

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Celebrating the Centenary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China

Functional Separation of Power and State Governance System with Chinese Characteristics *Chen Guoquan & Huangfu Xin* 1

Abstract: Functional separation of power refers to the separation of decision-making power, executive power, and supervisory power. Towards the modernization of China's state governance system, China is committed to establishing the power structure and operating mechanism with restricting and coordinating the power of decision-making, execution, and supervision. Functional separation of power is the essential separation, which arises from the logic of division of work-assignment of function-split of responsibilities-separation of powers. Functional separation of power is abstract rather than organizational, nested rather than horizontal, relative rather than absolute. It is deeply rooted and adapted to China's unique political and economic foundation. In the framework of functional separation of power, the balance between governance efficiency and integrity can be achieved through the overall configuration of political power and governance power, and the rational allocation and dynamic adjustment of mechanisms such as restriction, supervision, and coordination.

Division and Connection: The History of Chinese Social Thought and the History of Communist Party of China's Social Thought *Song Xueqin & Li Qingqing* 22

Abstract: Strengthening the research on the social thought of the Communist Party of China (CPC), as the starting point and focus of contemporary Chinese social thought, is the internal

academic demand to expand the research on the history of Chinese social thought and the objective demand to respond to the actual development of contemporary Chinese society. In order to carry out the research on the history of the CPC's social thought, it is necessary to start from the overall characteristics of the mutual shaping between it and the contemporary Chinese society on the basis of absorbing and learning from the rich research resources accumulated by the research on the history of the Chinese social thought. Then take the construction, operation and order of socialist society as the thread. Interpreting its development and change with the interplay of the ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign space-time position can promote the connection and development between the history of Chinese social thought and the history of CPC's social thought. Furthermore, it will provide theoretical support for the construction of the discipline system, academic system and discourse system of social thought history with Chinese characteristics.

The Formation of the Labor Tradition of the Working Class in China after 1949: The Mining Machinery Factory of Luoyang ... *Chang Jiangxiao & Zhou Xiaohong* 44

Abstract: Based on oral history interviews with 59 employees and managers of the Mining Machinery Factory of Luoyang, the paper explores the development of the labor tradition of the working class in Chinese industrial manufacturing after 1949. The paper focuses on institutional discipline at the workplace and the method of forging a sense of meaning for the worker. We use the daily pre-shift staff meeting to examine how the factory promote workers' awareness and acceptance of modern industrial production and labor discipline. We explore the use of social mobilization techniques to foster a sense of collectivism among the working class. The article further discusses the inheritance of "the Spirit of Luokuang" with "the Model Jiao Yulu". We argue that the practices at the Luoyang Mining Machinery Factory were and continue to be not only a top-down promotion process at the enterprise level in response to the call of the state, but also the transmission of a value system consciously carried out by individuals through intergeneration and apprenticeship, which we call "post-traditional family cultural inheritance of labor". Indeed, it is the product of a tripartite interaction between the state power, factory managers and the working class.

Abstract: On April 24, 2021, the “Symposium on CPC History Learning of Chinese Sociological Association and High-end Forum on Theoretical System Construction in the New Development Stage” sponsored by Chinese Sociological Association and organized by the Institute of Sociology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Shanghai Academy was held in Beijing. The participating scholars comprehensively analyzed and summarized the main situation of Chinese sociology in the new development stage, clarified the development direction and important research topics of sociology, and discussed the focal points of sociology discourse and theoretical innovation. This paper sorted out and summarized the viewpoints of the scholars and divided them into the following topics: the centenary of the Communist Party of China and the development of Chinese sociology; the expansion of the global perspective of Chinese sociology; rural vitalization, common prosperity and socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics; the development of science and technology and the intelligent society; and last but not the least, the discourse and theoretical innovation of Chinese sociology.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Sociology of Politics and Law

The State Logic of Social Governance: An Analysis Based on the History of Chinese Police Reform *He Yanling & Song Kaiye* 86

Abstract: The construction of a new social governance model is a major subject in the new era. As the police is an important controlling force in the implementation of social governance, paying attention to the history of police reform can reveal the different social governance models shaped by the state in different stages of social transformation. The traditional policing mode is rooted in the whole society and is the cornerstone of realizing the orderly management of society. With the rise of a diversified, atomized, and risk society, how to maintain and build order in a complex society has

become a new challenge. The traditional policing mode can not meet the need of this crucial change. The new policing mode responds to the society through three mechanisms, i. e. , “policing function expansion”, “key personnel control” and “policing technology sinking”. The core content of this reform is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of social governance by the means of science and technology. The history of police reform reflects the logic of China’s social governance: the state continues to promote the adjustment of social governance model based on the changes of social characteristics, and the governance performance is in a form of a relatively stable social order.

