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ABSTRACTS

Logic Basic Point and Practical Basis of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era

(4)

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Abstract: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Central Party Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, keep pace with the times, Constantly promote the sinicization of Marxism and have formed Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Its logic basic point and practical basis of theoretical innovation is that, taking the principal contradictions in the primary stage of socialism as the logical starting point, taking strategic thinking as a theoretical support, taking the "Five Development Ideas" as practice orientation, taking People-centered as value pursuit, taking Comprehensively Continuing Reform as the basic force, taking the mass line as the fundamental method, taking Rule of Law as the main support and taking comprehensively strengthen Party discipline as the fundamental guarantee. Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era has insisted on using Marxist standpoints and methods, has solved a series of major theoretical and practical problems of contemporary China for a new era, and has started a new realm of Marxism in China.

Keywords: theoretical innovation of the party; Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for A New Era; logic basic point

The "Limitation Clause" of the Legislative Power of the Local Authority in the Districted Cities and Their Validity

(12)

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Abstract: The "Legislation Law" extends the main body of local legislative power to all municipalities, but sets a "restriction clause". Judging whether the local legislation and the supervisory law "contradict the principle", the criteria are: (I) In the relationship between rights and obligations, the subordinate law is limited and the rights that have been confirmed by the supervisory law are canceled or expanded, and the obligation not provided for by the supervisory law is increased; (II) In the relationship between functions and responsibilities, the lower law is expanded to increase the authority or restriction not granted by the upper law and to cancel the duties that the upper law has already set. The items in the "Restrictions" should be expanded to explain the needs of local economic and social development, and "such as" should also be interpreted as "extraterritorial". There is legitimacy for the purpose of setting restrictions on local legislative power. However, there is a lack of relevance between the means to be adopted and its purpose. If no remedial measures are taken, such as legislative interpretation, strengthening the legislative dominance of the NPC, or even promote "constitutional review work", etc., the legislative purpose of national unity of the law is probably difficult to achieve.

Key words: local legislative power; district municipalities; local laws and regulations; local government regulation

Three Laws on Administrative Actions and Local Legislative Power

(20)

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Abstract: The law distinguished the right of establishment and the right of specification from the "Ad-

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ministrative Punishment Law”, subsequently, the “Administrative License Law” and “Administrative Compulsory Law” following such a distinction. As a result, the three laws on administrative actions and local legislative power have formed a close relationship. The three laws have been in force for many years. Although these provisions concerning legislative power and specific system have had a positive impact, they have also caused some problems in practice. The “Legislation Law” was revised in 2015, of which the most noticeable is the revision of the local legislative power. This article attempts to link the local legislative power with the provisions of the three laws on the right of establishment and analyzes the actual needs to draw the conclusion that the legislative power of the local government should be enlarged moderately, and then put forward some feasible suggestions on improving the power of establishment of local legislation.

Key words: administrative penalty; administrative license; administrative compulsion; the right of establishment; local legislative power

The Interpretation of the Scope of Local Legislation in the Districted Cities (27)

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Abstract: The Legislation Law has been amended for more than two years, and the local legislation scope of the city with districts which has been in dispute has gained more analysis foundation through practice. To re-examine the “scope” of legislation, it will be found that the protection of rights, local reform guidelines and experimental urban legislation can be partially described for this reason. And as to what kind of “scope” of the problem, the city construction and management, environmental protection, historical and cultural protection should be more clearly defined, but in fact, the interpretation of the scope of three kinds of boundary is difficult. Beyond that, there are other explanations for the scope terms. The city will continue to extend the scope of legislation, thus forming the practical explanation advantage of article 72, paragraph 2, of the legislation law.

Key words: cities with districts; Local legislation; scope; interpretation

The Principle of “No Repetition of Upper-level Legislation” in Local Legislation and Its Limitation—Take the Legislation on Urban Sanitation of Districted Cities in Zhejiang Province as Example (35)

Huang Kai

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Abstract: The “Legislation Law” (revised in 2015) created a new provision concerning the principle of “no repetition of upper-level legislation” in local legislation. However, this new provision has not been effectively implemented yet. Based on the investigation and analysis of the legislation on urban sanitation of districted Cities in Zhejiang Province, the repetition rate of local legislation is still high. Moreover, the rate is consistently going high under the background of the expansion of local legislative power. The reason lies in the neglect of the importance of the “no repetition” principle. In fact, the principle is of course an important one, which reflects the balance between consistency and locality in local legislation. It constitutes the boundaries of local legislation together with the principle of “no contradiction to the upper-level legislation”. Meanwhile, attention shall also be paid to the limitation of the “no repetition” principle. In reality, the situation of “necessary repetition” within a certain scope could be recognized on the basis of such factors as the integrity of the normative structure and the relevance between the articles of law.

