

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Placeness and Modernization in Counties: A Study Based on a Nearly Thirty-year Survey of Taicang and Jinjiang *Wang Chunguang* 1

Abstract: Although county modernization had played a leading role in the national modernization process since the reform and opening up, it has generally lagged behind and become the focus and difficulty of China’s current modernization. Based on a national survey of the top ten counties in the top 100 counties, Taicang in Jiangsu and Jinjiang in Fujian, which lasted for nearly thirty years, this paper explores the practical logic of placeness in four dimensions to promote county modernization. These four dimensions not only have their own adaptability to county modernization, but also adapt and shape each other, further enhancing the level of placeness’ adaptability to modernization. The key mechanism behind this is that the socio-cultural subjectivity nourished by placeness has become the leading force driving the development and change of county modernization. Finding the possibility of cultivating social and cultural subjectivity from placeness is an important experience that more counties in China can learn from to promote modernization.

The Re-decision of China’s County Urbanization: A Major Turn and Systematic Construction of Social Mobility *Liu Jian’e & Ling Wei* 23

Abstract: China’s urbanization has begun to shift from market-based mobility in pursuit of income growth to a new stage of social mobility with family-based proximity migration. Based on the data from China Migrants Dynamic Survey from 2011 to 2018, this paper adopts the age-period-generation effect model to examine the interaction between the choice of the floating population and urbanization policy drive. It is found that the age effect shows an inverted “U-shaped” trajectory, the period effect reflects a general upward trend in a “V-shaped” fluctuation, and the generation effect reflects

the new generation's preference for urbanization in the nearby counties. In general, the proportion of floating population in the county is low, and there is a gap with the national development strategy. There is an urgent need to build a systematic solution for a major shift in social mobility through structural optimization, to eliminate the formation mechanism and social risks of the "highly-divided production system", and to reshape a new urban-rural relationship.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Sociology of Occupation

Professional Socialization in Transition: Margins and Conflicts in the Professional Interactions of Residency Training *Yu Chengpu & Zong Zheng* 45

Abstract: Based on a field study of an internal medicine ward, this paper discusses the marginalized status of residents during the transitional period before they become qualified physicians and their professional socialization process. Once the nature of residency training is transitional, the margin is the stage that residents are bound to go through; the marginal, ambiguous identity of residents is the undertone of their professional interactions and the source of conflict in the interactions; the margin only implies the awkwardness of their situation and the difficulty of categorization, not the solidification of their status; the margin has a generative meaning and foreshadows the imminent transformation of professional status. The forging process of every qualified physician is both institutional and structural reproduction, and implies constant sharpening and transformation.

The Gendering of Programmers' Work; Taking China's IT Industry as an Example *Li Xiaotian* 68

Abstract: This paper discusses the gendered process of programmers' work in China at both the professional and work organization levels; the dichotomy between social and technical orientations in programming work leads to a gendered hierarchical division of labor that undermines the legitimacy of women programmers' identities; the combination of the overtime culture in technology companies and traditional gender role expectations makes women more likely to face work-family conflicts. This paper uses the concept of embodiment to simultaneously analyze women's experiences of exclusion

and women's motivation to reconcile gender and professional identities and plan their career development, thus revealing how gender rules operate and are changed in programmers' work.

Studies on Social Capital

Social Capital in the Internet Era: Exploring the Differences between Netizens and Non-netizens *Miao Xiaolei, Yang Shen & Bian Yanjie* 91

Abstract: The Internet era features the rise of individualization and the reshaping of social connectedness. Exploring the differences in social capital of netizens and non-netizens serves as an indispensable theoretical perspective and research tool to probe into the issue empirically. This study analyzes the pooled data of Chinese General Social Surveys (CGSS) 2003 and 2017 and draws the following conclusions. First, netizens enjoy higher social capital than non-netizens and such an advantage amplifies itself as the Internet era advances. Second, the comparative advantage of social capital among netizens comes from the power of socioeconomic advantage behind the digital divide and the empowerment from Internet technology. Third, online social interaction reshapes social connectedness since interpersonal relationships are formed in both online and offline space and can be transformed bidirectionally between the virtual and the real.

