

# “感染的血脉”

## ——水污染影响下的村落社会变迁研究

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**摘要:**工业点源污染、农业面源污染和生活污水污染的加剧,以及治污防污设施建设的落后是造成淮河流域L村水环境恶化的原因。水污染对村落社会农业生产状况、社区贫困状况、居民生计模式、居民健康状况、人口迁移与流动、村落社会整合等方面造成了广泛而深刻的影响。水污染的社会影响具有整体性、复杂性、长期性、隐蔽性、层次性等5个特点。拯救水污染村庄必须转变思维方式,抛弃原有的“治污+补偿”的单线思维,寻求“人—社会—环境”的和谐发展。

**关键词:**水污染;村落社会;社会影响

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我国人均占有的淡水资源并不丰富,而且时空分布不均衡,相当一部分地区的水资源十分缺乏。随着经济发展和人口增加,大量的工业废水和生活污水排入水体,地表水和地下水受到不同程度的污染,水环境质量日益恶化。近年来,水污染事件频发。国家环保总局副局长潘岳透露,自2005年松花江水污染事件之后一年内中国发生了150多起与水有关的污染事件,平均两三天就有一起。由于我国城乡不平等的二元社会结构与环境的相互作用机制<sup>[1]</sup>、公众环境意识落后等诸多原因,农村居民更易受到环境污染的侵害。有人对媒体公开报道过的受污染严重的所谓“癌症村”进行统计,并绘制了一张“中国‘癌症村’地图”,地图上标示出的癌症发生率和死亡率畸高的村庄多集中于经济发展水平较高的东部和南部地区<sup>[2]</sup>。尽管作者在地图中仅标出了近百个村庄,但中国重污染村的数目远甚于此。水污染已成为影响社会和谐的重要社会问题。

现有的关于农村水污染的研究主要侧重于从工程技术和经济管理的角度分析农村面源污染的成因,并提出相应的治理方案。如有学者提出发展生物质经济和生态型农业,实施面源污染物资源化、能源化,发展节约型农业,从源头减少面源污染<sup>[3]</sup>。也有学者提出采取经济手段如征收累进制水污染税,

惩治污染行为,鼓励治理和改善环境行为<sup>[4]</sup>。还有学者从体制分析角度指出中央政府防治农村面源污染的规制与地方政府保护面源污染生产者的行为之间存在矛盾,主张政府减少直接行政干预,更多地利用经济手段和激励机制控制自然资源的输入和污染物质的输出,使生产者和消费者行为朝着有利于环境友好的方向发展<sup>[5]</sup>。相关的研究还有很多,其共同点在于均选取宏大的视角,研究如何控制和治理污染。而从中观和微观视角关注水污染影响下的村落及其居民的文章则鲜少见到。实际上,水污染问题不仅是环境问题,更是当前社会发展中不可避免的有关乎亿万农民民生与安全的突出社会问题。本文选取苏北L村为研究案例<sup>①</sup>,基于实地研究资料与相关文献材料,探讨当前经济高速发展之下,水污染对村落社会产生的深刻影响。

### 一、L村的地理位置与社会经济状况

L村是苏北X市的行政村,有6个自然村,耕地面积414hm<sup>2</sup>,全村1000余户共5310人。L村距离X市市区约10km,东临沭河,西通宿新公路324省道,对外交通十分便捷。L村历史上一度叫龙泉沟,据县志记载,清乾隆十六年(1752年)皇帝南巡,曾在附近一带建行宫(龙泉庄行宫,现乾隆行宫遗址),

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①文中与案例有关的数据来自于案例所在市的县志、统计年鉴和“十一五”环境保护规划。

并于峒山题诗：“绿野平陵翠黛纹，拂炉小对意含欣，钟吾漫道才拳石，早具江山秀几分……”L村不仅风景秀美，而且土壤肥沃，水质清甜。

村民S：“这庄有历史了，这儿的小学校就有两百多年历史，每天（指以前）这边的龙泉酒搁全国都有名的。这儿的泉眼出来的水都是甜的，烧出来的酒都是有名的，过去喝的水全部都是甜的，烧茶没有碱。”

