

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Rural Revitalization and the Chinese-Style Modernization: Endogenous Dynamics and Path Choices *Li Peilin* 1

Abstract: Since China's reform and opening up, the endogenous dynamics of development in rural areas have been greatly emancipated and upgraded through different paths, such as the implementation of the household contract responsibility system, the development of township and village enterprises, the movement of migrant workers to the cities to work and do business, the large-scale operation of agriculture, and the integration of urban and rural areas into the development of the countryside, all in the context of the reform of the economic system and the changes in the social structure. This paper analyzes the changes in such endogenous dynamics and their generating conditions, and also reveals the trend of the problem of insufficient endogenous dynamics becoming more and more prominent. As rural revitalization in the context of Chinese-style modernization enters a new phase, it is necessary to provide more feedback and external support for rural revitalization while continuing to make great efforts to cultivate endogenous dynamics, so as to fundamentally change the urban-rural dual structure and governance system through urban-rural integration and integrated development.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Interdisciplinary Research on Governmental Organizations: Local Characteristics and Frontier Issues

Government Studies in Sociological Perspective: Academic Issues and Disciplinary Heritage *Chen Jijian* 18

Abstract: In recent years, sociology has conducted a great deal of government research, and there

has been a clear academic enhancement in both empirical and theoretical aspects. However, the characteristics and contributions of sociological research on government have not been clearly recognized by the academic community. This article reviews influential government studies in Chinese sociology, and sorts out their academic lineage from five aspects: organizational structure, personnel network, financial process, organizational technology, and organizational mechanism. Sociology has a distinctive style and unique contribution to government research, which is reflected on the three dimensions of comprehensive analysis, social analysis, and situational analysis. By carrying out government research, sociology is inheriting the academic ideas of the classical period, and at the same time, it is continuing the process of exploration of the discipline of Chinese sociology.

The Rise of Algorithmic Bureaucracy and Its Typology

..... *Wu Jinjin & He Baogang* 40

Abstract: In the digital era, with the expanding application of big data and artificial intelligence technologies in public decision-making and public service provision, algorithmic bureaucracy, a revolution in government management system, is quietly taking place in China. This article develops the concept of algorithmic bureaucracy proposed by existing studies, constructs a theoretical analytical framework for algorithmic bureaucracy, and develops four types of algorithmic bureaucracy based on two key factors of algorithmic function and algorithmic application system: departmental automated algorithmic bureaucracy, infra-departmental automated algorithmic bureaucracy, departmental predictive algorithmic bureaucracy, and infra-departmental predictive algorithmic bureaucracy. Through four domestic AI algorithm application cases, the impact of AI algorithms on the power relations and organizational incentives, knowledge and information processing, organizational patterns, and service supply modes and their paths are empirically explored, and the differences between the four algorithmic types and their formation mechanisms are revealed.

Bureaucratization of Adhocracy Organization: A Case Study of Organizational Changes in the Urbanization of the City A in China *Guan Bing & Luo Jun* 61

Abstract: Adhocracy organizations are born out of specific tasks and are ad hoc and changeable in nature. The key issue of this paper is what factors lead to the choice and change of organizational forms in the task process. Using a case study approach, this article examines the organizational forms adopted by City A to advance the urbanization task over a 20-year-long task cycle: traditional bureaucracy, adhocracy, and adhocracy bureaucratization. In theory, the task is taken as the

explanatory perspective, and the vertical, horizontal and dynamic attributes of the task are specifically defined to explain the organizational changes by the combination of the task attributes' changes. This article argues that adhocracy organizations are the government's organizational response to task incentives, task complexity, and new tasks, which is the core driving force behind the evolution of bureaucracy in China since the reform and opening up.

Incomplete Performance Evaluation: An Analysis of Coexistence of Ambiguity and Accuracy in Government Performance Evaluation

..... *Lian Hong & Chen Chun* 84

Abstract: Through three consecutive years of fieldwork on the performance evaluation process of a tax bureau, this paper reveals a complex operational picture of performance evaluation, that is, due to the unique institutional environment, performance evaluation is difficult to be conducted simply in accordance with the Taylor scientific management of accurate evaluation, but rather presents a hybrid practice in which both accuracy and ambiguity coexist. Among them, accurate evaluation only initially achieves the evaluation goals, after which organizations gain authoritative control through ambiguous operations, alleviating the deviation of performance evaluation, and functioning as "ambiguous precision". This study contributes to reinterpreting biased behaviors in performance evaluation, reflecting on unidirectional scientific management, and echoing the current rethinking of indexism and meritocracy.

