

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Be Open to Be Scientific: Engels' Thought on Socialism and Its Social Context *He Rong* 1

Abstract: Socialism from the very beginning is both a critique of reality and expectation for future good society. Since the mid-19th century, the emergent international workers' movement carried out under the guidance of Marx and Engels' theory is not only critical but open to social reality. Thus socialism becomes scientific by being the object of scientific analysis. This study focuses on different stages of Marx and Engels' literature on communism and socialism. With the emphasis shifting to socialism, Marxism faces and responds directly to the drastic change of the global economy and society. Engels' discussion on ownership and political strategy of socialists after the mid-1880's shows that scientific socialism can be a social theory dealing with various challenges of industrialization, urbanization and globalization. Engels himself is an open-minded social theorist in addition to the spiritual leader of the communist revolution. For contemporary China, Engels' theory of socialism can provide insights and strategies for social governance and the economic development.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Studying the Spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's "7 · 26" Speech

On China's Modernization Course from the Sociological Perspective *Li Qiang* 18

Abstract: This paper analyzes the development of visions for China's modernization course. From the proposition of the "Four Modernizations" to ideas such as "modernization with Chinese characteristics", a moderately prosperous society and a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China realizes that modernization is a

long-term goal for the Chinese people to achieve, which involves all-round construction of social development. It includes the “Five-in-One” overall layout and five development ideas. This paper explores the five aspects of the Chinese experience in the course of modernization, namely, the centralization and unification of effective management mechanism, the market mechanism with Chinese characteristics, the common understanding of the system reform by the whole society, the opening-up policy as well as the industrialization and urbanization with Chinese characteristics. This paper also sheds light on the three aspects of China’s further exploration of its modernization path, i. e. , further improvement of the triadic relationship of the government, market and society, the realization of the modernization of the country’s governance systems and capabilities, and the realization of the modernization of the Chinese people.

New Connotation and New Action of Social Governance in China

..... *Li Youmei* 27

Abstract: Since the 18th CPC National Congress, many important and new progresses have been made in the construction of the social governance system and governance capacity in China. These progresses improved not only the social governance mode, but also the historical process of shaping a cooperative governance structure among the Party committee, government, and different social forces. At present, the transformation of the social governance mode in China has achieved many major breakthroughs, such as the macro institutional structure and the meso policy design, while it still needs to pay attention to the problem of the reform and innovation mechanism in practical social governance. Xi Jinping stressed in his speech on July 26th that we should continue to promote the development of “Five-in-One” layout and to coordinate “four overall strategic arrangements” in order to build the well-off society. The transformation of the Chinese social governance has its unique features, and it is urgent for Chinese sociology to make positive efforts to construct a new theoretical paradigm that can properly understand and explain this uniqueness.

New Thinking and New Achievements of China’s Social Development since the 18th CPC National Congress

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Abstract: Under the guidance of the new development concepts, social development and economic development are equally important. This is the only way to strengthen the weaknesses in China’s social development, and to achieve balanced economic and social development. Social development not only has its own category, but also follows specific rules. The report of the 18th CPC National Congress points out, “To strengthen social

development...We must intensify our efforts to improve the basic public service system, strengthen and make innovations in social management, and boost the building of a harmonious socialist society in order to uphold the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.” Therefore, this completes a new pattern of social development with “dual-core drive” and “two-way interaction”. This article is based on a series of speeches given by General Secretary Xi Jinping in the aftermath of the 18th CPC National Congress and documents released by the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council. It provides a comprehensive review of the significant achievements made in seven areas of social development in the past five years, and gives an outlook for social development in the future.

PAPER

Welfare Governance, Policy Implementation and Social Policy Targeting: An Investigation of the Rural Minimum Living Standards Guarantee Scheme in Village N *Li Yingsheng, Li Quanran & Yuan Xiaoping* 44

Abstract: Given the deficiencies of explaining targeting deviation in social policy in the current academia, this paper puts forward the framework of welfare governance on the basis of the environmental perspective and other perspectives to investigate the implementation process of the Minimum Living Standards Guarantee Scheme in village N. This paper explains the operation process and mechanism of the scheme when entering into the local field, and reveals the logic for the occurrence of social policy targeting deviation. It finds that the grassroots welfare governance is the underlying cause of rural targeting deviation. It leads to policy deformation, i. e. , the so-called “where there is a measure, there is a countermeasure”. The paper further discusses the relationship between grassroots welfare governance and the embedded local social environment, and reveals the characteristics of the local welfare governance.

Precise Poverty Alleviation and Grassroots Governance Rationality: The Deconstruction of the Poverty Alleviation Project Establishment of County D in Province A *Yin Haodong, Wang Sangui & Guo Zihao* 70

Abstract: This paper constructs an analytic framework of bureaucratic rationality and relational rationality to analyze the logic of grassroots government behavior in the process of “contracting out” and “packing” of the project system based on a case of county poverty alleviation project. It finds that grassroots practice follows the logic of the impersonal bureaucratic rationality and the value of relational rationality. The grassroots

government project system practice obeys the rules and regulations under the bureaucratic rationality, transforming project under the combined action of bureaucratic and relational rationality and dissimilating project when the value relational rationality plays the leading role. The rule of grassroots government rationality shows that the value relational rationality takes precedence over bureaucratic rationality, and bureaucratic rationality takes precedence over the instrumental relationship. This paper provides theoretical reference and empirical material for follow-up studies of project system and precise poverty alleviation, and extends the application of relational theory in grassroots governance research. It also helps to further clarify the basic logic of targeted poverty alleviation project implementation, and helps the project system to play a more positive role in public policy.

