



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

2018.1

·改革开放 40 年：中国道路或中国方案·

4	从身份壁垒到市场性门槛：农民工政策 40 年	王小章 冯 婷
10	论以理顺城乡关系为主轴的中国经济体制改革演变历程	许经勇

·主题研讨：司法治理和国家治理能力现代化·

学术主持人：汪庆华

19	司法治理中的决策模型研究	徐霄飞
35	司法参与公共治理的方式、风险与规避 ——以公共政策司法为例	方 乐
49	通过司法的社会治理：信访终结与寻衅滋事	汪庆华

57	中国农村能源系统绿色转型研究 ——基于中国农村家庭能源调查数据	邓慧慧 虞义华
66	子女随迁与农民工父母的就业质量 ——来自流动人口动态监测的经验证据	邓 睿 冉光和

76	论民间信仰扩散的边界 ——妈祖信仰在浙西南山区的流播状况考察	张祝平
----	---	-----

91 社区赋权视角下的乡村社区营造研究

——基于宁波奉化雷山村的个案分析张国芳 蔡静如

102 海洋环境治理研究综述龚虹波

·主题研讨:比较视野下的江南史研究·

学术主持人:孙竞昊

112 江南史研究的“新”与“旧”:从华南学派的启示谈起孙竞昊 赵卓

117 民国江南城镇的市政建设及其局限林涓 冯贤亮

127 何处是江南:论明代镇江府“江南”归属性的历史变迁胡克诚

·浙学研究·

134 对作为一种“政治哲学”的阳明心学之省思

——徐复观《一个政治家的王阳明》发微王进

144 越界突围与话语反思

——中国当下文论话语情境及其精神品格建构杨向荣

·学术随笔·

149 “经典重估”与“理论重构”蒋承勇

155 本期英文提要(ABSTRACTS)

本期执行编辑 徐灵燕

ABSTRACTS

**From Status Barrier to Market Threshold:
the Evolution of Policies Concerning “Peasant Workers” in 40 Years** (4)

Wang Xiaozhang¹, Feng Ting²

(1. School of Politics and Sociology, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 311121; 2. Department of Sociology and Culture Study, Zhejiang Provincial Party School, Hangzhou 311121)

Abstract: From the perspective of the attitude of the government toward the migrant workers of the “peasants” in the sense of “Hukou” system, the policies concerning “peasant workers” in the past 40 years has generally gone through such three stages: from strict control to loosening, after a brief contraction, to regulating the flow, and finally to “fair flow” through urban-rural co-ordination. Making a further analysis on the cognition of the government to the “peasant workers” reflected in its “peasant workers” policies, we can see such an evolution process: from “the peasant workers themselves being problematic” to “the problem of peasant workers”, and then to “promoting citizenization of peasant workers” to make them the same residents with the city’s native population. “Citizenization” as a policy language appearing frequently in government documents, and the “Hukou management system reform” being deepened and expanded into “Hukou system reform”, mean the coming of “the end of peasant workers”. “The end of peasant workers” does not mean a loss of regulation and control over the influx of people into the cities, but merely means that the way of control and regulation shifts from relying on “status barriers” to resorting to “market thresholds.” In order to make the “market threshold” function properly, the government should take its responsibilities in providing basic social security, improving the market order, equalizing public services between urban and rural areas, and reforming the land system.

Key words: policies concerning “peasant workers”; status barriers; market thresholds

**On the Development of Chinese Economic Reform Surrounding the Normalization of
Rural-Urban Relationship** (10)

Xu Jingyong

(Faculty of Economics, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005)

Abstract: It has been 40 years since Chinese economic reform in late 1970s. Overall, the reform went through three phases that are related and complementary to each other. Under the central planning system, rural area was the most depressed and economically underdeveloped, which had the strongest incentive to carry out the reform thus facilitating the rapid development of the first phase of Chinese reform. Yet, within the framework of central planning, rural reform has its limits. The second phase of the Chinese reform is in the urban sector. The reform channeled productive resources in the rural sector to the urban sector, thus expediting industrialization and urbanization. However, there were still issues such as rural-urban dual economies and “price scissors” which impeded the development of rural factor markets. Resource allocation was limited to one-way flow from rural to urban areas thus widening the rural-urban inequality. The third phase of the Chinese reform calls for consideration of both rural and urban reform, dismantling the rural-urban dual economy structure and deepening the reform. It should emphasis comprehensive and deepening reform by improving the functioning of rural factor markets and establishing rural-urban co-development mechanism. Household registration system and land reform should be the main focuses.