L村是典型的农业村，村中没有工厂和企业。村民收入来源主要包括粮食种植和外出打工两部分。2003年，农民人均纯收入2972元。

## 二、水污染的现状与原因

1949年沭河在临沭县大官庄分为两支，一支自大官庄向东，称新沭河。L村所在的沭河为老沭河，在大官庄向南经山东省郯城县红花埠入境，在X市境内长47km，河床宽350~500m，流域面积448km<sup>2</sup>，属长流河。

沭河过去主要是作为泄洪河道，而今则成了承载各类污水的排污管道，X市经济开发区和W-X工业园的工业废水以及城市生活废水都经墨河入河口流入沭河。

从表1可以看出，沭河在X市入境断面水质为IV类，出境时则为劣V类。除溶解氧含量有所下降之外，出境断面化学需氧量、氨氮、高锰酸盐指数等其余指标都超出入境断面几倍甚至几十倍。X市环境质量报告中指出，沭河下游及其支流新墨河受市区污水排入的影响，水质常年为劣V类，河段已丧失使用功能。L村位于沭河塔山闸与王庄闸之间，正处于报告所指的污染最严重河段。

表1 2004年沭河(X市段)部分检测断面水质状况 mg/L

断面类别	断面名称	现功能类别	规定功能类别	化学需氧量	溶解氧	氨氮	高锰酸盐指数
入境断面	铁路桥光谦桥	IV	IV	22.6	5.2	0.32	4.5
控制断面	王庄闸	> V	IV	82.2	1.3	5.29	23.6
出境断面	邵店桥	> V	IV	48.6	1.8	4.27	10.7

注：表中数据按年均值计。

村民S描述了沭河水污染之前的状况，“每天（指以前）都须清的，那鱼哦，成群打仗的。二十里外那会儿，晚上一提膀下套子，那都能逮狠了鱼，那河里沙滩睡搁里边凉快，那空气有多好。”

现在的沭河是另一幅景象。“河水比酱油还黑，早晨晚上天一黑，那味满庄都是。”“沟两边连芦子都没有，草都不长。地里一浇黑水，干了都成碱了，都是白的。”

原本清澈的河道变成现在的黑水河，其水质恶化的原因主要有：

### 1. 产业结构不合理，工业点源污染加剧

改革开放30年，X市GDP翻了5番，从1978年的2.21亿元，扩大到2007年的106.3亿元，比1978年增长47倍，年均递增14.3%。经济发展带动产业结构的调整，二、三产业获得迅猛发展，2007年第二产业增加值比1978年增长了107.8倍，第三产业增加值比1978年增长了86.1倍（表2）。

表2 三次产业在国内生产总值中的构成

产业	1978年		2007年	
	增加值/亿元	占GDP的比例/%	增加值/亿元	占GDP的比例/%
第一产业	1.36	61.5	23.8	22.4
第二产业	0.43	19.5	46.35	43.6
第三产业	0.42	19.0	36.15	34.0

第二产业，尤其是工业的迅猛发展，对环境造成了沉重的负担。20世纪80年代，X市的工业以化工、造纸等重污染行业为主（表3），城区年排放废污水达1500万t，其中各种污染物质5496.6t。80%以上的废水未经处理直接排放，其中80%未达到国家工业废水排放标准。由于不加处理直接排放，造成境内多条河流严重污染，部分河段鱼虾绝迹，1.67万hm<sup>2</sup>灌溉水污染尤为严重。