Social Characteristics of Potential Favor-Providers: An Empirical Analysis Based on the Data from CGSS (2010 – 2018) *Cheng Cheng & Yuan Ye* 112

Abstract: Prior studies on *guanxi* or social capital focus on the role of favor-seekers in *guanxi*, emphasizing the efficacy of their mobilization of network resources, while neglecting the role and impact of favor-providers. With the help of the China General Social Survey data (CGSS, 2010 – 2018), the paper examines the influential mechanisms and changing trends of individuals becoming favor-providers. The research findings are as follows. First, individuals with the higher socioeconomic status and the more diverse networks, are more likely to be asked for favors by other social members. Second, individuals who have experienced upward/downward social mobility are more likely to be asked for favors than those with stable status. Finally, the phenomenon of being asked to use the convenience of one's position to provide favors decreases over time.

Research on property and marriage

How to Value Fairness? The Logic of Equitable Property Division in Divorce in Urban China *Shen Yifei & Shang Jiangang* 135

Abstract: The logic of equitable property division in divorce has important implications for the behavior of couples both during marriage and after divorce, and the logic of equity in the legal system and in folk practice is both interdependent and different. More studies have focused on the concept of fairness in legal changes, but few has explored this issue from the folk dimension, that is, people's common-sense perceptions. Through focus groups, interviews, and quantitative surveys, this paper describes and analyzes people's ideal logic of fairness in divorce property distribution and summarizes four logics of fairness through a latent category approach: the principle of property attributes based on different points in time, the principle of averaging, the gender principle of accommodating women, and the principle of individual liberal-style entitlement. The paper also contrasts the folk view of family justice with the legal view of equitable rights, thus presenting a more comprehensive interpretation of this issue.

Resource Advantage or Stable Bond: Housing Status, Ownership and Marital/Couple Happiness *Wei Wanqing* 159

Abstract: Based on data from the Chinese General Social Survey, this paper analyzes the relationship between housing status, homeownership, and well-being, as well as gender differences. It is found that family housing status has a significant effect on the happiness of the married group; compared with the group of renters, family home ownership has a positive effect on people's happiness even if the housing property does not belong to them or their spouses; joint ownership of housing property by husband and wife is a reflection of social norms, which serves as a stable bond between spouses and has a positive effect on happiness; for women, the positive effect on happiness of owning housing property alone is lower than that of sharing housing property with their husbands, suggesting that the hypothesis of resource advantage is not supported by the empirical results. This paper provides support for the "house is for living, not for speculation" in terms of family stability and social norms.

PAPER

The Strength of Era: A Study on the Trend of Social Status Discordance of the Middle-Income Group in China *Zou Yuchun* 180

Abstract: In the context of the policy goal of expanding the proportion of middle-income groups in China, exploring trends in the discordant social status of this group, especially their downward identification of social status(DISS), can help to formulate precise policies. Based on the data from Chinese Social Survey from 2008 to 2021, this paper uses the APC-I model to analyze and found that: (1) Among the three temporal variables of age, period and cohort, the period effect of DISS is most pronounced for middle-income groups; (2) The period effect manifests itself as an upward trend in risk over time, but begins to decline after 2017; (3) The DISS of each cohort differs across generations at different periods, most notably, the propensity for DISS decreases for the 1992 – 1995 birth cohort; (4) The effect of age is weak, with the risk of DISS being lowest in the 20s age group. The above findings are important references for grasping and guiding the class consciousness and behavior of middle-income groups.

Evolutionary Mechanisms of Social Sentiment under Pandemics: An Analysis Based on Big Data such as Twitter and GDELT *Gong Weigang, Zhu Meng & Chen Hao* 203

Abstract: Based on big data such as Twitter and GDELT, this paper analyzes the mechanisms of the evolution of social emotions such as social panic, anxiety and depression during a pandemic by combining risk communication, risk response and other risk management factors. The main negative emotions during a pandemic include panic, anxiety, and depression, etc. The large-scale outbreak of these negative emotions is mainly concentrated in the initial wave of the pandemic, and the fluctuation of negative emotions during the rebound of the later pandemic is significantly smaller. In this paper, we explain the evolution of panic and depression from the analytical frameworks of threat perception and coping efficacy, social stress and social support, respectively. The variability of negative emotions around the world is both similar and diverse, which is closely related to the diversity of pandemic resilience patterns around the world as well as cultural identity factors. The findings of this study have important implications for emergency management and social mentality guidance.