Key words: local legislation; no repetition of upper-level legislation; consistency; locality; necessary repetition

Suggestions on Urbanization and Small City Cultivation in Zhejiang Province (42)

Gu Shengzu, Wu Yongbin, Zheng Chao

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening-up, Zhejiang Province has taken a path of urbanization with its own characteristics. The main features are as follows: making full use of radiation and driving from Shanghai, combining bottom-up urbanization and in situ urbanization, being supported by solid industrial

foundation and a high degree of urban-rural integration, realizing an interactive development of urbanization of population, marketization of economy and non-state-owned market. The upgrading of urbanization in Zhejiang needs to take the following measures: integrating itself into the Yangtze River Delta urban cluster, upgrading traditional industries, creating more start-up and innovation platforms based on characteristic towns and cities, adhering to the principle of industry based, people-orientation and green development, building smart cities to optimize the urban function. The government should empower the larger town management authority and urban functions, adhere to the reform of administrative management system and strict control of costs simultaneously. We will gradually allow some mega-sized towns with strong economic power and large population to achieve the transition from "town" to "city".

Key words: urbanization of Zhejiang; cultivation of small cities; urban-rural integration; upgrading of urbanization

Financial Changes, Financial Development and the Economic Transformation (52)

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Abstract: The analysis of the relationship of the finance changes and financial revolution shows that a good tax system and the public credit is not only the key financial revolution, but also the basis and guarantee of growth of the modern financial development. Since the modern times, the historical experience indicated that the economic modernization is accompanied by the accelerated development of finance, and the government behavior, financial conditions and various development paths will directly affect its economic development process. Promoting the reform and development of financial system is the inevitable choice of China's economic transformation and modernization constantly deepening.

Key words: financial changes; financial revolution; financial development; economic transformation

"Mixed Mode" in Social Governance of Township: Breakthrough and Limitations ——A Case Study of "Three Governance in One" from Tongxiang, Zhejiang Province (64)

Hu Hongbin

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Abstract: Taking the "three governance in one" mode of the township social governance in Zhejiang Tongxiang as a case, this paper analyzes the governance subjects, tools and process of the "three governance in one" model. The research suggests that the "three governance in one" model conforms to the theory of popular sovereignty, good governance theory and deliberative democracy theory. It also realizes the breakthrough innovation of grassroots social governance model in the existing, but the "three governance in one" in practice also has certain shortcomings, such as the relevant theoretical research lags, people thought should be improved and the system construction is relatively short. From the "three governance in one" model analysis of township social governance, the prospective value is to make us realize that to promote the social governance performance, we must play a grass-roots government guidance, and through strengthening the concept of cultivation, promoting information disclosure, improving the relevant system and governance system, strengthening the township culture and reinforcing the foundation of participation, to build a multi-level township social governance system and the township social governance mechanism for further development and innovation.

Key words: township social governance; mixed mode; Zhejiang Tongxiang; three governance in one

Research on the Special Interest Groups' Corruption from the Perspective of Power Politics (73)

Wang Chenzi

(Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC Party School, Beijing)

Abstract: Eliminating the barriers of interests in the CPC, preventing and eradicating the vested interest group are inevitable requirements for an all-out effort to enforce strict Party discipline. The abnormal, illegal and unreasonable interests obtained by vested interest groups are main form of corruption. Compared to individual corruption, vested interest group corruption has far more serious effect. Vested interest group cor-

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ruption is caused by the uneven distribution of resources and interests, which based on the ruling foundation of leaders. Therefore, to eliminate vested interest group corruption needs to promote inner-party democracy from the level of mechanism and the culture.