Key words: rural economic reform; urban economic reform; mechanism for rural-urban co-development

The Study of Judicial Decision-making in the Judicial Governance (19)

Xu Xiaofei

(People's Public Security University of China, Beijing 100038)

Abstract: As a worldwide tendency towards the spread of judicial power, courts and the judicial governance significantly shape the political landscape and governing model which have been become a large academic theme. Indeed, there are few areas of vital governance that have remained untouched by judicial decision-making in the developed and the developing world. Then the descriptive account what the judges are merely the "mouth that pronounces the words of the law" as the pure role of "apply the law" are far from the real world. As a result, many more people now acknowledge the political dimension of judicial decision-making, and provide various accounts of judicial behavior, which could fall broadly into four overarching categories. They are the legal model of judicial decision-making, the attitudinal model of judicial decision-making, the strategic model of judicial decision-making, and the historical-institutional model of judicial decision-making. Each of them is characterized by a particular logic, and could provide a comprehensive understanding of the significant role of courts in democratic governance.

Key words: judicial decision-making; legal model; attitudinal model; strategic model; historical-institutional model

The Ways, Risks and Evasion of Judicial Participation in Public Governance:

Take the Judicial Application of Public Policy for An Example

(35)

Fang Le

(Law School, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210023)

Abstract: One of the manifestations of judicial participation in public governance is to incorporate public policy into the referee's activities. Because public policy has multiple faces and openness of knowledge structure, public policy judicature not only helps expand the scope of judicial participation in public governance, but also helps to enhance judicial public governance capacity. But public policy also implies risk, which will weaken or even interfere with the effect of judicial participation in public governance. In order to ensure the realization of goals and to participate in the public governance of public policy judicial way, it must be summarized on the public policy in the judicial mode and type; on the basis of the objective of public policy, show the risk of the justice to avoid the judicial mechanism construction of public policy risk assessment system and on this basis, enhance the capability of with the effect of judicial participation in public governance in general.

Key words: public policy; judicial governance; public reason; risks of judiciary

**Social Governance through the Judiciary:
the Conclusion of Petition and Picking Quarrels**

(49)

Wang Qinghua

(China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 102249)

Abstract: Law-related Petition includes petition of decisions of the court, complaints of the works of the court and informing of the misdemeanors of the judges. As to its origin, reality, and response, there are lots of researches. When it comes to how the judiciary responds the petition, how the petitioner was constructed as challengers of legal order, and how the state materializes social governance by the judiciary, there are few. Petition has turned into a reproduction mechanism of stigmatization of petitioners. Through the analysis of 375 petition-related picking quarrel criminal cases, the petitioners have been changed into the objects of criminal punishment. This represents a dramatic change of petition policy. Rights relief has turned into criminal offenses. Whether this policy change could resolve the authority erosion of local governments and threats of petitioners' mobilization needs further observations.

Key words: conclusion of petition; litigation-related petition; picking quarrels

Peer Effects, Public Subsidy and Adoption of Solar Water Heaters in Rural China:

Evidence from A Nationwide Energy Survey

(57)

Deng Huihui¹, Yu Yihua²

(1. Institute of International Economy, University of International Business and Economics, Beijing 100029;

2. *School of Economics, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872*)

Abstract: Based on the third China Residential Energy Consumption Survey (CRECS) data, this study examines the influencing factors of solar water heater popularization in rural areas of China from the micro level using Difference-in-Difference and Probit modelling approach. The results show that: (1)The peer effect is an important determinant for the purchase of solar water heaters by rural residents, when the personal awareness and socio-demographical variables are controlled; (2)Subsidies for solar water heaters nested in the "home appliances going to the countryside" policy significantly promoted the application of solar water heaters in rural areas; (3)In terms of household characteristics, income level, education level, energy saving awareness and family size are positively correlated with the purchase probability of solar water heaters. Based on the above findings, the government should implement a clear consumption subsidy policy of solar water heater, combining the policies of environmental protection and energy-saving information propaganda, which fosters the formation of rural residents' low-carbon consumer behavior, and continues to affect their energy consumption.

