

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Class Politics and State Autonomy in the Context of Eventful Sociology : New Interpretation of *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*

..... Ying Xing 1

Abstract: *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte* created the tradition of eventful sociology, combining structural history and eventful history. The eventful sociology folded the structure, the conjuncture and the actors into the event analysis of a same period. This book contains two theoretical clues. The explicit clue is that history goes forward in the direction of retreat by the revolutionary nature of the class, whereas the implicit clue is the gradual emergence of the relative autonomy of the state. Therefore, by combining the theory of class struggle and the theory of state autonomy, Marx carried out intensive analysis of the Bonaparte's coup, which was an extremely complex historical event. The analysis showcased Marx's rich sociological imagination.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Labour Relations and State Governance

From State Domination to Multiple Actors Initiation: New Trends and the Typology of Collective Consultation Wen Xiaoyi 28

Abstract: It has been argued that China's collective consultation follows a state domination model. The paper, however, finds that there are different types of collective consultation, due to the evolution of the labor market, the enhancement of the workers' status, and the adjustment of the roles of the local government and employers. Collective consultation enters the era of multiple actors initiation. The paper introduces four types

of collective consultation in China: the state-dominating model, the worker-dominating model, the employer-dominating model, and the trade union-dominating model. The four types are compared on the basis of the profit earned by the workers and the stability of the labor order. This paper further analyzes the formative mechanism and the practical effect of the new types of collective consultation. Different forms of labor organization have a decisive effect on different types of collective consultation. Finally, this paper discusses the future developmental trend of collective consultation and its constraints.

The Dependent Government-corporate Relations, Local Employment and the Labor Contention in China's Hinterland *Wang Jianhua* 51

Abstract: The present labor research attaches much importance to the labour experience in the Pearl River Delta region, while neglecting the regional differences of labor politics in different areas of China. This paper analyses the unique Government-corporate relations, the form of the local employment and the contentious labor politics in small and medium-sized cities in the hinterland of China. Restricted by the local government's strong control over the labor relation and the limited reproduction space, the scale, militancy, and influences of labor politics in the hinterland cannot be compared with that of the Pearl River Delta region. However, the contentious labor politics in the hinterland has its uniqueness, characterized by more frequent labor disputes and common daily resistance. Relying on the local governments' support policies, a large number of low-end and labor-intensive enterprises struggle to survive, leading to more frequent labor disputes. The urbanization process and the ubiquitous social networks are the catalyst of such labor disputes. Identification with the regime and one's family provides the basis for daily resistance. Lastly, this paper compares the regional differences of labor politics between the Pearl River Delta region and the small and medium-sized cities in the hinterland of China.

The Social Bases of Organizational Commitment: Testing Embeddedness in Employment Relations and Its Functional Boundary *Zhu Yan* 76

Abstract: Existing research points out the social embeddedness of employment relations, but fails to clarify how social relations functions under different conditions. Using an "employer-employee" matching dataset in the Yangtze Delta region, this study addresses the impact of native ties on employees' organizational commitment. This paper finds that shared native connections between employer and employee can effectively

enhance employees' organizational commitment. As the ties gets stronger, employees' organizational commitment becomes stronger. The enterprises' internal labor market functions as an effective conditional variable. When the internal labor market becomes more fluid, the native ties become less effective in promoting organizational commitment.

Power Borrowing and Its Limitation: The Operational Mechanism of Local Trade Unions *Wu Jianping* 103

Abstract: Local trade unions possess neither the power for social mobilization, nor administrative power. Therefore, they have to rely on other sources of power. At the organizational level, they borrow power from the local government and its departments. On an individual basis, they informally coordinate and interact with these departments. During this process, power, interests, sentiments, and ethics are so entangled that multiple paradoxes can be observed. Whether the mechanism of power borrowing by the local trade unions can function well depends on the ability of the local government to balance different players of the game. Internal limitations of the unions and the fact that the connection between the local trade unions and corporate trade unions is rather loose also weaken the effect of this mechanism of power borrowing.

PAPER

Romantic Love and Predestined Marriage: Comparing Two Ideal Types of Intimacy *Zhai Xuwei* 128

Abstract: This paper regards "romantic love" and "predestined marriage" as two different ideal types. The author discusses marital relationship by exploring from the dimension of human relationship. After exploring the complexities and commonalities of marital relationships and the different clues that connect romantic love and predestined love with marriage, these two intimate relationship patterns are compared. Romantic love possesses individual internality. It places importance on attractiveness, idealization, passion, etc. Its mechanism for continuation lies in addition. Predestined marriage, on the other hand, places importance on externalities, e. g. , compliance, matchmakers. Its mechanism for continuation lies in subtraction. Other differences can be observed when comparing each type's logic from the dimension of human relationship.

The Organization Patterns and Evolution Mechanism in the Project System :
Analysis of the History of a National Project *Chen Jiajian* 150

Abstract:By investigating the history of a national project, this research reveals that in the project-oriented operation, direct control, subcontracting and joint responsibility exist as three important organization forms. When carrying out a project, different levels of governments allocate different rights and responsibilities at four dimensions, i. e., goal setting, resource provision, implementation and inspection. The differences along the four dimensions lead to the evolution of the organization. Different project management systems influence how the local government implements projects. Some of the problems include the routinization of implementation, excessive implementation, passive implementation, etc. These implementation patterns will affect the effectiveness of the projects.

Shidian as a Chinese Style of Governance: A Case Study on the Policy Experiment of “Pay as You Throw” *Chen Nabo & Cai Rong* 174

Abstract:Policy experiments have long been considered as a distinguished feature of the policy process in China. Recent research leads to a debate about the effect of policy experiment on the governance of the Chinese government. Based on a case study of the “pay as you throw” policy experiment carried out in a city in southern China, this study explores the process of a policy experiment, the related interest groups’ responses and its policy consequences. Qualitative data collected from in-depth interviews, participant observation and documentary analysis reveals that the policy experiment is embedded in and captured by the governmental bureaucracy. The positive effect of policy experiment in China’s state capacity has been over-exaggerated.

Migrant Children and Rural-urban Migrant’s Integration to the City
..... *Wang Chunchao & Zhang Chenglei* 199

Abstract:More migrant parents now choose to bring their children with them when migrating to the city. This emerging phenomenon in China is called the “family migration”. Compared to individual migrants, does “family migration” contribute to better integration to the city? Based on a two period utility model, we study the migrant children’s impact on their parents’ integration to the city, using the migration dynamic

monitoring data conducted by the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China. Using the IV estimation and endogenous switching model, we find that bringing children to the city does increase migrant parents' sense of integration to the city. Migrant parents bringing their children along to the city have greater willingness to integrate and settle in the city. We also discuss the mechanism behind this influence and make several policy suggestions. Providing better access to education, medical care, and other social welfare will facilitate the migrants' better integration to the city.

REVIEW

The Social Logics of the Traditional Chinese Welfare Practices

..... Zhang Peiguo 225

Abstract: In the late Imperial China, “*Fu*”, “*Ming*” and “*Bao*”, constituted not a symbolic system, but penetrated into the institution of *shecang*, *yizhuang*, *yizhong* and *shantang* as an aggregation of exploitation and production in the process of social reproduction. As symbols of cultural ideology, they were basic binders of the Chinese society. Therefore, they constitute the social logic of the traditional Chinese welfare practice. As a set of symbolic system, “*Fu*”, “*Ming*”, “*Bao*” and other social notions had integrated the rights of land in economic coercion, the tributary country, and the gentries into the system of symbolic domination.