表3 20世纪80年代主要工业产品产量

年份	机制纸/t	合成氨/t	化肥/t	水泥/t	日用陶瓷/万件	烧碱/t	塑料制品/t	农药/t
1980	4366	21933	20993	58000	642	2074	778	
1981	4878	23924	22890	50000	479	2803	534	
1982	4715	26561	25253	54000	853	3478	1020	103
1983	5228	27005	28641	77000	740	3849	802	248
1984	6069	28370	28158	90000	889	4153	846	277
1985	6224	25413	26473	100000	1062	4302	897	189
1986	8540	25696	26774	130000	1006	4299		601
1987	11585	28462	31366	140000	1065	7307	907	280
1988	14103	28473	34958	170000	2019	9567	2825	651

20世纪90年代以来，尽管产业结构有所调整，食品加工、化工、医药、纺织服装、机械制造等成为新工业体系的支柱，但是以重污染行业为主的局面并没有得到根本性改变。全市重点污染源有9家，其中化工5家，造纸3家，酿造1家。2004年，重点污染源排放废水量1134万t，化学需氧量的排放量4696t。其中造纸企业化学需氧量排放量2300t，占49%，酿造1652t，占35%，化工744t，占16%。

### 2. 城市生活污水排放量加大

随着人口的增加、日用化学品的大量使用，城市生活污水的排放与日俱增。据统计，2004年度，全市废水排放量为2700万t，废水中化学需氧量排放量为6354t，氨氮830t；其中生活污水化学需氧量排放量为1021t，氨氮359t。目前，城市生活污水处理

率仅为 60%，大量生活污水未经处理直接排放，是沭河污染日趋加剧的原因之一。

### 3. 农业面源污染严重

X 市有 6.47 万  $hm^2$  耕地，主要种植水稻、玉米、小麦、花生等作物。村民种植水稻、小麦等作物，通常每亩的施肥量为一包复合肥、一袋尿素和一包精肥。一般来说，作物对肥料的平均利用率，氮为 40%~50%，磷为 10%~20%，钾为 30%~40%，未被吸收的肥料流失到土壤和水中，造成污染<sup>[6]</sup>。

农药的超量使用是造成面源污染的又一重要原因。据统计，全县年平均施用农药量达 2 700 t。这些农药大部分随农田灌溉水流入地表水，透进地下水，造成水体污染。此外，塑料包装物和农用地膜所导致的“白色污染”问题比较突出。

### 4. 污水处理设施建设滞后，污染防治设施建设进度缓慢

目前 X 市污水处理厂已建成部分拥有 7 万 t 污水处理能力，但存在截污管网不配套的问题，部分工业和生活污水仍然不能截流进入污水处理厂处理而直排河道。污水处理费由水利部门负责与水资源费一并征收，实际征收率低，污水处理费用得不到有效保障。此外，污染防治设施建设进度缓慢。新建项目“三同时”执行率低，部分已建成的污染防治设施未能实现正常运转，污染物实际削减量较低。偷排、超标排放等违法现象时有发生，屡禁不止，排污总量指标居高不下。

## 三、水污染的社会影响

### 1. 农业生产受到影响，村民生计模式发生改变

水污染前，村民每年种植一季水稻一季小麦，水稻制种销售，公顷收入过 1.5 万元。水污染后，河里的水不再能用作灌溉水，“小(水稻)秧苗一浇就死，浇死了还不讲，(产出的米)到哪儿人都不要，人说这块有黑水、有毒都不买。”2002 年相关政府部门将田里的水截流，改成旱田种植玉米。但是由于土质不适合种玉米，产量很少，每公顷收成多则 3 000~3 700 kg，少则 1 500~2 200 kg(当地玉米正常公顷产量为 6 000~7 500 kg)。遇到降雨量较大的年份，大片玉米苗被淹枯死。夏季歉收使得 L 村村民的农业收入主要来源于每年种植一季的冬麦，与此同时，畜禽养殖也受到影响，以前不少村民养猪、养鸡，现在猪圈基本闲置。受污染影响，村民农业收入显著减少。他们为生计所迫，纷纷外出打工(表 4)。

