

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Actively Coping with an Ageing Population: Childbearing and Elderly Care

From Fatherhood Premium to Motherhood Penalty: Trends in the Fertility Effects on Men's and Women's Wage in China (1989 – 2015) *Xu Qi* 1

Abstract: Investigating the impact of fertility on the wage earnings of men and women and its trends is important for understanding and coping with both the widening gender wage gap and the continuously declining fertility rate in China. Through an in-depth analysis of China Health and Nutrition Survey data from 1989 to 2015, the study finds that in the late 1980s, fertility had a significant positive impact on the wage earnings of men in China, while the negative impact on women's wages was not significant. Over time, the fatherhood wage premium has been declining, while the motherhood wage penalty has been rising at a faster rate, and the gender wage gap has been widening. The expansion of the market sector in China since the deepening of reforms in 1992 is an important reason for the rapid increase of motherhood wage penalty.

Birth Order and Gender Differences in the Division of Elderly Support within Chinese Family in the Process of Individualization

..... *Tao Tao, Liu Wenli & Li Ting* 25

Abstract: Using data from 2018 China Longitudinal Aging Social Survey, we investigated birth order and gender differences in the division of elderly support within Chinese Family in the process of individualization. While the responsibility was almost equally shared in families with children who only have same-sex siblings, there were still gender and birth order effects in families with more than three children with different sexes. Daughters tended to provide financial support while sons tended

to provide support to housework. The oldest child was more likely to provide financial support, while the youngest child was more likely to provide support in housework. In these families, the conflict of interests, emotions, rationality, and responsibilities among individuals is more complex, presenting an ethic of intergenerational relations and intergenerational solidarity that incorporates both tradition and modernity, and at the same time is distinctly different from both traditional Chinese and Western societies.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Research on Digital Economy and Digital Society

Digital Platform, Industry Reorganization and Group Livelihood: A Case Study of the Change of Trucks-Goods Matching Mode *Zhou Xiao* 47

Abstract: This article examines how digital platforms have reconfigured the way production is organized in traditional industries through changes in the trucks-goods matching model in the road freight market. The bridging matching shifts the transaction from acquaintance-based to unfamiliar transaction, and from a bargaining mode to a bidding mode. “The race to the bottom” in bidding and higher trading risks brought out by this change have worsened the situation of the relevant entities. Differently, the integrated matching shows certain empowering effects through the reorganization of truck-drivers and the reconstruction of acquaintance transactions. The platform’s reshaping of the freight market shows that although digital technology has the power to disrupt traditional ways of organizing industries, the direction and strength of technology is still constrained by industrial policy, government regulation, and the resistance of actors.

Hierarchical Control across Corporate Boundaries: On Labor Organization and Control for Online Ride-hailing Platforms—A Case Study of W Ride-hailing Platform in City T *Zhao Lei & Han Yue* 70

Abstract: Current research on labor control on Internet platforms highlights the important role of digital technology, and this article proposes another control mechanism of online ride-hailing platform — hierarchical control through the field work. The W ride-hailing platform not only

creates positions outside the company and organizes production through cooperation, but also ensures predictable behavior of ride-hailing drivers and rental companies through corporate rules. Digital technology and rental companies are the enforcers of the rules, complementing and sharing the responsibility of managing drivers. This article further points out that the platform appears to be a “flat” market organization relying on digital technology, but in fact it is a market-oriented hierarchical organization that relies on corporate rules, digital technology, and third-party agencies.

Technology Dividend Sharing: Social Foundation for Internet Platform Development

..... *Zhang Maoyuan* 91

Abstract: New technologies have always been the fundamental force driving economic growth and social development. Especially in the 21st century, digital technology has changed human life at unprecedented speed and ways, but the basic mechanism of its application remains unclear. This paper takes sharing economy as an example to discuss the social basis of the application of internet platform. It found out that the development of sharing economy and internet platform not only benefits from its economic efficiency and social benefits, but also relies on the sharing of technological dividends constructed by its technological characteristics and application mode, which have expanded the beneficiary groups and broadened the social basis of new technology.

