

**MARXIST SOCIOLOGY**

The Construction of a Housing Governance System with Chinese characteristics

Reconsidering China's Housing Model: A Case Study of Housing Development in Shenzhen ..... *Zhu Yapeng & Sun Xiaomei* 1

**Abstract:** Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, China's housing policy goals and directions have undergone important changes. The reorientation of housing development affects the changes in housing regime. From the perspective of housing regime-welfare system theory, this paper discusses the changes of China's housing model based on the housing policy practice in Shenzhen. Under the development orientation of "houses are for living in, not for speculation", China's housing model has shown different characteristics from previous and other typical housing regime in terms of development planning and consumption, and is an instrumental developmentalist model with new era characteristics. The study enriches the discussion of housing typology and provides policy implications for exploring new models of housing development and promoting a virtuous cycle in the real estate industry.

Intergenerational and *Hukou* Based Housing Stratification in China and Its Mechanism: Empirical Analysis Based on CHFS2017 Data ..... *Ma Xiulian & Han Junshi* 23

**Abstract:** Prior to market and redistributive interventions, the housing stratification in China, based on per capita building area, was mainly between non-youth and youth. After interventions, it was mainly between local and migrants and non-youth and youth, in order. The result is a categorical structure of local non-youth (top), local youth and non-local non-youth (middle), and non-local youth (bottom), with a maximum size gap of about ten square meters. Redistribution rather than the

market is the main contributing factor of the housing stratification. Forms of housing redistribution that are significantly less expensive than the market, such as welfare housing allocation, guaranteed housing and planned resettlement housing, play the dual role of intra-group equalization and inter-group inequality, reinforcing housing stratification between different hukou identities and between generations.

## ***MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES***

### Platform Economy and Platform Governance

The Shaping Mechanism of Online Business Price Competition under Omnipicon  
..... *Shao Zhanpeng & Zhen Zhihong* 45

**Abstract:** This paper seeks to answer a paradox that has not been well answered by previous research: Why is there low-price competition among e-businessmen despite the increasing abundance of information? The root cause of this low-price competition is that e-commerce platforms that integrate data and information resources shape a field of mutual surveillance between consumers and e-businessmen, and between e-businessmen and their peers. Drawing on Karl Marx's theory of power and Pierre Bourdieu's concept of "field", the study introduces and enriches the concept of omnipicon, to analyze how e-commerce platforms intensify price competition among e-businessmen in the process of promoting symmetrical information and seemingly fair competition. E-commerce platforms in an oligopolistic or even monopolistic position reach the hidden control of the platform over e-businessmen through three mechanisms: stimulating price attention, regulating the visibility of goods, and enhancing the transparency of peers, which plunge e-businessmen into the quagmire of price competition. The concept of omnipicon helps to understand the structure of market competition, the unique ways of power control and capital accumulation in the context of network and information technology.

The Field of Platform Governance and Sociological Engagement  
..... *Lu Peng, Zhou Lujun & Fan Xiaoguang* 68

**Abstract:** The positive and negative effects of digital platform enterprises' participation in governance is a major issue nowadays. From three subfields of internal governance, external

governance, and co-governance, an analytical framework of the digital platform governance field is constructed for understanding the four corners of the relationship between digital platform enterprises and the state, market, and society. From the perspective of enterprise autonomy, the effectiveness brought by the participation of platform enterprises in social governance is dialectically viewed. The key to promoting good platform governance is still to form external structural pressure by improving state governance of platforms and promoting endogenous governance changes of enterprises to form a sustainable shared governance model. The mission of sociologists is not only about prediction, but also the need to bring in action programs.

### Social Impact of Higher Education

#### Higher Education Expansion and the Miniaturization of Family Size—Evidence from China’s Enrollment Expansion Policy

..... *Wu Xiwei, Cao Zengdong & Wu Hantao* 92

**Abstract:** Data from the Seventh National Census shows that the trend of family household size shrinking in China has intensified in recent years. This paper provides a possible explanation for the rapid miniaturization of Chinese households from the perspective of educational attainment. Using the 1999 Enrollment Expansion Policy as a quasi-natural experiment, this paper uses a difference-in-differences model to test the effect of higher education on household size. The results show that higher education expansion increases population mobility, promotes intergenerational equality, and reduces family size through delayed marriage, childbearing, and a reduction in the number of children. This effect is mainly on urban males and urban females, and there is no significant negative effect on rural males and rural females.

