MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Rural Revitalization and Integrated Urban-Rural Development

From Poverty Alleviation to Rural Revitalization：Towards an Integrated State-Farmer Relationship with Chinese Characteristics ······························ *Zhou Feizhou*   1

Abstract：Using nationwide case studies of poor villages from 2018 to 2020，this paper examines a new form of relationship between the state and farmers in poverty alleviation and its implications for rural revitalization. Research finds that poverty alleviation has fully demonstrated the relationship between the state and farmers with Chinese characteristics，which is not the interaction and contention between interest subjects depicted by the western "state-society" relationship theory. Rather，it takes on the form of "family-state unity"，which establishes the nation as the family and turns the family into the nation. The paper describes the relationship between the state and farmers during the development of rural industries，how the staying-at-village cadres stimulate the endogenous motivation of farmers in village support，and the cultivation of rural civilization. The emphasis on the aspect of "family-state unity" is conducive to maintaining and preserving the central role of "family" in rural revitalization.

The Triple Nature of Settlement：An Analytical Framework for Explaining Rural Settlement Patterns ·· *Xiong Wansheng*   23

Abstract：In the context of rural revitalization，the importance of the dimension of settlement in rural studies is growing. Through a dialogue with the literature on settlement geography，this paper develops an analytical framework to explain regional differences in rural settlement patterns. This framework reveals that rural settlements have a triple structural nature of systemic，social

(community) , and living, and accordingly, the evolution of rural settlements unfolds simultaneously in three processes: systemic, communal, and living. In traditional rural society, survival was the basic connotation of life, and the living process also constituted a compulsion for other processes; after entering modern society, the influence of systemic processes has greatly increased. We should give serious consideration to the synergy between the three processes of systemic, communal and living to explore the possibility of creating a good rural community life.

Abstract: Taking the Shan County in the East Shandong region as an example, this paper draws on a household-based analysis and a spatio-temporal empirical perspective to understand the phenomenon of "the residence between the urban and the rural". This paper finds that changes in transportation and communication technologies and related infrastructure have brought about changes in people's spatio-temporal experiences within the county. While weaving this new spatio-temporal experience into daily life, the urbanized farmers "topologize" their "lifelong planning" for the family across the village-county space, following the habitus cultivated in the village. As a result, a form of family "stretching" between urban and rural areas emerges, and the structure of urban-rural relationship in the county is thus integrated. In the perspective of rural revitalization, the above findings have implications for the institutional construction of urban-rural integration.

Abstract: Based on the Center for Advancement of Rural-Urban Sustainability's 20-year experience of social work action research in rural areas of Yunnan, Sichuan and Guangdong province, this paper analyzes the manifestations of the decline of Chinese rural communities and their social roots with the help of Marxist ecological vision, and explores the way out of eco-socialism. In contrast to the "individualist-reformist" and "reflexive-therapeutic" models of social work practice, social work in rural China should draw on the "socialist-collectivist" paradigm. It should be committed to

implementing social interventions under the realistic conditions of smallholder economy and promoting the "systematic restoration" and sustainable development of rural ecology, livelihood and life, so as to respond to the national rural revitalization strategy.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Studies on New Technologies and New Groups

Abstract: The "fans group" has sometimes been praised for organizing public service initiatives, but often its social acceptance is severely damaged by "unhealthy fan culture". In their field observations, the authors found that fans group is a quasi-organization that relies heavily on cultural ties, emotional discipline, and commercial capital involvement. The fans group can partially understand the structural opening opportunities offered by social transformation in the entertainment industry, but is weaker in understanding policy constraints and organizing in-group relations and coordinating out-group relations in accordance with public order and morality. On the one hand, fan groups need to understand policy boundaries; on the other hand, governance policies need to remain responsive to these types of quasi-organizations.

Abstract: Based on a study of the online ethnography of basketball fans in China, this paper suggests that a phenomenon of "routinized polarization" is increasingly diffused among fans and other thematic online fan groups that has not yet been fully analyzed, which is particularly reflected in the long-term group battles between "fans" and their rivals, "anti-fans", on the Internet. Not only does the "routinized" feature imply the frequent appearance of polarization, it also differs significantly from the sudden online group polarization that has been the focus of researchers so far in terms of the mechanism of occurrence, manifestation, and evolutionary path of such fans group polarization. This paper establishes an analytical framework for routinized polarization from the

perspective of fandom fragmentation politics, which will expand the explanatory boundaries of classical theories of group polarization and enrich the understanding of conflict psychology and action in the youth subculture.

PAPER

"Leading the Profession with Red": Professional Autonomy of Social Workers and the Construction of State Hegemony

Abstract: This paper integrates the concepts of ideological proletarianization and hegemony to analyze the phenomenon of "leading the profession with red" in the current development of social work. Based on the analysis of data from the 2019 China Social Work Dynamics Survey, the study points out that the popularization of professionals' values does not necessarily lead to professional autonomy, but it facilitates the implementation of the state's will. Even if professionals lack professional autonomy, rulers can still use instructional leadership to promote effective service delivery by professionals in order to enhance the legitimacy of governance. "Leading the profession with red" may be a new strategic choice for a progressive state to shape professionals.

A Re-examination of the Investigation and Research of Nankai Institute of Economics in the 1930s

Abstract: This paper understands the overarching research framework of the Nankai Institute of Economic Research in the context of the economic crisis of the 1930s. This crisis, caused by the currency reform, the silver outflow, and the Great Depression, profoundly influenced their academic orientation. Combining teaching and research, they adopted a research approach that emphasized both statistics and fieldwork, and conducted extensive research on Chinese society at the time, especially in northern China. On this basis, studies on index statistics, rural industry and local administration form a whole, revealing the irreplaceable nature of rural industry, creating a tradition of localized research on the "putting-out system", and inspiring sociological research and thinking on the "brokerage" system. In this way, it forms an important part of the historical accumulation of Chinese sociology.

Institutional Environment and Securities Regulation: An Analysis Based on the CSRC's Administrative Penalty Decision Documents from 2001 to 2018

Abstract: Institutional enforcement is a key aspect of the functioning of the system, which in turn is influenced by the institutional environment. Based on the administrative penalty decision documents made by China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) from 2001 to 2018, this study systematically examines the impact of institutional environment factors of securities regulatory enforcement and provides a preliminary assessment of the market response to enforcement. The study finds that: (1) The intensity and efficiency of administrative enforcement of securities regulation fluctuates across years and is strongly influenced by regulatory attention. (2) Enforcement efficiency is higher in areas with high marketization and lower for agencies with high political affiliation, but marketization and political affiliation do not affect enforcement intensity. (3) In terms of market response, there is a negative effect of administrative penalties on non-compliant listed companies on the short-term stock price of that company, but there is no significant effect on the medium-and long-term stock price.

Coping with Diverse Uncertain Risks: A Study on the Doctor-Patient Trust in a Children's Center for Blood Diseases in China

Abstract: This participant observation study on inpatients in a children's center for blood diseases in China discovered that both doctors and patients/their agents endeavored to reduce treatment uncertainty construed from their own perspectives. Patients determine whether a doctor is credible by perceiving whether the doctor can provide appropriate medical behavior, active agency responsibilities, and information support; and the doctor determines his or her trustworthiness by the patient's compliance with treatment. Due to the numerous risk factors and the penetration of the entire medical field, doctor-patient conflict has become a common scenario in modern risk society and cannot be eradicated or avoided. However, analyzing the positive factors in the process of trust formation and evolution can still provide a more positive imagination for the resolution of doctor-patient conflicts.