### 2. 村民健康状况下降，恶性疾病发病率偏高

据在村社区卫生院工作四十余年的 S 统计，1986~2008 年，L 村累计有 160~170 人患癌症或严

重的脑血栓。在各类癌症类疾病中，患肝癌、胃癌、食道癌的各占约 30%，另外有少量患肺癌、子宫癌的病例。相对于癌症，脑血栓的发病率更高，每年脑血栓的临床病例都有两三百个。

表 4 污染前后村民生计模式的变化

生计模式	种植水稻	种植小麦	种植玉米	饲养家禽、牲畜	打工
污染前	每年一季，制种销售	每年一季	无	较多	较少
污染后	2002 年后不再种植	每年一季	2002 年开始种植	很少	很多

自 1998 年起，尤其是 2005 年以后，患上上述各类疾病的人数显著增加。仅 2008 年 1~8 月，新发现癌症 26 例，其中食道癌 2 例，肝癌 12 例，胃癌 9 例，子宫癌 3 例，新患脑血栓人数为 50~60 人。这些病患以五六十岁者居多，他们的先辈都没有这类病。近年来这类恶性疾病的发生呈现年轻化趋势，三四十岁的人患病率增加。村民身体素质整体较差，“这点儿没有三天不打针的。一年得挂半年水。”S 还发现，住得靠河岸越近的农户，发病率越高，最靠近河岸一线的住户，每家都有 2~3 人患上癌症。而邻近的不靠河岸的村庄癌症发病率远低于 L 村。因此，S 认为村民患病与水污染有显著关联。水污染导致农村癌症社区化，是典型的社会不公现象<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 3. 村民普遍贫困，存在有病不医现象

沭河被污染前，因为制稻种的收入较高，L 村在镇中各村中属于较富裕的村庄。水污染之后，村民普遍变得贫困。

村民 X：“以前老百姓制稻种。从这儿污水占住流时，老百姓就瘫了。老百姓一年只能收一季麦，夏季基本不收。干了不收，涝了不收，旱涝不保收。”

村民 Z：“原来生活很好，是小康村，现在和别的村没法比，收入太少了。”

村支书 L：“现在种粮食没钱，1 亩地只能赚一百多块。收成不好的时候，只够自己吃，没的去卖，也没钱买东西。只靠种地的人家很穷。村里老百姓现在很穷，有六七十户人家穷到没有油盐吃……现在还有很多家里使压水井，家里有自来水不使，图省钱，压水井将就着就使了。”

因为贫困，村民生病后往往不去正规医院接受治疗，病痛难耐时就在社区卫生站拿药或挂水，若患上癌症等大病，多数人选择放弃治疗。

### 4. 人口迁移依据经济能力的不同与年龄的差异出现分化

村民逐渐意识到疾病与水污染之间的关联，他们想方设法躲避危害。村中年轻人或有劳动技能的人纷纷拖家带口，外出打工。富裕的村民把家搬离

河岸, 迁到村西宿新公路一侧。那些缺乏经济能力或劳动能力的穷人、老年人、残疾人等脆弱群体被迫留在重污染区。

村医 S:“青年人都跑了, 老年人成天得病……原来住得很好的, 今年全部死掉了, 都得癌症死了, 家里(其他人)不住那儿, 害怕。剩那些老老残残的。”

5. 人口流动及社区公共生活的衰落导致社区整合程度下降

造成社区整合程度下降的原因主要有: ①集市的没落。L 村的集市逢双日举办, 集市贸易是本村村民之间、本村村民与外村村民之间社会交往的重要仪式。水污染后, 村庄失去了往日的繁荣, 变得萧条贫困, 集市的规模变小, 参加集市的人数明显减少, 集市的社会交往平台功能逐步丧失, 社会整合功能下降。②河岸作为重要的村落公共生活场所的功能消失。水污染之前, 村民在河边洗衣、洗菜、洗澡、捕鱼、聊天, 河岸是村民沟通信息与社会交往的重要公共生活场所, 水污染之后河岸的社会整合功能消失, 合适的功能替代单位尚未出现。③人口迁移、住所搬迁削弱了地缘关系的联结作用。年轻人常年外出打工, 只在节日或有要事时才回到村里, 他们与村庄的联系减弱。部分村民因惧怕污染搬迁到市区或集镇居住, 村落社会的邻里关系削弱且具有不稳定性, 社区的整合程度下降。

