into townspeople, realizing the transfer of basic level management system, the reform of public service model and urbanization policy. However, because of the adaptive implementation of rural to urban resident status transfer, there exist ineffective neighborhood system transfer, uneven urban and rural public service distribution, and confused farmers' urbanized identity. This 'Paradox of institutional change' can be analyzed from the theoretical framework of 'mutual construction between country and society' and two interdependent interpretation systems are formed: From the perspective of country's hierarchical governance mechanism, the country's authority and mandatory, local governments' system cost consideration, path dependence of institutional change and the 'suspension governance' of the basic level organization are the powerful strength in adaptively implementing the policy of rural to urban resident status transfer; From the perspective of social restraint mechanism, the lower self-organization of residents, poor voice channel, cultural lag resulting in lagging transformation of farmers into townspeople are the major factors affecting 'collective inaction' when the neighborhood residents' benefits are damaged.

Key words: rural to urban resident status transfer; institutional transformation; adaptive implementation; social country

The Time Value of Zhang Cong's Innovative Spirit (98)

Zhang Liwen

(*Chinese Confucius Research Institute, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872*)

Abstract: Zhang Cong began the "Jia Long Wan Reform" in Ming Dynasty, and the reforms of Zhang Cong, Gao Gong and Zhang Juzheng came down in one continuous line. The spiritual support of Zhang Cong's innovation is the embodiment of the time value. He advocated benevolence, claimed that humanity and modesty are the basis of kingcraft, and magistrates should promote the person who loved people, well-behaved and had excellent working abilities. He emphasized people-orientation spirit, thought people's livelihood was important and reassuring the public was the basis of governing the country. In his opinion, the survival right of people should be solved, the croplands should be arranged and distributed to farmers, and the guarding eunuchs should be removed. He forbade greedy spirit, did not allow people to give presents to the officials, did not allow officials to discuss in public courts, did not allow officials to abuse of authority for personal gain, and he thought the well-regulated family relations were the premise of governing the country. He initiated innovative spirit, reformed the imperial examination system, border defense system, supervisory system and the sacrifice system to Confucius. He upheld harmony and integration, quoting the debate about harmony and integration between Qi Jingong and Yan Ying, he indicated that the success of governing the country and managing the policies based on harmony and integration, and the emperors and subjects as well as the world needed harmony and integration. The President Xi Jinping said that the time value of the Chinese traditional culture about advocating benevolence, emphasizing people-orientation, keeping honesty, pursuing justice, upholding harmony and integration as well as seeking for the common should be excavated and elucidated profoundly, which was the important source of socialist core value.

Key words: advocate benevolence; emphasize people-orientation; forbid greedy spirit; initiate innovation; uphold harmony and integration

The Viewpoints of Socialism Held by the Non-Mainstream Thinkers of the Frankfurt School and Their Contemporary Value (104)

Xiao Xiaofang, Zheng Xiangfu

(*College of Law and Political Science, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004*)

Abstract: By investigating the realistic socialism or criticizing the capitalism, the non-mainstream thinkers of the Frankfurt School interpret their understanding of "socialism". Early marginal figure Wittfogel focuses on the Eastern despotism, and regards the Soviet Union and New China under the leadership of the Communist Party as the Asiatic restoration. As a significant member, Pollock commits to the critique of po-

litical economy, and claims that the national socialism is the state capitalism. Commenting on Pollock's viewpoint with sharp criticism, Neumann asserts the national socialism is the totalitarian monopoly capitalism. Their theories have an important impact on the founder of the Frankfurt School i.e., Horkheimer and even the theme and its transformation of the Frankfurt School's critical theory, also prompt the first and the second-generation representatives to adjust the way of understanding the Soviet-style socialism and the capitalism and express their expectation of "the third way" which transcends the capitalism and socialism, as well refer to their comprehension of Chinese socialism and its problems to different degrees.

Key words: Frankfurt School; viewpoint of socialism; critical theory

**The Reconstruction and Practice of Modern Moral Philosophy from the
Perspective of Virtue Ethics** (112)

Zhou Lin

(Zhejiang Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Hangzhou 310053)

Abstract: Virtue ethics supplements the defects of two main kinds of modern moral philosophy, namely meta-ethics and normative ethics. It is meaningful to overcome the crisis of western ethics by backtracking ancient ethics. Virtue ethics has its advantages on answering the question why we should be moral like that and emphasizes on its practice, which is advisable to the construction of modern morality.

Key words: virtue ethics; moral philosophy; reconstruction; practice

**The Mirror Image and Meanings of a Character: Some Thoughts about
the Studies on Shen Guangwen** (117)

Lu Minzhen

(History Department, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: The Studies on Shen Guangwen who was considered as the Progenitor of Taiwan literature have been carried on for many years. In spite of this, some basic information about this figure is still not clear. After several years of data searching and interpreting, some certainty records about Shen Guangwen became less certain, some noncontroversial facts became controversial. Polyhedral mirror and ambiguity of historical narration, however, had no influence on constructing the symbolic meaning of the character which researchers almost reached an agreement. In fact, researchers always trace back to the past through observing materials and sacrifice ceremony about Shen Guangwen, but explain and interpret this character in accordance with the needs of the present. There are always containing the interpreter's intention behind every historical interpretation.