Key words: rural energy system; green transition; public subsidy; probit model

Migrant Children and Migrant Workers' Employment Quality

(66)

Deng Rui, Ran Guanghe

(School of Economics and Business Administration, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400044)

Abstract: Migration children is gradually becoming a new migration decision-making rationality of migrant workers' families, and it also affects migrant workers' labor behavior preference and even the employment quality. Based on the theoretical analysis, this paper uses the treatment effect to test whether the family migration model of the parent and child can help to improve the employment quality of the migrant workers. The study found that, regardless of the eldest son(female) with the move or all the children, migration children did significantly promote the employment quality of migrant workers parents. At the same time, the impact of migration children on the employment quality of migrant workers may have heterogeneous effects based on family characteristics and job characteristics. From the family characteristics, the positive impact of migration children on the employment quality of male and multi-child family migrant workers is more obvious; in terms of job characteristics, the migration children has a more positive effect on the employment quality of the employer migrant workers, and its effect on the employment quality of migrant workers in middle and high points is more prominent.

Key words: migrant workers; migration children; employment quality; treatment effect

Study on the Boundary of Folk Beliefs Diffusion——Research on Mazu Belief Spread Phenomenon in Southwestern of Zhejiang Province Mountainous Areas

(76)

Zhang Zhuping

(Institute of Social, Hangzhou Academy of Social Science, Hangzhou 310026)

Abstract: The flow and diffusion of folk beliefs is a common cultural phenomenon, alienation and naturalization are often its manifestations, the essence of which is the process of multiple symbiotic cultural integration and liquidity social integration. As little tradition in ethnic culture, its diffusion growth has both the general characteristics of great traditional culture and the need for multi-dimensional interaction among the central government, local governments and non-governmental organizations to promote, but it also has its own outstanding uniqueness and stability. Mazu belief is one of the most typical forms of folk beliefs in Chinese society. The history changing from flourish to decadence in southwestern of Zhejiang Province mountainous area shows that geographical, political, economic and other factors have limited influence and transform on the local community's folk beliefs, the significance of folk beliefs on local society also has its own growth mechanism. The contemporary transformation and value remodeling of traditional belief culture is the theme of the times, it is also the proper meaning of implementing rural revitalization strategy. Regardless of the choice of mainstream cultural strategies or local cultural strategies, all these should enhance the theoretical and action self-conscious of the boundary consciousness, alert to the officialization of folk custom activities, economization of folk custom culture, the essential erosion of the traditional belief cultural spirit caused

ABSTRACTS

by homogenization of folk custom tradition. We should insist the direction of the advanced socialist culture, treasure the history, respect the tradition and construct the distinctive rural cultural ecology with one factor domination, several factors coexisting and innovative growing, to consolidate the historical foundation of rural people's cultural confidence.

Key words: folk beliefs; diffusion growth; border of the meaning; rural revitalization; cultural confidence

Research on the Construction of Rural Community from the Perspective of Community Empowerment: A Case Study of Lei Shan Village, Fenghua, Ningbo

(91)

Zhang Guofang, Cai Jingru

(School of Public Administration, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: The theory of community empowerment runs through the construction of community. Emphasis is placed on stimulating the enthusiasm and autonomy of community main body through vertical decentralization and ability cultivation, enhancing horizontal integration and complementarity of resources within the community, enhancing the endogenous strength of the community and institutional convergence of grass-roots government governance, to achieve the activation of local capabilities and power. This exactly solved the current village facing fragmentation and fragmentation issues in the social development. Based on the current literature on community empowerment and community building, the article analyzes the inherent mechanism of community empowerment through investigation of case villages and community building process in Leishan Village; from the perspective of local government, experts, a team of villagers and their resources in the activation, analysis its characteristics; from multiple interactive main network, in the development and sustainable development of China's rural community building provides a reference for the experience and options.

