MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Abstract：Along with industrialization and urbanization，rural decline has become a common phenomenon worldwide，which presents different characteristics in developing and developed countries. Due to historical and practical reasons，China's rural revitalization needs to take a development path that is different from both developing countries and developed Western countries. China's high urbanization rate coexisting with a large rural population and high economic growth provides opportunities for rural revitalization；the land system of collective ownership and contract farming，the close connection to the rural society in the process of industrialization and urbanization，and the government-led implementation capacity provide possibilities for rural revitalization with Chinese Characteristics.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Studies on Work and Labor

Abstract：Workplace bulling exerts negative impacts on victims，organizations and the society as a whole. Nevertheless，there has been neither a systematic analytic framework in the literature nor any adequate quantitative analysis in the Chinese context. This research adopts a mixed method approach combining qualitative and quantitative analysis. Based on CGSS2015 data and in-depth interviews，we propose a three-dimensional analytical framework of "power" in explaining the

likelihood of workplace bullying. We find that the level of personal "dependence" reflected by the importance of income to the victims, the extent to which "coerciveness" of power can be restricted by internal procedures and norms of organizations, and the degree of "substitutability" of current job proffered by external market resources jointly affect the occurrence of workplace bullying. Theoretical contributions and policy implications are discussed in the end.

Abstract: In the production of artificial intelligence products that appeal to human-computer interaction, cognitive labor related to human abilities such as recognition, judgment and creation becomes one of the dominant labor forms. In data labeling work, the labor control goal of cognitive labor is to transform the natural cognition of the labeler into generative cognition that matches the computer program to efficiently produce standardized data that meets the needs of the computer. In this regard, management subtly manipulates the cognitive behavior of data labelers through cognitive standardization, cognitive feedback and cognitive acceleration; the latter resists alienated labor by means of output restrictions, quarrels and job hopping. From physical to cognitive labor, the object of management control changes from the way workers move their bodies to the cognitive pattern of their brains, and labor control strategies move from mechanical body discipline to flexible cognitive guide.

Research on Social Theories

Abstract: This paper attempts to systematically present Durkheim's family discourse in the context of his moral science. Faced with the modern transformation of family as a moral institution, Durkheim on the one hand defends the important moral function of the family and responds to the challenges faced by family and marriage life with familial feminism; on the other hand, he reveals the decline of the moral function of the family in modern social life, and seeks the remedy of the corporation and the state. Durkheim's account of the family clearly shows a consistent concern for social solidarity and individual autonomy, however, his efforts to reconcile these two controversial values are not always successful, but to leave a lot of complexity and contradictions.

Abstract: *Qingli* is a fundamental element of logic in daily conduct in traditional Chinese society, and has been thoroughly discussed by scholars. By analyzing the lawsuits on "false accusation" in Qing Dynasty, this study tries to further the discussion of *Qingli*. First, the study delves into people's understanding of "false accusation", and reveals the difference between "intentional false accusation" and "unintentional accusation". Second, the study uncovers a complex logic of *Qingli* in litigation process by analyzing the cases of "unintentional accusation", characterized as a development from "injustice" to "single dimension of *Qingli*", and finally to "comprehensive dimension of *Qingli*". As a universal form, the *Qingli* logic unveiled by this study underlies conducts and thinking in traditional Chinese society, and might bring insights into studies of contemporary Chinese society.

Abstract: There are two different approaches to the discussion of "how social cooperation is possible". From the perspective of collective interests, the ability to prevent the solidification of interests, negotiate interests, and transfer and exchange interests at the group level is crucial to the generation of social cooperation, provided that the ability to think rationally is present. From the perspective of collective consciousness, the degree of cohesion of collective consciousness and the ability to transcend the boundaries of collective consciousness are crucial to the generation of social cooperation. The "interest-consciousness" interaction model proposed by Marx and Durkheim reminds us that only through the organic integration of collective interests and collective consciousness can a good social order be maintained.

PAPER

Abstract: The methodology of social computing is based on social science theory as a guide, and

combines big data and artificial intelligence algorithms to solve social problems. In this paper, five types of research that integrate big data and social science theories are extracted from a large amount of literature: exploratory research based on big data, confirmatory research based on big data, exploratory or confirmatory research with the integration of big data and structured data, confirmatory research based on large Internet experiments, and integration research based on big data (or combined with structured data) for first exploration and then confirmation. Typical research examples and several related research results are also presented and elaborated for the above five types of research.

Abstract: Based on a multiple-mechanism approach, this paper examines how multiple mechanisms and their interactions have contributed to intergenerational social mobility trends in China. The findings reveal that both men and women have experienced an inverted V-shaped trend in social fluidity from 1960 birth cohort to 1980 birth cohort. For men, the counterfactual analysis suggests that the initial increase in social fluidity is driven by weakening direct effect of family background on occupational attainment, while the subsequent decline in social fluidity is because of soaring inequality of educational opportunity attainment and intensifying direct influence of class origins on class destinations. For women, the increase in social fluidity stems from declining direct influence of family background on occupational attainment as well as equalization of educational opportunity attainment, and the succeeding strengthening association between class origins and class destinations is mainly due to enhancing direct effect of family background on status attainment.

Abstract: This study focuses on the dynamics of individual social capital over the macro social processes and micro life course. Based on three cross-sectional datasets from the Job-search and Social Networks, this paper constructs an age-period-cohort model of social capital. The age effects indicate that social capital of urban residents shows an inverted U-shape trend, across the individual life course. The period effects suggest a significant increasing tendency of social capital from 1999 to 2014, but shift from the family to the workplace. The cohort effects indicate that the social context in which different cohorts grow up has a profound impact on the construction of social capital. The

cohorts born in 1930 – 1948 stand out in the relatively high social capital, while the cohorts born in 1949 – 1978 experience a significant declining, but cohorts born after 1979 show a rapid growth of social capital. The above findings are important for understanding the changes in interpersonal patterns of interaction in transitional societies.

Abstract：Patrimonial bureaucracy, characterized by the spirit of traditionalist patrimonialism with a facade of bureaucratic techniques of government, is a prevalent mode of domination in global history. As for the question of why and how patrimonial bureaucracy came into being in early Chinese history, the literature mostly focuses on the emergence of bureaucratic apparatus for war-making, while neglecting to explain the persistence of patrimonial traditionalism. To fill this gap, this article conducts historical and quantitative analysis on an original dataset on the Warring-States period. It demonstrates that the logic of ruler's political survival, which is induced by feudal crisis stimulated by the notion of "Mandate of Heaven", simultaneously shapes the process of bureaucratization and the persistence of patrimonialism, thereby giving birth to patrimonial bureaucracy. By doing that, this paper offers an ideal-based, agency-centered approach to explaining why patrimonial bureaucracy has been a recurring domination mode in premodern world history.