#### Broken Ladder: Stratification of Higher Education and Inequality of Opportunity in Labor Market in South Korea .....

*Li He & Jeong In Seok* 115

**Abstract:** The rapid expansion of higher education not only entrenches hierarchical and competitive structure of higher education, but also increases credential inflation in South Korea. This, together with widening gaps in incomes and wealth and economic recession, has compounded unemployment and underemployment for non-elite university graduates. This paper draws on the job-seeking experiences of Korean graduates from universities of varying rankings, revealing how the vision of

institutional differentiation in the job market conceals the social division, which makes the recruitment seemingly technical but de facto cultural. The monopoly of elite universities by the elite groups is translated into the monopoly of elite jobs by the graduates from elite universities, mediated by valued cultural capital as well as institutional symbolic and social capital in general, academic cliques in particular. This exacerbates inequalities in the labor market.

**PAPER**

The Micro Logic of Gender Conception's Transition ..... *Ma Dan* 138

**Abstract:** This paper discusses the micro-logic changing of gender conception, taking the labor practice of *Kasao* (who are both Chinese male truckers' wives and working partners) as an example. The study finds that the changing gender conception of *Kasao* is rooted in the socialization process, the "male-dominated" occupational space and the labor practice of "self-employment production system", and show different combinations of abstract gender conception and concrete gender conception. The abstract gender conception is relatively stable and works as general guidance, while the concrete gender conception is derived from labor practices and is contextual in nature. From the microscopic mechanism, the change of gender conception is not a linear evolutionary "from traditional to modern", but a multi-level two-way dynamic process "between abstract and concrete".

A Study on the Healthy Life Expectancy of the Chinese elderly population  
..... *Wang Guangzhou* 160

**Abstract:** Based on the data of the 1994 – 2019 China population Census and the sampling survey, this study uses the Lee-Carter model and the Sullivan method to predict the health life expectancy and the life expectancy of the elderly population who cannot take care of themselves in China. The following basic conclusion was obtained: It is estimated that by 2030, the average healthy life expectancy of the 60 – year-old male population will increase from 8.54 years in 2020 to 10.72 years, and the average healthy life expectancy of the 60 – year-old female population will increase from 7.45 years to 9.31 years. For both male and female elderly population, the average expected time of being unable to take care of themselves shows a declining trend, but it still has a strong rigidity. From 2020 to 2030, the average expected time of being unable to take care of themselves

for 60 – year-old male population has remained unchanged 0.90 years, while that for female population has remained at about 1.50 years.

**The Conceptual Basis of Farmers’ Actions: A Case Study of Crop Theft on a Corporate Farm** ..... *Xu Zongyang* 182

**Abstract:** Through the analysis of the crop theft of a corporation farm, this paper aims to present the conceptual roots and meanings of the crop stealing of the peasants. Firstly, the villagers conceive the land transferred to the farm as “collective” and “public”, which justifies their “legitimate theft”. Secondly, the acquiescence, connivance and even encouragement of the village public opinion have escalated the incident. Thirdly, the tough countermeasures of the farm not only solidify the concepts above, but also introduce the concept of good/evil in the local society. These three concepts are entangled and interwoven, becoming the crux of this incident.

**REVIEW**

**Between Positivism and Pragmatism: A Review of Two Western Social Work Practice Models and Their Epistemological Foundations** ..... *Guo Weihe* 206

**Abstract:** The evidence-based practice model based on positivism, has greatly enhanced the efficacy and confidence of professional practice, but it has narrowed the scope of professional practice and led to an individual behaviorist view of professional practice and efficacy theory. The pragmatic action-reflection model attempts to combine universal empirical knowledge with specific practice situations and conduct frame experiment on the spot. This contributes to a micro-integrated foundation of professional practice competence. This paper systematically discusses the epistemology behind two models of social work practice, the evidence-based practice model and the action-reflective practice model, and analyzes their relationship to social work professional education. The paper argues that these two practice models and their epistemological foundations help to promote the development of the social work profession in China on the one hand, but also suffer from the shortcoming of lacking an interventionist approach to the transformation of Chinese society on the other.