Key words: power politics; special interest; special interest groups' corruption; critical minority

The Effect of Managed Competition on Solving Regional Fragmentation of Health Insurance: the Experience of Germany and Its Reference to China (82)

He Ziyang, QiuYue, Yu jianxing

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Abstract: The regional fragmentation from localized administration is one of the main problems of the basic health insurance system in China. It is necessary for China to solve regional fragmentation, promote the level of insurance management and expand risk pool to achieve universal health coverage according to the international experience, the law of large numbers in the rule of health insurance development and the requirements of improving basic health insurance systems. It is, however, affected by a lot of factors like the unbalanced development in China, the relationship between central government and local government and so on to solve regional fragmentation because of the historical structure constraints and path dependence. Germany has integrated its sickness funds and implemented managed competition since 1990s, which is an important reference for the choice of path to universal health coverage in China. According to German experience, this paper proposes China to implement managed competition in health insurance management. To implement managed competition, a risk equilibrium mechanism is needed to handle the difference of risk structures and the balance among funds. Besides, the funds' responsibilities and rights should be clearly and properly defined, and corporative reform should be started. Under these conditions, the citizens should be allowed to choose funds freely, which open the managed competition and help solve regional fragmentation.

Key words: managed competition; regional fragmentation; basic health insurance; risk equilibrium mechanism

Tourists' Environmentally Responsible Behavior: Conceptualizing, Measuring and Validating (88)

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Abstract: Taking into consideration that the measurement tools regarding tourists' environmentally responsible behavior (TERB) are mainly based on the Western cultural background, it is of great significance to develop TERB scale and explore its' measurement dimensions in Chinese culture background. Through the combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, the self-developed scale of TERB under the background of Chinese localization is constructed and validated. In accordance with the operation procedure of a grounded theory approach, an effective data collected from in-depth interviews is analyzed in a series of the following steps: open coding, axial coding, selective coding, theoretical saturation test and theoretical coding. Based on the findings from study 1, TERB can be classified into four constructs: environment-complying behavior, environment-consuming behavior, environment-saving behavior and environment-promoting behavior. According to the scale development process, study 2 develops the initial scale of TERB at first. Afterwards, in the pre-survey phase, a total of 345 data collected from the valid questionnaires is analyzed in a series of the following steps: critical ratio test, correlation test, homogeneity test, content validity test and construct validity test. In the formal survey phase, an effective data is analyzed in a series of the following steps: exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, reliability analysis, composite reliability analysis, convergent validity test, discriminant validity test and cross-validation test. In conclusion, empirical analytical results of study 2 indicate that: (1) The 18-item scale of TERB can be divided into four dimensions; (2) In contrast with the first-order correlated four-factor model, the second-order correlated one-factor model with four first-order factors is a relatively optimal TERB model.

Key words: tourists' environmentally responsible behavior; grounded theory; scale development; measurement dimensions; sustainable tourism

Cost Assessment and Economic Benefits of Migrant Workers' Citizenization: A Case Study of Ningbo

(99)

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Abstract: Analysis on the cost, features and economic benefits of migrant workers' citizenization is important, since it helps to promote China's new-pattern urbanization, ensure sustained public financial support in this regard, and improve local governments' initiatives to enhance urban settlement for migrant workers. This paper, taking Ningbo family as measurement unit, evaluates the individual and social cost for migrant workers' citizenization, assesses its economic benefits under different policy contexts, and puts up some suggestions to advance migrant workers' citizenization.

Key words: migrant workers; cost of citizenization; investment and benefits

The Logical Origin of Modern Political Philosophy——Hobbes's Conception of God (106)

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Abstract: In the western doctrines of human and social institution, God is one of the crucial presuppositions. God is essential to Hobbes' political philosophy. According to Hobbes, God is the logical origin to discuss political issues. When Hobbes secularly and rationally interprets God, he creates some new paradigm of modern political philosophy. He brings a rational and secular mask to God and initiates a new perspective for other scholars to understand state and public power. Hobbes's idea of God plays a significant role in his political philosophy. The beginning of modern political philosophy is established on this new conception of God. However, as Hobbes tries to get some integration between the classical God and the modern God, to establish some kind of inner connection between God and sovereign, which aimed to solve the problem of the divine origin of sovereign, his idea of God is a paradox.