Governance Strategies under Spatial Change: A Study on the Grassroots Governance Transformation of the “Village-turned-Community”

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Abstract: Under the state-led urbanization in recent years, many villages have been dismantled and the “village-turned-communities” are built up, during which the spatial characteristics change dramatically. This paper summarizes three new spatial characteristics in this process, i. e., the standardization of the living space, the emergence of the new type of space and the disappearance of the traditional public space. All of these changes bring challenges to the grassroots governance in the “village-turned-communities”. This research points out that firstly the grid management is widely used because of its feasibility to the standard and large-scale community and the existing village governance network. Secondly, the conflict of land use represents the transition of the public affair management style from the rural mode to the urban mode. Finally, the use of the Community Service Center as the new public space does not accurately follow the original functional design, which demonstrates the integration of the top-down construction logic and the bottom-up demands for the space.

Status Constraint and Lifestyle Transition: Latent Class Analysis of Health Lifestyles among Different Social Strata in China

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Abstract: This paper uses the China General Social Survey data (CGSS2010), which measure different dimensions of health behaviors, to analyze the health lifestyle with latent class models. The analysis finds that people’s lifestyle manifests diversified characteristics, which can be divided into three latent categories, i. e., the healthy type, the mixed type and the risky type. Further analysis reveals that individuals with higher social and economic status adopt both healthy and risky lifestyles, whereas individuals with lower social and economic status are more inclined to the mixed type of

lifestyles. Overall, the lifestyle of Chinese people is undergoing continuous transformation. People from the middle-upper stratum are able to choose a lifestyle beneficial to their health, due to their advantaged position in the social structure. Yet they are also influenced by the western lifestyle. People from the lower stratum are more constrained by their disadvantaged position in the social structure.

Peer Social Capital and Academic Achievement: Evidence from a Randomly Assigned Natural Experiment *Cheng Cheng* 141

Abstract: This paper explores the effect of peer social capital on adolescents' academic performance. It uses the official dataset from a university in mainland China, takes the issue of endogeneity into account, and finds that the academic ability of peers has indeed influenced the accumulation of human capital for university students. This finding stands contrast to what has been found in other research contexts. First, it is through an indirect rather than a direct way that peer social capital affects adolescents' academic performance, as the peer networks affect university students' performance by having an influence on their academic attitudes and behaviors. Second, as time passes by, the effect of peer social capital on university students' academic performance gets stronger, rather than attenuates. Such an increase can be attributed to the role played by peers from roughly the same social class background, whereas those coming from quite different social background exert a steady impact on university students' academic performance. Moreover, there is no solid evident indicating that peer social capital has different impact on university students with different social class backgrounds.

Labor Laws during 1929 – 1933: The Construction of the Modern Motherhood and Fatherhood in China *Wang Xiangxian* 165

Abstract: Modern motherhood and fatherhood in China, which connects the society and individuals, material production and human reproduction, labor market and family life, were born in the modernization era since the end of Qing Dynasty. Based on the mainstream motherhood discourse, the labor laws of the Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party during 1929 – 1933 constructed the standards for the modern working women's motherhood, i. e., the main caregiver and the second breadwinner. These labor laws also vaguely outlined the modern fatherhood, which was in opposition to and complementation of the motherhood, as the main breadwinner and absent caregiver according to the gender logic of these laws and their preliminary exploration of the modern fatherhood.

To Reveal the Confucian Doctrine; On the Local Government's Official Document System in Qing Dynasty *Fu Wei* 189

Abstract: To reveal the Confucian doctrine is the most important characteristic of the official documents in Qing Dynasty. Firstly, official documents were characterized as “personal relationship” and took into account the position and feeling of receptors of these official documents. Thus, it could create an ideal communication situation. Secondly, official documents focused on incorporating etiquettes so that they could deal with different kinds of human relationships and maintain the rule of tradition. Thirdly, although scribes and private advisers played a key role in the transmission and writing of official documents, they were deprived of the power in the political system. The reason for this phenomenon was the desire to maintain the characteristic of official documents. Fourthly, faced by these problems, officials of the local government in Qing Dynasty and scholars resorted to different resolutions. However, both “simple governance” and “complicated governance” put emphasis on the ideology of “rule by man”. As a result, revealing the Confucian doctrine became the key to the problem of official document system. Lastly, this article contends that these characteristics as the concrete expressions of administrative ideologies of Confucianism reflected the special logics of the traditional governance system in China.

REVIEW

State Autonomy and Culture; Towards a Culturalist State Theory
..... *Xiao Wenming* 211

Abstract: State autonomy is a key issue in state theory. This article critically reviews relevant discussions concerning the state autonomy provided by different schools of state theories, pointing out that they more or less neglect the significance of culture, and tend to regard state-society relationship as a zero-sum relationship. We need to bring the relational approach to overcome this tendency, and understand state autonomy as embedded state autonomy, which is based on a consensus notion of culture. In this regards, we should draw insights from state theories of Emile Durkheim and Antonio Gramsci, and consider the definition of culture and the concrete mechanisms through which culture influences the state autonomy. This effort can pave way for a culturalist state theory, and provide a theoretical possibility of non-zero-sum state-society relationship.