6. 水污染社会影响的特点

①整体性。水污染不仅直接导致生态环境的破坏, 而且会引发贫困加剧、疾病增多等连锁反应, 对村落社会形成全方位的影响。②复杂性。水污染通常是由多方面原因造成的, 水污染困境能否破解取决于政府、企业、居民等相关多重利益主体之间的博弈。③长期性。水污染社会影响的显现与被认知是逐步递进的长期过程。水污染初期, 其危害往往得不到足够重视, 致使“小疾变大疾、大疾变恶疾”, 甚至出现积重难返的局面。④隐蔽性。水污染的社会影响包括显在影响和潜在影响。水污染对村落社会人口结构、空间布局、社会整合程度等方面的影响不容易被发现, 具有隐蔽性。⑤层次性。水污染对农村居民健康状况和生计方式的影响是其表面特征, 属于微观层次的影响; 造成区域经济贫困和贫困人口的增加, 属于中观层次的影响; 对村落社会空间布局和社会整合程度的影响则属于深层次的宏观层次的影响。

#### 四、进一步的思考

L 村所经历的不是个别现象。对于类似 L 村这

样遭受水污染之害的村落, 目前政府采取的主要办法是防治污染与经济补偿相结合, 即运用经济和法律手段, 控制污染物排放总量, 同时对环境破坏受害者进行补偿。由于我国经济发展总体处于上升期, 在 GDP 快速增长的背后, 环境承载着越来越大的压力。根据环境库兹涅茨理论假说, 只有在经济发展的较高阶段, 经济结构发生改变, 污染产业停止生产或被转移, 经济发展带来的积累可以用来治理环境, 同时人们的环境意识也有所增强, 环境状况才会开始改善<sup>[8]</sup>。目前我国的社会经济发展显然未达到这一阶段, 防控污染的目标仍然置于 GDP 增长的目标之后, 因此, 现实的情况是环境污染仍在加剧。同时, 我国尚缺乏关于环境公害的专门法律, 对受害者的补偿缺乏制度设计和机制支撑。研究发现, 农民在官民博弈中一般采取忍让而非自愿的态度<sup>[9]</sup>, 农民群体性利益表达存在着体制困境。制度短缺与主体利益表达受到限制造成许多受害者得不到补偿或补偿不充分, 且存在补偿款在缺乏监督的情况下被挪用或分配不当的情况, 产生新的社会不公现象。

基于上述思考, 我们认为“治污+ 补偿”的治理方式是一种“头疼医头、脚疼医脚”的单线思维方式, 虽然便于施行, 但很难取得理想的效果。促进受水污染危害的村落社会恢复与发展, 需要转变思路, 系统研究并努力消减环境破坏造成的全方位、深层次的负面影响, 寻求“人—社会—环境”的和谐发展。

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only has epistemological characteristics, but also has an ideological nature. Also it has the characteristics of disciplinarity and practicality. Ideology can be considered as the historical origin for the practice of ideological and political education. It is also the fundamental subject and the basis of the theoretical system of ideological and political education. It is therefore the logical starting point in the study of ideological and political education.

