

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Passion and Society: An Exposition of Marx’s Sociology of Emotions

..... *Cheng Boqing & Li Linyan* 1

Abstract: The sociology of emotions has developed rapidly as a specialized branch within the discipline since the affective turn. The heritage from classical sociologists has been explicated with the notable exception of Marx’ contributions, despite the fact that the concept of alienation has been appropriated mostly for its emotional implications. According to Marx’s philosophical anthropology, humans are passionate beings, and emotion is central to human nature. Marx explores the emotional tones of the societies from different historical periods on the basis of the mode of production and private property, and pays special attention to the commercialization of passions. Marx also emphasizes the role of passions in the political process. Marx’s structural approach to emotions and his insights can expand and deepen the paradigm of the sociology of emotions.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Empirical Studies: New Approaches to Problems of Agriculture, Rural Area and Peasantry

Villages with A Loss of Villagers: The Transformation of the Traditional Villages and Reflections on Rurality *Wen Jun & Wu Yuefei* 22

Abstract: As the rural population fast transform into urban citizens, a new form of rurality is under investigation during the “villages’ transformation”. Based on two significant dimensions of the transformation, i. e. , the village and the villager, we re-

theorize the village and its transformation by a typological approach. Focusing on three empirical subtypes of villages with the absence of villagers, this paper explores the transformational tension and integration between the villages and villagers. Villages with the absence of villagers illustrate how the villagers and villages are locked in a mutualistic symbiosis. The citizenization of villagers does not necessarily result in the rapid collapse of rurality. Instead, the reintegration between the villagers and villages endows a “new rurality” to the villages.

Urban-rural Relationship, the Sequence of Spatial Difference and Income Increment of the Rural Households: An Analysis Based on the Chinese General Social Survey Data *Zhang Zhaoshu & Wang Jian* 46

Abstract:Based on the logic of spatial transformation of the rural populations’ income and the sequential types of the urban-rural relationship, this paper systematically explores the spatial differences among three mechanisms designed to increase the farmers’ income. The study finds out that firstly, there is a clear positive association between the degree of regional de-agriculturization and the farmers’ household income increment among those who reside near the city, while the effect of domestic de-agriculturization adopts the characteristics of “reverse sequence” in spatial differences. Secondly, cultural human capital has a greater marginal effect on the income increment of rural households among those who live nearby the urban areas, while the beneficial influence of skilled human capital on rural household income has no obvious spatial difference. Thirdly, the positive impact of social network on the household income is more outstanding in the remote rural areas. The above conclusions may shed light on the policy-making. In order to increase the income of rural households, it is important to strengthen the vocational skill training of the rural labor force, and promote the transformation of household business structure and the transformation of the rural labor force.

Space-time Deconstruction and the Reproduction of the Rights to Land Rent: An Exploration of Non-agricultural Value-added Revenue Distribution Mechanisms of Rural Land *Zheng Xiongfei* 70

Abstract:Space-time deconstruction is a necessary logic to understand the formation and evolution of the land rent. “Time rent” reveals that rent has the double characteristics of periodicity and diachronicity. Thus, the distribution of land rent must consider the

sustainability of both the individual life course and intergenerational superposition of the farmers. “Space rent” analyzes the aggregation or differentiation of rent resulted from the industrial layout, location, etc. The distribution of land rent must take into account of the legitimate rights and interests of stake-holders to achieve revenue-sharing. By studying the land rent and non-agricultural value-added revenue distribution, this paper explores the normative value-added revenue distribution, advocates the restoration and protection of farmers’ rights to land rent through “right-reconstruction”. It also advocates establishing and improving the multi-negotiation mechanism, supplemented by rights relief, judicial arbitration and third-party professional assessment in order to prevent rent-seeking. Thus, the specific allocation amount of rent can be determined by consensus, and the rights and interests of the rural population can be protected.

