

# 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

2016.6

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本期执行编辑 刘 洋

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## ABSTRACTS

### **Does Income Inequality Increase Innovation? Price Effect or Market Size Effect (4)**

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**Abstract:** How income inequality affects China's innovation, which is a major problem in China's New Normal facing with implementing innovation strategy and speeding up industrial upgrading. This research chooses the panel data of China's 279 cities from 2008 to 2012, considering cyclic accumulation effect and spillover effect, building a spatial dynamic panel model to study the impact of income inequality on innovation. The results show that the influence of income inequality on innovation presents an inverted U-shape, when the income gap is small, increasing the income gap will promote innovation and showing the price effect; but when it is expanded to a certain degree, increasing the income gap will reduce innovation and showing the market size effect. Further analysis demonstrates that the helps of income inequality on innovation are weakened, even offset, in the east, large cities and the region of high Per capita GDP, which suggests that the price effect is weakened and the market size effect increase, and reducing income gap can contribute to innovation. Therefore, gradually improving the urbanization can improve the regional economic development, which is essential for reducing income inequality and improving innovation.

**Key words:** income inequality; innovation; spillover effect; price effect; market size effect

### **The Development of Regional Banking Diversity and It's Influence on Debt Cost of Private Enterprises in China: Evidence from Enterprises and Network Mining**

**Bank Branch Data (19)**

Gu Guoda<sup>1</sup>, LI Jincheng<sup>2</sup>, Peng Zhang<sup>3</sup>

(1,2.College of Economics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027; 3.School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100083)

**Abstract:** This paper measures the regional banking diversity level referring Ecology methods, and analyses the level of overall and regional development of China's banking diversity. Based on data of Chinese industrial enterprises and network mined data of banking branch in 2009, we tested the effect of regional banking diversity level on debt cost of private enterprises. Results show that, over the past 30 years, the branch proportion of the four major state-owned banks has been decreasing, and China's banking diversity level has been being under a trend of rapid increase, and that of eastern regions is higher than that of central and western regions recently. We find that with the improvement of banking diversity, corporate debt cost firstly decreases and then increases, showing a U-shaped trend. During 2009 and 2014, banking diversity level of Chinese cities may still be underdeveloped. China should continue to promote regional banking diversity, enhancing competition in the banking sector and financial efficiency, and to avoid the problem of diseconomies of scale and financial risk by excessive diversity simultaneously.

**Key words:** banking diversity; banking structure; financial structure; corporate finance

### **Minimum Wage and Firm-Sponsored Training: From the Perspective of Turnover Cost (28)**

Lu Zhenpeng

(National School of Development, Peking University, Beijing 100871)



**Abstract:** From the perspective of turnover cost, I find that minimum wage has two opposite effects on firm-sponsored training. In this paper, turnover cost is employee's private information, and firms implement third degree price discrimination. As a result, employees in the same firm confront same wages offered by each firm, yet different turnover costs. Consequently, those who have low turnover costs will take job-hopping, while those with high turnover costs will remain. Because of turnover cost, inner wage should be lower than outer wage and thus minimum wage is first bounding on inner wage other than outer wage. Under this circumstance, training will raise workers' productivity and thus their outer wage offers, while inner wage remains on the level of minimum wage. This means training enlarges the gap between inner wage and productivity, and the gap between inner and outer wages. The former effect is called wage-compressing effect, and the latter turnover effect. Wage-compressing effect encourages firm-sponsor training, yet turnover effect discourages it. Overall, the effect of minimum wage on training obeys a "U" form: minimum wage first increases firm training, and then decreases it.

**Key words:** firm training; minimum wage; wage-compressing effect; turnover effect

**The Evolution of the Change of China's International Discourse Power after the Foundation of the People's Republic of China**

(36)

Chen Zhengliang, Wang Ningning, Xue Xiuxia

(School of Marxism, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211)

**Abstract:** After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, with the development of political affairs both at home and abroad, the adjustment of the international relationship structure and the domestic policy, the relationship between China and international system is changing constantly in turn. In accordance with this process, China's international discourse power experiences ups and downs. The evolutionary process is embodied as follows: the period from the foundation of the People's Republic of China to the 1980s, featured by the weak country but the special performance of international discourse power; from the 1990s to 2008, characterized by the increasing national strength with unmatched international discourse power; the stage of recent years witnessing the enhancement of international discourse power awareness and the tendency to the ascent of discourse power. At present, China is increasingly having the national strength condition and basis to gain the due status and discourse power in the international community, but should keep in calm and clear mind of the promotion of its own international discourse power, and should be well aware of the eternity, difficulty and complexity of challenges in a comprehensive way.