**Key words:** ideology; ideological and political education; logical starting point

**On "Too Smart Robot"/Lv Naiji (Research center of STS, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China)**

**Abstract:** Robot Adam, like a scientist, can make experiment, can analyze the result and can propose hypothesis. What the robot can do is similar to the typical research method that a human scientist adopts. The newly-created machines overrun the former ones even the former human beings. At the same time, although the robots seem to be alike human being, they still can't surpass the preset human beings who have created them and they are unable to rival the future human beings. The robots make themselves developed by means of different programs ranging from easier ones to more difficult ones, which make the functions of human beings turn into the ones belonging to machines. Robot Adam, with its unique way of doing things, will inevitably promote the further development of SSK. By using Adam and Eve, King makes a meaningful name for the robots.

**Key words:** robot; scientific and technological Philosophy; SSK

**Separation and Integration of Science Rationality and Value Rationality/Miao Zhuang, et al (College of Human Sciences, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing 163318, China)**

**Abstract:** The relationship between science rationality and value rationality is a course of historical evolution. Rationality, started in ancient Greece, bears the spirits of science and humanity and has impact on the process of understanding the world and changing it. With the progress of western modernization, there is separation and clash between science rationality and value rationality. Such situation leads to self-loss and even alienation of technology and affiliation of objects manipulated by currency. Thus, the double dilemma between human mind and existence environment is formed. Therefore, it is compulsory to make science rationality and value rationality mix with each other in order to internally unite scientific truth with ethical requirement. Only in this way can mankind come out of dilemma in reality and ultimately realize harmony between material progress and social development.

**Key words:** science rationality; value rationality; separation; integration

**Water Culture and Coastal Development in Jiangsu Province/Wang Peijun (Office of President, Jiangsu**

Education College, Nanjing 210013, China)

**Abstract:** Water is the important ecological background and influential factor in the formation and development of regional culture in Jiangsu province, and is the core and essence of culture of Jiangsu province as well. Water culture is immersed in the different fields and aspects in the context of history and culture of Jiangsu province. According to the categories of water resource, water culture of Jiangsu province consists of fresh water culture, salty water culture and marine culture. The southern area of Jiangsu province is rich in culture resource of fresh water, while central and northern areas possess three types of water culture resources mentioned above. Therefore, the coastal development in Jiangsu province should be combined with the construction of water culture, consolidating the basic role of fresh water culture, giving play to orientation role of marine culture, and tapping the advantageous role of salty water culture. Then water culture can merge with coastal development, serve for it, and promote its further leap. Finally it is possible to realize the harmonious development of culture and economy.

**Key words:** Jiangsu province; regional culture; water culture; coastal development

**Constructing Image of Water Culture System/Li Demin, et al (College of Human Sciences, Northeast Petroleum University, Daqing 163318, China)**

**Abstract:** On the earth surface, under the ground, and in the air there is water. It is constantly changing its three forms of solid, liquid and gas, repeating itself in endless cycles, which is the operating mode of water in natural state. Human beings, as being born in chaos, regenerating in the flood and resting in peace in the netherworld, are spirit fossils survived in human beings' deep consciousness of collective unconsciousness. These two elements have impact on the writer's understanding and expression of water all the time, and the writers tend to make various cultural information exist in water image by means of symbol. Interestingly, the symbolic meaning of water image is a system full of meaning rather than an isolated matter. The prototype of such system is precisely the operating mode of water in the natural state and a deep memory in human beings' psychological experience of water. Therefore, water has three mutually independent but interrelated systems. The system of solid, liquid and gas constitutes water circulation system in natural state. The system of chaos, flood and netherworld refers to the myths of water in the field of consciousness. The system of newborn phenomenon, renewing and longevity represents the symbolic system of water in the literary arts.

**Key words:** water image; culture system; construction

**The Social Change under the Influence of Water Pollution in Rural Community/Yang Fang (School of Public Administration, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)**

**Abstract:** Take village L for instance, the deterioration of water environment there results from many factors, such as industry pollution, agriculture pollution and sewage pollution. Water pollution has intensive and profound impact on agricultural production, poverty situation, residents' livelihood mode, health situation, population migration and mobility, and social integration, etc. The social impact of water pollution bears five characteristics, that is, being holistic, being complex, being long term, being dormant, and being hierarchical. To save water polluted village, it is necessary to transform the way of thinking by abandoning the old strategy of pollution control and compensation. Then it is possible to seek for harmonious development among human beings, society and environment.

