

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Idea, Tactics and Practice: Analysis of Mao Zedong’s Early Rural Investigation from the Perspective of Historical Sociology

..... *Meng Qingyan* 1

Abstract: The mass line-“ coming from the people and going to the people”-is an important part of Chinese Communist Party’s political culture. Mao Zedong’s rural investigation thoughts play a significant role in the development of the mass line. It is not only a critical tool to help Chinese Communist Party understand and explain the reasons of rural society crisis, a kind of power technique to mobilize the mass, but also as a mechanism for transforming the Chinese rural society via using the Marxist-Leninist principle by the revolutionary party. In this paper, Mao’s rural investigation practice and texts from the Great Revolution to the Central Soviet Area are regarded as the core research subjects. From multiple historical perspectives of social thought and regional society, the author tries to analyze the development of Mao’s rural investigation thoughts and summarize the practical characteristics and operation logics by regarding Mao’s rural investigation thoughts and practice mechanism as a kind of important political tradition generated during the revolutionary practice. Meanwhile, the author attempts to understand the relation of tension between the political tradition, original economic structure of regional society and efforts made by the revolutionary party when the political tradition had to deal with ideological demands, realistic political struggles and social mobilization at the same time.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Organizational and Institutional Studies

How Are Private Entrepreneurs Organized? A Study Based on the Business Associations Affiliated with Guangdong FIC

..... *Huang Dongya & Zhang Hua* 28

Abstract: The state control has long been considered to disorganize the Chinese society. Recent studies show that variables other than state control need to be explored. With the case study and questionnaire analysis of the business associations affiliated with Guangdong Federation of Industry and Commerce, this article has the following arguments. Firstly, neither collective action nor state control can explain the variation of business organization. By contrast, whether a business association enjoy enough resources is a key issue. Government connections, market resources and fellow villager network all contribute to the business organizations. Secondly, the degree of activity is different from the membership of the business associations and they are supported by different factors; even if they have enough resources, the business associations are hard to be accountable to their members. Thirdly, institutions which aim to organize the members can promote the membership of business associations. These institutions with the resources can eventually promote the organization of business interests.

Derivative Organization: An Organizational Study of State-Society Relationship in China *Shi Puyuan & Li Chenxing* 56

Abstract: This paper studies “derivative organization”, a universal NGO type in China. Nominally, derivative organizations are independent legal entities, but in fact they are subordinate departments of Chinese bureaus. As a distinctive state-society relationship, derivative organization is one component of “bureau corporatism”, where governmental sector reproduces the so-called “work unit system” through the Chinese-style project system. This paper proposes an organizational framework to interpret the emergence, maintaining and reforming process of derivative organization. The framework consists of three basic pairs of organizational elements’ tradeoff tension, namely tradeoff tensions between legitimacy and power appeal bureau operation and organizational environment, between hierarchy and equal contracting project proceeding and risk relationship, and between control and incentive. At last, to expound the new organizational theory, this paper uses a case to elucidate the theses.

Why Does the Institutional Transplantation Fail? —A Case Study Based on the Implementation of Grameen Model by Microfinance Organization in Lu Village *Cheng Shiqiang* 84

Abstract: Institutional transplantation is crucial to the process of institutional diffusion. This paper explores the landing practice of Grameen Model after it is adopted by microfinance organization, namely its acceptability and substantial influence in local community. Different from technical explanations or cultural explanations, this paper focuses on the specific cognition and evaluation from the local people, and the specific social foundation of this institutional model in the local community. Firstly, through the

case of the implementation of Grameen Model in Lu village, this paper analyzes the local concept-cognitive system, and puts forward the analytical variable of “cultural exclusion”. Secondly, this paper investigates the social foundation in the local community, and presents the “degree of social integration” as another analytical variable. Combining the two variables, this paper attempts to construct an explanatory framework for the result of institutional transplantation; high degree of cultural exclusion or low degree of social integration will increase the possibility of failure of institutional transplantation, which means different combinations of these two variables in specific local communities lead to different results of institutional transplantation.