**Key words:** China; international discourse power; evolution

**Influential Differences of Human Capital and Urban Integration on Migrants'**

**Access to the Urban Common Public Resources: A Research Based on**

**Guangzhou Survey in 2012**

(44)

Han Fuguo

(School of International Relations & Public Affairs, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433)

**Abstract:** On the assumption that all migrants' background of political regime are the same, we chose the two non-institutional factors of human capital and urban integration to analyze their different effects to the migrant population's access to the urban common public resources based on the survey of stratified sample about Guangzhou migrant population. We found the differences in the human capital of migrants is an first important factor in enjoying the urban common public resources and they are enjoying much more urban public resources who engaged in management, services and company staff than those blue-collar workers engaged in the manufacturing line. But compared with the impact of human capital, we found that the various indicators of migrants' urban integration are significant in the correlations with their enjoyment of urban public resources. This research suggests that in the institutional design of China's urban governance in the future, it should pay more attention to structural problems of migrant population's urban integration degree, rather than simply focus on improving their human capital, especially the equality in policy-makings

for providing the urban common public resources to promote the urban integration among different social groups.

**Key words:** migrant population; common urban public resources; human capital; urban integration

### **The Paradigm Shift of Government Regulation for Mobile Taxi Apps (56)**

Chen Dongjin

*(Department of Political Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058)*

**Abstract:** The emergence of Taxi apps imposes a serious challenge to the traditional taxi regulation, leaving taxi companies threatened and governmental agencies unprepared. This article first reviews three important debates in studies of traditional taxi regulations. Then this article proposes a new paradigm based on the new properties of taxi apps service and a holistic view of urban traffic regulation. The taxis ought to be part of the urban traffic network; the government should seek cooperation with other social agencies; and the government should shift the focus from previous micro-management to middle-level and macro-management of the complete urban traffic. In this new paradigm, the government regulation will experience evolutions from diffuse and isolated micro-management to integrated and open macro-management.

**Key words:** taxi apps; governmental regulation; paradigm; taxi

### **Analysis of the Power Structure in the Basic Law of Hong Kong ——from the Perspective of the Relationship between the Central Government and the Hong Kong SAR (65)**

Zhu Shihai

*(Law school in Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau SAR)*

**Abstract:** The Basic Law of Hong Kong makes a clear stipulation in the division of power between the central government and the Hong Kong SAR, which shows that the central government has original Power, such as foreign affairs & national defense, and the Hong Kong SAR has power of legislative, executive and judicial, which has been authorized by the central government. The Authorized power is not all autonomous power, but also includes non-autonomous power. The central government usually doesn't exercise autonomous power any longer, and only exercises certain original power together with the Hong Kong SAR. The authorized power of Hong Kong SAR should be supervised by the central government, but the power of supervision has been strictly restricted by the Basic Law on the scope, effect, and so on. In addition, due to the restriction of the Basic Law, the authorized power of the Hong Kong SAR should not be retrieved.

**Key words:** the Basic Law of Hong Kong; original power; authorized power; autonomous power; non-autonomous power

### **The Disorganization and Reconstruction of the Common Rules of Rural Society (74)**

Zhang Liang

*(Humanities and Social Sciences College, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan 430070)*

**Abstract:** The common rules of rural society tend to disintegration: the village pacts and family laws which are endogenous in village gradually no longer to work, quasi-administrative regulations of village-level organizations no longer have authority after the abolition of agricultural tax, national laws are confined to major disputes mediation. At the same time, rights discourse and democratic discourse are of variation in the market process, many farmers are lack of awareness of the rules. Under the influence of the above-mentioned two, the common rules of rural society tend to disintegrating, ethics and code of conduct is increasingly blurred nonstandard, which has a significant impact on rural governance and rural order. To reconstruct the common rules of rural society, we should strengthen village-level organizations in order to make it play a leading role in the reconstruction of the common rules, we should build public cultural activities in order to increase interaction between the villagers, we should develop civil society organizations to create a social atmosphere of acquaintance, we should pay more attention to pacts, which are the basis of the reconstruction of the common rules.