Key words: community empowerment; community building; multiple interactive network; sustainable development; localization development

A Review on Marine Environmental Governance

(102)

Gong Hongbo

(School of Public Policy and Management, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211)

Abstract: Marine environmental governance is important institutional choice to solve the increasing problem of marine environment. It is an important application of global governance theory in the field of ocean. It is of great significance to solve the problem of marine environment protection in the process of globalization and promote marine development to the green transformation. This article discusses the progress of marine environmental governance from four aspects: theoretical basis of marine environmental governance, basic elements of marine environmental governance, construction of the legal system of marine environmental governance and trans-regional governance model of marine environmental governance. Then the author points out four aspects of research in the future: strengthening the global marine environmental governance evolution and type of system division, sequence system of global marine environmental governance and discrimination of Chinese discourse power, game mechanism analysis of stakeholders in global marine environment governance, legal system construction and institutional optimization of China's participation in global marine environmental governance.

Key words: marine environmental governance; trans-regional governance; governance system; governance model

Reflections on Existing Studies of Jiangnan Regional History: Starting from Insight of the So-called "Southern China School"

(112)

Sun Jinghao, Zhao Zhuo

(Department of History, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: For the fruitful scholarship of Jiangnan history, the burgeoning so-called "Southern China School" has posed a referential challenge in terms of "bottom-up" methodology, known as historical anthro-

pology, broadly paradigmatic in the field of regional history. Further prospects of Jiangnan historical research lies in employing both traditional and innovative approaches, appropriating both grand narratives and empirical examinations in tacking questions and evidences. Besides, self-identified Jiangnan perspective, apart from a state-nation orientation, is also of value, together with a perspective of whole history, in anticipation of reinterpreting the historical structure and logic of a region as well as modes of Chinese historical movement.

Key words: research of Jiangnan history; Southern China School; historical anthropology; comparative approaches in regions; whole history perspective

The Municipal Construction and Its Limitations of Jiangnan Cities and Towns During the Republic of China

(117)

Lin Juan¹, Feng Xianliang²

(1. Department of Politics; 2. Department of History; 1, 2 Fudan University, Shanghai 200433)

Abstract: During the Republic of China, the local administration and the urban management had continuously been undergoing adjustments and transformations. In Jiangnan, the most prosperous region at that time, a kind of new-style municipal construction was being gradually carried out, which also formed a necessary trend of modernization. In its concrete contents, besides the constructions of public roads for transportation, bridges, revetments and sewers, some other public utilities, such as street lights, water supplies, environmental greening and cleaning management, should all be involved. It was in the four major aspects, economy, transportation, sanitation and aesthetics that the miscellaneous municipal construction primarily reflected its main objectives in road constructions, drinking water and drainage, hygiene and cleaning, and night lighting. Through a macroscopic study and an analysis of specific variations of different towns' urban construction, we could achieve a basic understanding of the towns' main changes, development trend and the administrative management during the period of the Republic of China, so as to present the towns' basic patterns of existence during the process of modernization. Overall, the requests of the new-style municipal construction failed to coordinate effectively with the towns' real life situations, on which the differences between the industrial civilization and the economic development of Jiangnan cities and market towns had imposed different influences, and it was fact that there were limitations in the municipal construction.

Key words: the Republic of China; Jiangnan; cities and market towns; municipal construction; modernization

Where Is the Jiangnan: on Historical Transformation of "Jiangnan" Ascription of Zhenjiang Prefecture in the Ming Dynasty

(127)

Hu Kecheng

(The Grand Canal Research Institute, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252000)