Economic Change and Labour Studies

The Industrialization Modes and the Regional Differences of Migrant Workers—A Comparative Study of the Pearl River Delta Region and Yangtze River Delta Region

..... *Wang Jianhua, Fan Lulu & Zhang Shuwan* 109

Abstract: It is very important to incorporate the diversity of regional development experiences in the study of the Chinese migrant workers. This paper uses the family migration of workers in the Pearl River Delta region (PRD) and Yangtze River Delta region (YRD) as examples to analyze the interconnection between the labour regimes and issues of migrant workers. The varying labour regimes in these regions can be explained by their industrialization modes. First, different from the PRD, the combination of strong government and entrepreneurs not only propelled the industrial upgrade in the YRD, but also provided the basis for the improvement of labour rights and remunerations. Second, compared to the industrialization driven by the combination of foreign investment and migrant labour in the PRD, the “local capital + indigenous workers” mode in the YRD had imposed restrictions on the enterprises’ choice of dormitory labour regime. However, this mode of industrialization had relatively limited influence on the labour rights and remunerations. Last but not least, the percentage of non-household population in the YRD is lower than that in the PRD, which enabled migrant workers to have more possibilities to obtain urban public service. This research calls for more attention to comprehend the complexity of issue of migrant workers through regional industrialization experiences. In terms of policy, the role of local governments should be treated with caution in the process of industrial development.

Labour Process Control and Job Autonomy in Sharing Economy: A Case Study of Online Car-hailing Drivers’ Work

..... *Wu Qingjun & Li Zhen* 137

Abstract: With the high-speed development of sharing economy, scholars are paying close attention to the model of employment and the relations between the platform and labours. Based on the theory of labour process, this paper uses case study to study the labour process on the mobile travel platform. We found that the labour process included the control of labour from the platform and the task autonomy of labours at the same time, which was different from the traditional labour control. Following this viewpoint, the paper proposed three kinds of mechanisms through which the platform control the drivers' labour and manufacture drivers' consent. These mechanisms are: freedom in the labour process, payment and motivation system, and the star rating mechanism of labours' work. Under the influence of these mechanisms, labours have complicated consciousness and experience about the platform and their work, including voluntary identification and passive acceptance. Through data analysis, the paper proved that the consent with work could turn into excess labour. Group differences in the process of change are also discussed.

PAPERS

“Purchasing Hope”: The Consumption of Children Education in Urban China *Lin Xiaoshan* 163

Abstract: The consumption of children education has become an important part of urban family consumption, and the rapid expansion of cram school and interest class have occupied the main fields of children education market. From the perspective of family study and using the China Education Panel Survey (2013 – 2014) data, this paper explores the relationship between family structure, parenthood, and consumption of children education. This research shows that the invest of children education by families exhibit dual characters of instrumental rationality and emotional expressions, and children from one-child family, living with both parents, and have more accompany and affective interaction with parents can attain more opportunity of education outside school. Girls have more advantage over boys. Meanwhile, the social class differences in the consumption of children education are significant. Middle-class family has higher education expectation and invest more in children education, displaying significantly stratified preference in cram school or interest class. Those findings inspire us that we should take a new look at family studies and consumption research when engaged in child education consumption research in the future.

Public Concerns about Social Stratification in China: An Empirical Analysis Based on Cultural Big Data (1949 – 2008)

..... *Liu Jiankun & Chen Yunsong* 191

Abstract: Using the Chinese corpus in “Google Books”, which contains 300000 books

and 26.9 billion words, together with other macroscopic economic and social data, this paper tries to explore how the perception of Chinese changes from 1949 to 2008 and find the mechanism inside. The section of data description shows that the discourse of “class” (*jieji*) has been reducing since the beginning of reform and opening up, while the public attention to stratification (*jieceng*) has been increasing. Furthermore, we use the method of Principal Component Analysis to create an index measuring the public concerns about stratification (LC), and establish the casualty between LC and other time series of economic and political indicators through the statistical method of Granger Causality Test. The result shows: (1) As the reform and opening up in China proceeds, the ascending level of LC depends on the increasing trend of soaring national economy, widening income gap and active political participation. (2) Income inequality is more influential in the two macroeconomic indicators. (3) The direction of the official opinion does not exert critically permanent impact on the public attention to issues with respect to the social stratification, but in turn is affected by the latter. This study provides a great historical span and macro-level verification for traditional subjective research on social stratification based on individual samples.

The Social Foundation of Modern Politics: Durkheim on the History and Reality of Political Society *Li Yingfei* 216

Abstract: Considering the modern political issues from the social perspective is an important starting point and content of Émile Durkheim’s sociological thought. This article attempts to re-examine Durkheim’s early works, traces Durkheim’s transformation from “political” to “social” and try to find out that how he established the social theory for modern politics. This paper argues that Durkheim’s two types of social solidarity to some extent is in the two conceptual traditions of *universitas* and *societas* which have been used since the thirteenth century to envision the modern States. While Durkheim did a physiologic transformation of these two concepts, he also established a theory about the evolutionary history and Reality of political society. Durkheim’s professional group theory can only be properly understood if it is placed in this context.