Key words: the Progenitor of Taiwan literature; Shen Guangwen

**A Probe into Zha Jizuo's Scholastic and Martial Personalities
by Reading His Pre-Jiashen Collections of Poems** (123)

Chen Yulan

(Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004)

Abstract: Zha Jizuo, the most legendary figure of the Zha's Family in Haining County, was good at offering his insightful thoughts either on Confucianism, or Taoism, or Swordsmanship, and had shown his great talents in eloquence, literature and arts. His most striking personality is embodied by the mutual compensation between the Confucianism and Swordsmanship on himself, which in a degree attributed to the strict family education and social cultivation he received in that peculiar time. His clear personality structure could be drafted by reading his Pre-Jiashen Collections of Poems (before 1644) during the first half of his lifetime, from which we could see his broad statesmanship, deep compassion towards common people, sharp critical spirits, overtly-displayed consciousness of responsibility, and pragmatism of martial spirits, all of them being a good combination of Confucian political thoughts and swordsmanship. Mr. Zha's late years witnessed a rational extension of this personality in the first half of his lifetime.

Key words: Zha Jizuo; poems; Pre-Jiashen Collections of Poems; combination of confucianism and swordsmanship; personality structure

**Study on the Image Design of the Chinese Time-honored Brand from
the Perspective of Cultural Heritage** (131)

Zheng Yi

(Zhejiang Changzheng Vocational & Technical College, Hangzhou 310023)

Abstract: Due to the lack of injection of modern design concept, Chinese Time-honored Brand products, carrying the value of Chinese traditional culture for thousands of years and aesthetic meaning, have to

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retreat in defeat again and again under the modern market economy, and have to be in a precarious and urgent situation. This paper will select the angle of art design as starting point, combined with modern brand theory and analysis of specific cases, try to explore how to convey meaning in form, custom the culture of Time-honored Brand in products through the creative design of, create different brand image, and try to build a road sign of Chinese traditional humanistic spirit in the collision of modern design concept and the implication of Chinese traditional culture.

Key words: Time-honored Brand; design; culture inheritance; brand image

The Inheritance and Development and the Scholastic Position of East Zhejiang School in the Qing Dynasty (136)

Zeng Lijun

(Center for Studies of Southeast-China Culture, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004)

Abstract: The inheritance and development of east Zhejiang school in the Qing Dynasty can be divided into four periods: transformation and differentiation period (Shunzhi and Kangxi Dynasty), prosperous period (from Kangxi Dynasty to Qianrong Dynasty), declining and remodeling period (Jiangqing and Daoguan Dynasty) and multiple renewal period (from Xianfeng Dynasty to Xuantong Dynasty). Former two periods were represented by Huang Zongxi and his disciples, the last period was represented by the family of Huang Yizhou in Dinghai, the family of Sun Yilang in Rui'an and Yu Yue in Deqing and his disciples. It seems to be interrupted between the second period and the fourth period. But there are links between two periods. On one hand, east Zhejiang school in the late Qing Dynasty was grafted by Qiangjia School. On the other hand, it followed east Zhejiang school in the Song and Yang Dynasty. So the academic characteristics of east Zhejiang school in the late Qing Dynasty, which studies on from argumentation of classics and historiography to traditional of glossing and which inherits the tradition from Wang Yangmen to Zhu Xi.

Key words: in the Qing Dynasty; East Zhejiang School; inheritance and development of school; the scholastic position

Adam Smith & Karl Marx: A Comparison of the Doctrines of Division of Labor (146)

Ding Zhongfeng¹, Zhang Zhengping²

(1.Zhejiang University of Finance and Economics Dongfang College, Haining 314408; 2.School of Humanities, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: Both Adam Smith and Karl Marx thought the division of labor is the consequence of historical development of human beings, but Smith believed that the division of labor is the necessary, though very slow and gradual consequence of the propensity to truck, barter and exchange. The propensity was regarded as the second human nature in modern bio-economics and encouraged the economical development in the primitive ages. And Smith also claimed that the difference of faculty and talents was the effect but not the cause of division of labor. This assertion approves the power of individuals and encourages the liberal rivalry. However, Marx acknowledged the difference of talents gave occasion to the natural division of labor, and he thought that only the division between mental actions and physical behaviors was the real division of labor. Marx claimed that the division of labor was an alien form of human act, and it made mankind an abstract being in a high degree. Smith also noticed the alienation of human being, but he paid more attention to the inter-dependence of individuals. In the respect of causes of division of labor, Smith's ideas are closer to bio-economics and emphasis individual's creative power in development, but Marx' analysis depends upon social-economics and focuses on the influence of property on each individual.

Key words: Adam Smith; Karl Marx; division of labor

Humanities after Alphago (153)

Lu Dunji

(Centre for History and Culture Research on Zhejiang, Zhejiang Academy of Social Science, Hangzhou 31006)

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声 明

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