Abstract: The "Jiangnan" ascription of Zhenjiang Prefecture in the Ming dynasty, had experienced a dynamic transformation, intertwined with complicated political and economic background. At the end of the Yuan dynasty, Zhenjiang, as one of Zhu Yuanzhang's bases, was not grouped into "Jiangnan" core area ruled by Zhang Shi-cheng, such as Suzhou, Songjiang, Changzhou, Hangzhou, Jiaxing and Huzhou, and intentionally separated from traditional "Jiangnan" or "Zhexi" Province, then took highly political and financial priority over the latter at the beginning of the Ming dynasty. From a fiscal point of view, the tax payment and exemption policies of Zhenjiang Prefecture was clearly different from "Jiangnan" where represented heavy and owing taxes through the Ming dynasty. After the Emperor Yongle, the "Four Prefectures" of Suzhou, Songjiang, Changzhou, Zhenjiang and the "Seven Prefectures" of Suzhou, Songjiang, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Hangzhou, Jiaxing, Huzhou were unified gradually in administrative management and administrative division, caused by centralized management of flood-control works and changing of national institution, aiming to adapt itself to the situation that national economic center was split again from the political centre along with the capital's moving north. Since then, Zhenjiang Prefecture was regarded as a part of "Jiangnan" taxation region and was forced to be levied heavily. Therefore, the facts above show one of its important historical causes for the controversy over the "Jiangnan" area's definition made by the later historians.

Key words: Jiangnan; the Ming Dynasty; Zhenjiang Prefecture; ascription; transformation

ABSTRACTS

Reflections on Yangming's Thought as a Kind of "Political Philosophy": Analysis of Xu Fuguan's "Wang Yangmin as A Politician"

(134)

Wang Jin

(School of History and Politics, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550025)

Abstract: Based on the tradition of modern Confucianism and the situation of modernity, Xu Fuguan tries to construct Yangming's philosophy as a universal "political philosophy" that can become the principle and guidance of modern political practice. Therefore, Xu Fuguan strongly opposed Fang Dongmei to use the Western philosophy of the "shelf", "grid sets" to explain Yangming mind, because this explanation is easy to put Yangming mind into the mysterious and speculative concept of the game, so that lost realistic political guidance and construction. Political practice requires specific practice ("doing things") in real political life. Therefore, it is necessary to ask Yangming's mind to provide a solid and reliable basis for "things" in its own thinking. Xu Chuoguan based on Yangming "knowledge and practice ontology" (知行本体) of the discussion of the "unity of knowledge and practice" (知行合一) for a creative interpretation of that "cause of conscience" is "unity of knowledge and practice", in essence, both have the same content, not only overturned the popular Yangming "for the three changes," the traditional concept, but also for the "things" in Yangming mind to determine the fundamental core position. Due to the modernity of ideological nature, Yangming and Confucian "political philosophy" which Xu Fengguo constructed is always limited.

Key words: Xu Fuguan; Wang Yangming; political philosophy; "Wang Yangming as a politician"

Breakthrough in Trans-boundary and Reflection of Discourse—Chinese Contemporary Literary Theory Discourse Situation and Its Spiritual Character Construction

(144)

Yang Xiangrong

(News and Communication College, Communication University of Zhejiang, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: When the Chinese contemporary literary theory is in conformity with the world literary theory, it often seeks to interpret and graft the Chinese literary discourse with the western discourse, thus resulting in the dislocation, discrepancy and misreading of theoretical interpretation. In addition, the dissolution of the literary and aesthetic boundaries has led to the questions of the narration position of traditional literary theory discourse. In this case, how can we engage in effective dialogue with western literary theory discourse? Can the concept of western quotation and interpretation effectively explain Chinese local experience? What should be the future of construction of Chinese contemporary literary theory discourse space? In my thought, to comb the development of Chinese current discourse situation, examine the adaptability of western theory in Chinese local experience discourse, we can explore and construct the basic position and inner spiritual character of the contemporary literary theory discourse.

Key words: literary theory discourse; dislocated interpretation; spirit character

Revaluation of the Classic and Reconstruction of Theory

(149)

Jiang Chengyong

(Institute of Western Literature and Culture, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

责任编辑 王三炼

声 明

凡向本刊投稿,均视为同意在本刊网站及 CNKI 中国期刊全文数据库等数据库出版,所付稿酬包含网络出版稿酬。本刊版权,未经许可,不得转载使用。

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：浙工商广发Z-026号
印 刷：杭州供销印刷有限公司
出版日期：2018年1月15日
地 址：杭州市省府2号楼
电 话：0571-87053204
邮 编：310025

ISSN 1004-2253