**Key words:** the common rules of rural society; the disorganization of common rules; the confusion of common rules; the reconstruction of the common rules

**Research on New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme Income  
Redistribution Effect in China**

(80)

Xu Qiang, Ye Huaner

(*South China Agricultural University, Guang Zhou 510642*)

**Abstract:** Based on the urban and rural household survey by CASS research group in the country's six provinces in 2012, this article analyzed income redistribution effect of new rural cooperative medical scheme on objective measurement and subjective evaluation, and further research the factors which influence the income redistribution effect by Logistic regression model. The study found that income redistribution effect of the urban social security system is significantly greater than in rural areas, the Gini coefficient of rural residents decreased mainly result from the redistributive effects of new rural cooperative medical scheme; the effect of new rural cooperative medical scheme of narrowing income gap is not obvious, public satisfaction of new rural cooperative medical scheme was influenced by income redistribution effect; regression results show that local factors related to individual features, the level of treatment effect of the system is significantly affect the redistributive effects of new rural cooperative medical scheme.

**Key words:** new rural cooperative medical scheme in china; redistribution effect; logistic model

**The Analysis on the Site Selection Decision for NIMBY Facilities**

(89)

Zhou Yayue, Zhou Pengfei, Yu Haishan

(*Zhejiang International Studies University, Hangzhou 310012*)

**Abstract:** The site selection decision for NIMBY facilities is driven by public demands, including the demands to participate in decision making, to receive just compensation and to be eco-friendly. These demands are determined by the nature of NIMBY facilities, which is for public interest, yet with negative externalities and potential hazards. However in China, those needs outweigh the supplies, create imbalances and cause NIMBY conflicts. Therefore, the key to resolve this conflict is to acknowledge the nature of NIMBY facilities, to rely on consociational democracy and to balance the supply and demand of NIMBY facilities.

**Key words:** NIMBY facilities; site selection decision; consociational democracy

**The Classification Research on the Different Objectives Education Policy:  
Unidimensional and Multi-Dimensional Perspective**

(95)

Cai Jiang

(*Soochow University, Suzhou 215006*)

**Abstract:** The classification of the existing education policy cannot reflect the inherent properties and differences between policies. If education policy classification becomes a policy analysis tool, then classification needs to rise from phenomenon to essence. This paper starting from the goal of education policy, distinguishes the single objective of education policy connotation, characteristics, form and implementation strategy, on the basis of defining multiple objectives type of education policy. For this reason, the paper explores the internal relations and differences of different goals education policy, provides analysis tool for understanding and analyzing the education in reality.

**Key words:** classification of education policy; single objective of education policy; multi-objectives of education policy.

**Interpretative Theory for the Terms "Violate Social Ethics" in the Article 66 of  
the Tourism Law: with Some Comments on the System Integration of the  
Chinese Civil Law in Change**

(101)

Lu Qing

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**Abstract:** The Article 66 of the Tourism Law provides that if the tourist is engaged in the activities that violate social morality, the travel agency can terminate the contract. There are two ways to interpret this article, one is based on the Contract Law, the other one is based on the Tourism Law alone. For the first one, it could be interpreted in this way: "if the tourist is engaged in the activities that violate social morality and impair the achievement of the purpose of the contract, then the travel agency can terminate the contract". The second explanation is: "if the tourist is engaged in the activities that violate social morality and impair gravely the touristic order, then the travel agency can terminate the contract". The first interpretation protects more private interests, and the second one protects more public interests. In the view of the system integration of the civil law and the public law, the above discussion could be resolved by the re-interpretation of the term "Travel Itinerary". However, from this microscopic research, we can realize the great impact of the numerous special laws for the reconstruction of the traditional civil law system. In front of the modern Chinese civil law in change, besides the codification, we also need to coordinate the special laws and the general laws by the tools of the interpretative theory, review the traditional terms and orders of the civil law by a "Communication back and forth" solution. In other words, with the help of the interpretative theories, we need to reconstruct a new legal system of Chinese civil law to respond the demands of the developments of the modern social system.