PAPER

Strategies for Raising Research Questions in Analytical Qualitative Sociology

..... *Zhao Dingxin* 113

Abstract: Raising research questions based on variations is vital for analytical qualitative sociology. Yet, few scholars have dealt with issues entailed in this practice in a systematic manner. This article suggests that a sound practice of raising variation-based research questions must follow six guidelines: (1) Research questions should contain a large amount of information; (2) Variations in the research questions should be properly measured; (3) There exist a causal explanation and its alternative explanations to the research questions; (4) The cases studied should have empirical and/or theoretical significance; (5) There are no unattainable hidden assumptions behind the

research questions; (6) The potential explanation to the research questions should not be too self-evident or too scattered. This article offers examples to illustrate some of the common pitfalls and useful strategies in this research practice.

Two meanings of “Politics as Vocation”: Dual Connections between Max Weber’s Theory of Domination and His Concept of State *Tian Geng* 135

Abstract: This paper underlines two connections between Max Weber’s theory of domination and his concept of state. First, the “monopolization of legitimate violence” in his definition of the state hinges on the degree of political expropriation. Second, the monopolized violence in its own does not generate a new form of legitimacy. In light of the two connections, this paper argues that the legitimate domination primarily means the coercion by the administrative power in a *Verband* so far as Weber’s Basic Concept of Sociology is concerned. Therefore, “politics as vacation” entails an internal tension between statesmanship and administrative coercion by *Verband*. The personality of modern politicians for Weber amounts to a last attempt to counter the overlapping between legitimate domination and coercion by *Verband*. In conclusion, this paper argues that the relationships between dominator and administrator, instead of the belief in legitimacy, could provide an alternative intellectual source to frame Weber’s theory of domination.

The Flow of Jurisdictional Boundaries: State, Specialty and Doctors’ Division of Labor *Yu Chengpu* 158

Abstract: A multitude of doctors with dissimilar expertise will treat common disease under crisis in large-scale medical assistance, which breaks the existing jurisdictional boundaries. In this research, aid operations were divided into three phases based on doctors’ dictation. Results find that the boundary between crisis and jurisdiction is always in flux and each party constitutes a significant external impetus for the other, with state power being of particular importance in reshaping jurisdictional boundaries. Despite the flux, the force to maintain borders (especially professional power) doesn’t disappear, which shows the resilience and solidity of jurisdictional boundaries. It is highlighted doctors in modern hospitals cannot have complete jurisdiction in the sense of internal labor division. Each medical activity reflects a scene of differential order and cooperation under the premise of complex disease and life supremacy.

Work Authority, Work Autonomy and the Formation of Subjective Status Identification—An Empirical Study Based on the Labor Process of Entrepreneurs

..... *He Xiaobin & Dong Yinqian* 180

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up policy, the group of entrepreneurs composed of private business owners and the self-employed has been continuously growing. Existing studies mainly explain the formation of subjective status identification in terms of objective social economic status. This paper, however, analyzes the influence of work authority and work autonomy on the formation of subjective class identification. Based on the empirical analyses of the CGSS 2015 dataset, it is found that entrepreneurs have higher work authority and work autonomy than non-entrepreneurs, thereby attaining higher status identification. Compared to the objective social and economic factor such as income, the labor process is more important to the formation of subjective status identification. Our results suggest the vitality of the labor process centered perspective in today's study of social stratification and class identification.

Housing Mode and Labor Shortage: On the Adjustment of Housing Policy

..... *Wei Wanjing* 203

Abstract: The tension between corporate dormitories and migrant workers' family reunion goal is a new perspective employed to understand labor shortage in the manufacturing industry. Based on a national microdata, this paper finds that: (1) Corporate dormitories serving production goals provide low-cost housing for migrant workers who migrate individually and reduce urbanization costs, but corporate dormitories are contradictory to family reunion goal and are not conducive to migrant workers' family migration. (2) In order to achieve the goal of family reunion, married migrant workers leave the manufacturing industry through "informal employment" and house renting in urban villages. The above findings provide a new explanation for the problems of "difficulty in recruiting" and "labor shortage" from the perspective of migrant workers' family migration strategies, supplementing the micro-level explanatory mechanism of "premature deindustrialization". It also provides new ideas for the adjustment and optimization of China's housing policy.