Theoretical Studies:Tribute to the Classics

From *Seele* to Mind: A Sociological Study of Knowledge on the Rationalization of Psychoanalysis *Sun Feiyu* 94

Abstract: From the perspective of the sociology of knowledge, this paper analyzes the rationalization of classical psychoanalytic text knowledge during its diffusion. Working on a sphere of knowledge constituted by the author, translator, readers and the social-historical context, this paper tries to map out the process of a systematic rationalization represented by the translation of Sigmund Freud’s works from German into English. This paper finds out that the problem of this translation cannot be explained merely by the translator’s views, but should consider the socio-historical background. Within this process of rationalization, the problem of the soul, which occupies the center of Freud’s writings, becomes a scientific psychological issue. As a modern phenomenon of knowledge, this transformation can help us understand modern social science and its internal dilemma.

The Artificial Society and Ethical Society: Ferdinand Tönnies’ Interpretation of the Modern Natural Law Theory and the Foundation of His Social Theory *Zhang Weizhuo* 119

Abstract: Facing the dilemma of individualism and despotism in the German Empire at the end of the 19th century, Ferdinand Tönnies developed his sociological studies on the

basis of Thomas Hobbes' natural law theory. He tried to understand the modern human nature and the basis of the modern state, before seeking to rebuild the ethical life of the German nation. Tönnies dissolved the conflict between the natural state and the political state in Hobbes' theory by the concept of the social state and creatively constructed the Germanic "original assembly" as the historical archetype of Society. Based on an interpretation of Hobbes' life and doctrine, Tönnies revealed the fundamental problem of the modern human nature and mode of life, i. e. , the natural state hidden in the civilization. Thus, Tönnies not only found in Hobbes' theory of natural law the possibility to normalize the human nature, but also explored the norm that is more authentic to the tradition of the German nation.

Shame, Self and the Modern Society: From Simmel, Elias to Goffman

..... *Wang Jiapeng* 143

Abstract: The anthropologists' investigation of the shame culture and recent interpretations of the notion of shame by sociologists neglect the significance of shame to the modern "abstract society". In fact, from Georg Simmel' formal sociology to Norbert Elias's sociology of the figurations and Erving Goffman's sociology of interaction, the core problem of shame is the tension between the self and the modern society as abstract forms, complex figurations or organizational structures. The ambivalence of social distance, social interests and the self, emerged from the abstractness of the modern society, is the structural origin of shame. By reformulating Simmel, Elias and Goffman's thoughts on shame, a more integrated theory of shame can be formed.

PAPER

Technology and Organization: Themes and Theoretical Trends in Sociology and Other Disciplines *Qiu Zeqi* 167

Abstract: Technology and organization is a research field pursued by multiple disciplines since 1958. Drawing on data from multiple sources, analysis in this paper shows that the majority of literature in the field explores the enhancement of organizational performance. Researchers in disciplines other than sociology focus on themes of innovation, management, firms, knowledge and how these factors contribute to organizational performance. The themes are clearly structured. Meanwhile, sociologists

target themes of social relations, such as work and embeddedness. The themes are loosely structured. During the course of theoretical development, technology-centered theories were popular in the early period. Contextual theories and society-centered theories were later developed. Currently, there is a mixture of the three themes. Research in this field needs more involvement from the sociologists to discover important human factors in technology and organization.

Cultural Industry and the Changing Action Logic of Local Governments: An Investigation of City H, Province Z *Li Gan* 193

Abstract: This paper argues that in contemporary China, there are serious performance competitions among various administrative units in the development of cultural industry. How the local governments develop and manage cultural industries becomes an interesting discussion as they make great efforts to implement the higher-level governments' cultural policy. Drawing upon the tournament theory and its subsequent development, this article provides evidence and arguments based on first-hand research in Province Z. On the one hand, the new action logic of the local governments is embodied in the "district package". On the other hand, the new action logic is embodied in the "ritualized cultural construction". This study will help understand further changes of the development of the cultural industry and the local governments' action logic in China.

REVIEW

Social Representation Theory: Theoretical Development and Its Inspirations *Zhao Mi* 218

Abstract: Social representation theory (SRT) attends to the formation and transformation of social opinions, beliefs and behaviours. This paper reviews SRT's theoretical and methodological breakthroughs against the backdrop of the dominance of the individualistic social psychology in North America. After introducing the three main approaches of social representational studies, this paper proceeds to review critiques against SRT and the theoretical innovations initiated by SRT researchers as response. It is followed by an illustration of the critical relevance of SRT approach to contemporary China studies.