**Key words:** water pollution; rural community; social impact

**An Analysis of Water Environment Deterioration in Peri-Urban Villages from the Perspective of Sociology: A Case Study of Xiashi Village/** Xu Yin, et al ( Department of Sociology, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

**Abstract:** In the tide of industrialization and urbanization, dramatic changes are taking place in peri urban villages, which is characterized by the environmental issue concerning influential role of human beings. Among the factors which may have impact on human activities, economics plays the most important role in. Based on the investigation of water environment deterioration in Xiashi village, the paper analyzes the production mode and the way of making a living of the local people, then it finds out the cultural logic implied. The cultural logic behind the transformation of agricultural production is "unconsciousness" of science and "selfish" idea. And the cultural logic behind the transformation of livelihood is "ecology morals", "pond ethics", and "life orientation" of the village. It is then concluded that in order to successfully deal with environmental issue it is of great importance to transform man's viewpoint on value.

**Key words:** Xiashi village; economic factor; cultural logic

**Effect of Collusion: Field-Research of Water Pollution Control Mechanism on Transboundary Watershed: A Case Study of SJ Border Joint Conference System for Environmental Protection/** Tang Guojian ( Department of Sociology, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

**Abstract:** The issue concerning water resources of transboundary watershed mainly include water distribution and water pollution. The current researches have been involved in a wide range of contents, such as the management system of watershed's water environment, the control mechanism of watershed's water pollution, and interests game and economic compensation of upstream and downstream areas.

According to SJ Border Joint Conference System for Water Pollution Control of Watershed, the government-affiliated Environmental Protection Agency is virtually the collusion among local governments. Its social effects prove that the mechanism effectively coordinates the interests between upstream and downstream areas, and to some extent, it contains or prevents the emergency resulting from economic dispute. However, it overlooks the watershed ecosystem, which makes watershed's water pollution become worse because the mechanism internally controls the information of contamination.

**Key words:** collusion; transboundary watershed; water pollution

**Function and Social Construction of the Dustbin: An Analysis Based on the Investigation of A University/** Li Zhiqiang, et al ( Department of Sociology, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

**Abstract:** Although the basic function of dustbin is to hold rubbish, it has other functions, such as testing one's social morality and environment consciousness. It is also a symbol of environmentally friendly image and modern civilization. On the basis of such ideas, this paper analyzes the constructing process of dustbins' functions and advocates that it is necessary to let dustbins return to their basic functions.

**Key words:** dustbin; function; construction; modernization

**Study of Living Conditions, Service Requirements and Corresponding Strategies of the Leftover Elders in Dingyuan, Anhui Province/** Shi Yunhao ( Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

**Abstract:** Based on 210 questionnaires and in-depth interviews on leftover elders in Dingyuan, Anhui province, this paper investigates their living conditions and service requirements. It is shown that the leftover elders suffer from poor living conditions resulting from lacking of economic support. Due attention paid to them is insufficient and a few hospitals are available. Then, the paper proposes the corresponding measures as follows: giving producing subsidy to the elder, implementing loving care project, strengthening construction of nurse homes for those elders enjoying five particular aspects in guaranteeing their lives, extending the scope of group supply, establishing paid service mechanism, setting up various activity facilities, organizing association for the elder, perfecting new type of cooperative medical system and developing medical insurance in rural areas.

**Key words:** leftover elders in rural areas; living conditions; service requirements; corresponding strategies

**Constructing Logic Framework of Human Resource Allocation/** Wang Jigan, et al ( Business School, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China)

**Abstract:** Human resource allocation is a complicated systematic project, which involves personnel, society, economics, environment and other aspects and includes