PAPER

Gender Differences and Social Class Heterogeneity in Mate Preferences: An Exploratory Study Based on the Choice Experiment Approach

..... *Zhou Yang, Yu Jia & Xie Yu* 107

Abstract: This study used a choice experiment to measure people's mate choice preferences on six dimensions: education, income, property, family background, age and appearance, and to estimate the part-worth and willingness to pay of each dimension in people's mate choice. The study found that mate choice preferences showed significant gender differences, with men placing relatively more importance on appearance among the six dimensions and women placing more value on education and income which reflect socioeconomic status. The analysis of class heterogeneity reveals that there are

significant differences in mate choice preferences among men with different education and hukou status, while there is no difference in mate choice preferences between urban and rural women, but women with low educational attainment do not show a preference for upward mobility on the dimension of education. The results of this article help to further understand the current assortative mating patterns in China and its impact on social stratification and mobility.

Sociological Experiments: The Evolution of the Localization of Human Ecology
..... *Yue Yongyi & Xiong Shiwei* 131

Abstract: In the early 1930s, the developing human ecology was introduced into China. Through the efforts of sociology colleagues at Yenching University, human ecology and functional anthropology were organically combined, and community studies with local disciplinary awareness emerged. In this process, Zhao Chengxin was an important introducer and promoter. Based on the theory's American context, he has interpreted the concept, scope, and outcomes of human ecology. At the same time, including the translation of the term, the localization of human ecology has always been accompanied by screening, criticism and reflection. Based on existing research, Zhao Chengxin creatively proposed the model of "village-town community", and then led the "sociological laboratory" of P'ing-Chiao-Tsun, a methodology-heavy experiment, for ten years. All these efforts not only enriched the form and connotation of early Chinese sociology, but also enhanced its ability to engage in dialogue with overseas academics.

The Construction and Assessment of Local Planning Rights: An Empirical Study
Based on DID and Dynamic QCA *Wang Hongshuai* 153

Abstract: This paper examines the macro-causal effects of planning autonomy in local planning rights on performance improvement. In view of the lack of evidence on the effectiveness of planning, this study systematically examines the effectiveness of autonomy in setting planning indicators for public services based on planning data for the two periods from 2006 to 2015, using DID, multiple QCAs across different time periods and TSQCA methods. It is found that the autonomous setting of planning indicators can have a positive effect on medium-term and long-term performance improvement, and the later the planning, the stronger the binding effect of the indicators; at the same time, it is necessary to recognize that, in the short term, planning does not necessarily lead to performance improvement; but in the long term, without planning, the performance improvement may "get half the result with twice the effort". This paper provides a

preliminary construction and assessment of the planning rights, and discusses the logic of planning in national governance.

Macro Provision, Socio-Economic Status and Residents' Consumption: An Empirical Analysis Based on National Survey Data *Zhu Di & Gong Shun* 177

Abstract: Expanding consumption and achieving high-quality consumption is an important way to realize Chinese-style modernization. While traditional economics and sociology studies emphasize consumer and consumption-side factors, this paper introduces a “provision-side” perspective to build a theoretical framework that examines the structural constraints on consumption behavior more comprehensively and systematically from both the consumption and provision sides. Based on the data from the 2021 China Social Survey (CSS) and the statistical data at the district and county levels, this paper finds that both individual-level socioeconomic status and macro-level material provision significantly affect residents' consumption, with higher consumption expenditures among residents in higher occupational classes, living in areas with higher urbanization rates or having high-speed railways; and that an increase in material provision at the macro level can significantly promote the release of consumption potential among residents with higher socioeconomic status. This study provides empirical support for how macro provision affects consumption, and offers new policy ideas on how to expand residents' consumption.

Manufacturing “Aspiration”: Agents' Subjectivity and Labor Control on Their Work—Taking JH Care Service Agency in Shanghai as an Example
..... *Su Yihui & Shi Yao* 200

Abstract: Based on a case study of JH care service agency in Shanghai, this article uses the framework of “institutional transformation of aspiration” to demonstrate the process of labor control on care service agents, in which the agency transforms agents' realist aspiration of earning money to support family as small-town women into the idealist aspiration of earning millions of RMB a year as white-collar domestic workers leading middle-class life in the big city through the commission system, the experience system, and the recognition system. In this process, agents endure the current hard labor conditions, work actively, and develop a set of cultural explanations to rationalize the gap between reality and the ideal, thus achieving self-exploitation.