**Key words:** Tourism Law; violate social ethics; system integration of the civil law; special laws and general laws

### The Way of Literary Production in the Era of Electronic Media

(112)

Hu Youfeng

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**Abstract:** Literary production in the era of electronic media bears the characteristics of mediality, technicality and interactivity. As a typical literature form, internet literature has undergone significant changes in its way of production, breaking the tradition of depending on literature magazines as the main agent. The way of literature production has evolved from the experts' choice to people's decision, thus this evolution differs Internet literature from pure literature and makes it befriend popular literature.

**Key words:** electronic media; internet literature; literature production; evolution

### From the Postmodernism to the "Digital-modernism"

#### ——Reflecting and Exploring the Research about the Cultural Logic Problem of the New Media Literature

(120)

Shan Xiaoxi

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**Abstract:** The cultural logic problem of the new media literature is an important topic of the new media literature's research. The western academia has deduced out the postmodernism cultural logic though applying the poststructuralism theory to explain the characteristics of hypertext. Chinese academia has explained the cultural logic problem of network literature mainly by using Fredric R. Jameson's postmodern theory, while some defects which the theory pursuit can't match with the creating practice among the method raised some questions. In our opinions, we attribute the cultural logic of new media literature as "Digital-modernism". Digital-modernism can be viewed as the synthesis combined with the digital media technology, the dynamic interactivity text inter-subjects and the new modernity ideology of digital age. The cultural logic of Digital-modernism has appeared evidently during the new media literature's practice in the recent 20 years.

**Key words:** new media literature; digital-modernism; modernity; postmodernism



## ABSTRACTS

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### **New Changes of Literary Aesthetic Paradigm in Image Era**

(129)

Huang Jigang

(*Department of Chinese, Fuyang Teachers College, Fuyang 236041*)

**Abstract:** The literature changes in image era mainly reflect on the medium of literature, which combines image text on the basis of the literal text, and performance of the “Intertextuality of Word and Image” aesthetic trends. Therefore, in response to this concern is that we have to make. And our research should first clarify: Language and image exist functional differences in aesthetic paradigm, on this basis, we will discuss “Literature image” of the possibility, legitimacy, exogenous and other issues.

**Key words:** intertextuality of word and image; literary aesthetic; verbal icon; ontological

### **“Cheng yi”——Ferry and Bridge to the Appreciation and Understanding of Yangming’s Philosophy of Mind**

(136)

Li Chenggui

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**Abstract:** “Cheng yi” is the core concept in Yangming’s thought. It is not only the basic reference in interpreting Confucianism from the philosophy of mind’s point of view, but also an effective way to understanding the features of philosophy of mind. It is actually more like a ferry and bridge to the full comprehension and appreciation of this philosophy. As the connotations and annotations of “Cheng yi” become to reveal themselves, they show us its special value on ethics and its impotence in generating new science and technology and building social system as well. Based on the above referred analysis, we might draw a tentative conclusion that Yangming’s philosophy is a subjective philosophy carrying the objective world, bearing limited features of practical science and having the wisdom of offsetting the confrontation between good and evil.

**Key words:** Cheng yi; Yangming’s philosophy of mind; ferry and bridge

### **Research on the Highly Educated Group’s Identity of the Core Socialist Values ——Based on the Empirical Survey in Zhejiang Province for the Last Two Years**

(148)

Yang Yansheng, Xin Leqin

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**Abstract:** Based on defining the core concepts of highly educated group, the core socialist values and values identity, the empirical research is targeted the highly educated group’s current identification of the core socialist values by means of statistical analysis method from two dimensions, the popularity and acceptance of the core socialist values. This paper puts forward strategies to improve the highly educated group’s identity of core socialist values from three aspects, which include actively combine the highly educated group’s “dominant needs”, dialectically treat the highly educated group’s “value differentiation” and guide the highly educated groups to establish “value authority”.

**Key words:** highly educated group; core socialist values; values identity; path

责任编辑 王三炼

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## 声 明

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封面设计：田昕

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.zjskw.gov.cn>  
投稿网页：<http://www.zjskw.gov.cn/zjshkx/index.jhtml>  
广告经营许可证号：3300004000069  
印 刷：杭州供销印刷有限公司  
出版日期：2016年6月15日  
地 址：杭州市省府2号楼  
电 话：0571-87053204  
邮 编：310025

ISSN 1004-2253



9 771004 225164