Local Inquiry into Life-Course Criminology: Typical Cases and Key Principles
..... Zhang Xiaohu 109

Abstract: Life-course criminology is a vital area in today’s criminology research. However, this area of research has been neglected and remains undeveloped in Chinese criminology for years. The key principles of life-course criminology focus on topics such as historical background of the cases, the sequence of incidents, connections between lives, the motivation and activation of an individual as a human being. All these topics are of central importance in the life-course criminology research. Many cases in China demonstrate typical features of that era. By investigating the causes of crime under the historical background of society in transition, the key principles of life-course criminology can be further refined, and shed light on the empirical research in criminology.

PAPER

Acquaintance Society, External Market and Imitation Plus Innovation in Rural E-Commerce Entrepreneurship Qiu Zeqi & Huang Shiman 133

Abstract: The digital technology revolution brings new opportunities for rural development, and rural e-commerce entrepreneurship has become a new phenomenon of rural revitalization and rural digital construction. Through the analysis of data collected from Heze City, Shandong Province, we found that the prosperity of rural e-commerce entrepreneurship is a visible result. Under the premise

of national policies and projects supporting agriculture and benefiting farmers, one of the factors affecting the results is the persistence and deepening of e-commerce business imitation plus innovation. In product research and development, production and marketing, the acquaintance society provides social legitimacy for imitation plus innovation, which is a necessary condition. The online market provides huge market and resources for imitation plus innovation, which is a sufficient condition. Rural talent is the spark that ignites imitation plus innovation, which is a necessary and sufficient condition. The three conditions need to be combined. In order to test the robustness of the conclusions, this paper also uses simulation experiment method to test the “acquaintance society-online market-able person trigger” model, and the results are consistent with the empirical analysis.

The Road to the Elite: Dual Path to the Divided Elite Positions in Transitional China *Liu Xin* 159

Abstract: Based on the coordination mechanisms in conformity with the arrangement of property rights and their relationship with the state, the bureaucratic and market dominant-subordinate structures are formed in transitional China. Bureaucratic and market elites are incumbents of the dominant positions in the dual stratification system. In selection of candidates to the bureaucratic dominant position, the value rationality is emphasized and political loyalty is more likely to be a particularistic prerequisite, thus this type of dominant position demonstrates a certain extent of closure. In contrast, for the market dominant position, the instrumental rationality is respected and meritocratic standard is a universalistic prerequisite, and thus it has higher degree of openness. Candidates with political loyalty are more likely to be promoted to bureaucratic elite post through sponsored social mobility, while those with outstanding market ability are more likely to be become market elite through competitive social mobility. Results from analysis of 2008 CGSS data using discrete time event history support hypotheses derived from the above arguments.

The Differential Mode of Association, Phenomenon of Circle and Community Social Capital *Wei Jianwen, Lu Ningfeng & Han Yang* 182

Abstract: The Chinese social structure of “the differential mode of association” is the social basis of social capital localization research, whereas the “phenomenon of circle” in the community is the organizational basis of the localization study of social capital. The interpersonal relationship in Chinese society presents a differential order pattern centered on the “self” at the individual level, and a circle characteristic centered on elite (able person) at the community level. This study puts forward a set of concepts and measurement methods of community social capital in accordance with the Chinese social context. Based on the comparative study of typical cases and using social network analysis technology, this study constructs four ideal types of community social capital from three dimensions: trust, structure, and resources, and develops three indicators to measure community social capital. It is found that a stable circle of mutual trust among community elites, the central position of community elites in social networks, and the possibility that community elites cross the innercircles of the community, these three indicators can reflect the meaning of social capital in the context of Chinese social and cultural contexts.

The Gender of Mathematics: Effects of Gender Attitude on Mathematical Achievement of Middle School Students *Xie Guihua & Liu Xinyu* 201

Abstract: Using data from China Education Panel Survey (CEPS), this paper explores the influence of gender attitude on girls’ mathematical achievement from four levels: individual, family, school, and region. It is found that, on the one hand, the stereotypes of gender roles by students and parents have a significant effect on the mathematical achievement of both boys and girls. It has positive promoting effect on boys, but has inhibiting effect on girls. On the other hand, girls were not negatively affected by gender stereotype threat. In addition, the gender structure of children and the local sex ratio have no significant influence on the math performance of boys and girls. Therefore, the main factors affecting girls’ mathematical achievement lie in the stereotype cognition of the relationship between gender and mathematics by women themselves and their families, rather than the traditional concept and behavior of son preference.