Key words: Thomas Hobbes; God; reason; sovereign

Ethical Issues of Gene Therapy under the Overlapping Consensus Theory (115)

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Abstract: Gene therapy is currently the most cutting-edge medical technique. Whether the deep intervention of gene therapy on human nature is a blessing or a curse is not yet possible to predict. Human cannot stop the development of science and technology, but are filled with confusion and fear about the uncertainty it holds. It is a severe ethical and moral issue how to keep the fairness and justice of humanity as a whole and race, meanwhile without harming rights and welfare of future generations. In this paper, we firstly conduct the discretion and ethical analysis of gene therapy through Rawls' Overlapping Consensus Theory. In front of the unknown risk and fear brought by gene therapy, it is our responsibility to abide by the fundamental bioethical principles of respect, non-maleficence, beneficence and justice. We should make the genome-editing technique always be used to maintain human health, increase the welfare of patients, rather than endanger the life safety and existent order of human generation.

Key words: overlapping consensus theory; gene therapy; double-edged sword; unknown risk and fear

Du (Vigilance in Solitude) Is Perception or Qi Itself: The Theory Transformation and Philosophical Meaning of Wang Yangming School's Theory of Shen-du (Vigilance in Solitude) (120)

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Abstract: There is a major turning from Define Du as perception to Define Du as Qi itself in Wang Yangming School's theory of Shen-du (vigilance in solitude). This shift originates from the annotation dilemma caused by Wang Yangming's "intuitive knowledge is the Duzhi (self-realized)" theory. In Neo-Confucianism, both Zhu Xi and Wang Yangming define Du as perception. But Yangming School's philosophy

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of mind leads to the limitation of “Du” in the realm of mind. This proposition has triggered a heated debate in Yangming School, which is difficult to reconcile. Liu Zongzhou creatively put forward a new theory, which replaced the “perception” by “Qi Itself”, and solved this theoretical dilemma. Liu Zongzhou’s theoretical turn has unique philosophical significance.

Key words: Shen-du (vigilance in solitude); sincerity; ideological transformation of Ming and Qing Dynasties

The Castles Built to Resist the Japanese Pirates in Zhejiang Province in the Middle Period of Ming Dynasty—Take Yueqing County as An Example (132)

Chen Xuewen

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Abstract: In the last years of Hongwu’s reign in the Ming dynasty, although the Japanese Northern Dynasty was of unification, in the Japanese Southern Dynasty, the failed samurais, politicians and ronins colluded with each other to be pirates, harassing China from time to time. Up to Jiajing’s reign in the Ming dynasty, Japan was in the warring states period, its kingship was out of control, and the Japanese pirates under the support of the Japanese lords, colluded with Chinese profiteers, local tyrants and pirates, becoming a generation of pirate power, and they committed all manners of crimes. But the Chinese coastal people under the leading of Qi Jiguang and other generals rose to resist, and at last put an end to the pirate disaster. At that time the patriotic Zhejiang people built castles and organized village troops to join the action. Now the remaining beacon tower castle is the witness to the history.

Key words: the Ming dynasty; pirate disaster; resist the Japanese pirates; castles; Qi Jiguang

The Constructive of Cross-Cultural Misreading—Take Wolfgang Kubin as An Example (137)

Liu Yiqing

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Abstracts: From the perspective of hermeneutics, the misunderstanding of cross-cultural understanding is inevitable. If it is not allowed to be misread, intercultural dialogue is impossible. Based on the analysis of the cross-cultural understanding of Wolfgang Kubin, a German Sinologist, this paper aims to put forward such a view which is that the possibility of misunderstanding can be constructed positive. On the one hand, misreading is the significance of sinology in China, we can expand the meaning of space from his misreading; On the other hand, westerners’ understanding China is also a continuous eternal process, China may not be understood once and for all, cannot be formed as a rigid impression.

Key words: Cross-cultural; understanding; misreading; constructive; Wolfgang Kubin

Art Design and Cultural Identity in the Context of the Aestheticization of Everyday Life (146)

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Abstract: Daily supplies packaged by contemporary art and design continuously become the main aesthetic resources of people, and the aestheticization of everyday life has become an unavoidable discussion topic. The aestheticization of everyday life, to some extent, is the aestheticization of daily necessities, and it is a system of image symbols through designing too. The inheritances of Chinese traditional cultural under the concept of “metaphysics” not only rely on the conceptual indoctrination and preaching, but also should be creatively integrated with people’s daily consumption. And it also should be achieved through vivid “entity” utensils just like moistening things silently. Then the cultural identity at national level could be subtly realized in the aesthetic identity.

Key words: the Aestheticization of everyday life; art design; cultural identity

Revisiting Jianshanxia Village (152)

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