

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Thoroughly Study and Implement the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Chinese Path to Modernization and the Mission of Chinese Sociology: Summary of the Symposium of High Quality Development of Journals by the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

..... *Editorial Department of Sociological Studies* 1

Abstract: On December 1 2024, “The Symposium of High Quality Development of Journals by the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences” was held in Beijing, organized by the editorial departments of “Sociological Studies” and “Youth Studies”. The conference was chaired by Dr. Chen Guangjin, Director of the Institute of Sociology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, with the theme of “Thoroughly Study the Spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Promoting the Systematic Research and Interpretation of Xi Jinping’s Cultural Thought”.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Children Development in Kinship Network and Family Structure

Family Structure and Parenting Function in Low Fertility Society: An Empirical Analysis Based on the Perspective of Resource Supply and Demand

..... *Song Jian & Chen Wenqi* 19

Abstract: This paper empirically analyzes the relationship between family structure and parenting

function in low fertility society and explores the moderating effect of family context, based on the perspective of resource supply and demand. Parenting function refers to the ability of the family to allocate and integrate resources to meet the needs of parenting. This paper examines parenting function in three dimensions: economy, service and time. By considering the flexibility of living arrangements and the mobility of family members across generations, it distinguishes the family structure as compact (including condensed and flexible) structure and loose structure. The study finds that the parenting function of the family with compact structure is better than that of family with loose structure, especially in economic and service dimensions. Family context has a significant moderating effect. This study creates a framework of supply and demand of family parenting function resources, dynamically classifies family structure, and contributes to a deeper understanding of the family mechanism of persistently low fertility rate.

Children's Academic Achievement from the Perspective of Kinship Network: Influence Mechanism and Class Difference *Zhang Qian* 43

Abstract: Based on existing research on intergenerational mobility, this paper expands the perspective on social class disparities in children's academic achievement from the nuclear family to kinship networks comprised of grandparents and parental siblings, and examines the influence mechanisms and class heterogeneous effects of kinship network resources on children's academic achievement. Drawing on data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), the study finds that in the process of influencing children's academic achievement, grandparents' network resources primarily operate through a social support mechanism, whereas parental siblings' network resources mainly exert their influence through a values-shaping mechanism. Moreover, kinship network resources help narrow social class disparities in academic achievement, enabling children from lower-status families to achieve greater academic returns.

Local Practice of Social Work and Social Enterprise

The Negotiation of Professional and *Renqing* Ethics in Social Work Services: A Case Study of a Post-Disaster Reconstruction Service Project *Zhao Wanlin* 67

Abstract: How to integrate *renqing* into professional ethics is a significant issue faced by local social workers. Based on the case of a post-disaster reconstruction service project, this study finds that social workers, through ethics work such as *fencun nanie*, reinvention of meaning, and emotional orientation, not only avoid the ethical risks associated with *renqing* but also release its positive functions to professional services, thereby facilitating the negotiation of professional and *renqing*

ethics. The deep social foundation for this negotiation lies in the local ethics of action prioritizing others over self that are held by social workers and people they served. These findings contribute to further reflections on boundary issues in professional services.

The Organizational Production of Spokesmen and the Dilemma of “Destigma”: A Case Study of a Social Enterprise *Zhu Jiangang & Dong Shang* 90

Abstract: The strategy of producing spokesmen for vulnerable groups is commonly employed by non-governmental organizations as a means to “destigma”. A recent typical example of this is the rise of social enterprises that create diverse employment opportunities to try to challenge the stigma surrounding people with disabilities. Drawing on a case study of a café staffed by visually impaired individuals, this paper finds that, while such social enterprises aim to combat public stigmatization through the production of spokesmen, the “star” image of these spokesmen as positive role models may inadvertently contribute to the further exclusion of the majority of disabled individuals from public acceptance. Furthermore, from the perspective of people with disabilities, the study reveals that these spokesmen may be redefined during the commercialization process, leading to internal tensions regarding their self-identity.

Development and Governance in the Process of Urbanization

Shaping Markets: The Dynamic Transformation of the Dual Structure in the Urban Recycling Industry and Governance Adaptation

..... *Huang Xiaoxing & Hua Zhe* 111

Abstract: The transformation of modern market is closely related to the process of society development. Existing studies on the construction of markets in China have primarily focused on two perspectives, including the “institutional decentralization” and the “actors interaction”, with insufficient attention given to the “social orientation”. Using the urban recycling industry as a case, this paper proposes a social-oriented analytical framework for market construction. Three social dimensions shape the market, including the social dimensions of urban interests, social factors as a force of actor, and social processes that make effort to claim market space. Urban governments and social actors strive for the right to define the market around various market elements. The “formal-informal” binary structure of the urban market is being dynamically transformed, and the relevant governance is adjusted accordingly. A social perspective on market construction provides valuable insights into the understanding of the processes of market formation.

Revisiting Industrial Education: A Study on the Modernization of Young Migrant Workers in Industrial Parks *He Mingjie, Guan Rong & Deng Xiaobing* 134

Abstract: The modernization of workers is a vital aspect of the modernization with Chinese characteristics. This paper revisits the perspective of industrial education and examines the impact of industrial parks on the modernization of young migrant workers through a dual approach that involves shaping qualified workers on assembly lines while cultivating urban citizens through community life. By investigating a manufacturing park in Chengdu, this paper reveals that industrial parks have become a new urban governance unit, where government, enterprises, and society participate collectively but focus on different priorities. The experience on workshop assembly lines shapes young migrant workers' compliance with industrial time, production space, and hierarchy. In the meantime, the community life in apartments promotes their development as urban citizens through public participation such as dormitory autonomy, club organization and community activities. This research argues that while industrial education has positive implications on young migrants' modernization, it also faces inherent challenges due to its split labor system.

PAPER

Endogenous Connections and the Construction of Farmer' Subjectivity in Rural Environmental Governance: A Case Study of "Managing and Protecting Our River by Ourselves" in Linjiang County *Chen Tao & Guo Xueping* 157

Abstract: There are two challenges in rural environmental governance: how to deal with the relationship with farmers' needs of production and living and how to activate their subjectivity. Starting from the analytical framework of endogenous connections which build the mutually beneficial symbiosis between humans and nature and the reciprocal cooperation between government and farmers, the paper examines the case of "managing and protecting our river by ourselves" in Linjiang County and shows that, the practices that are integrated into farmers' production and life, absorb farmers' wisdom, and care for farmers' desires have activated their subjectivity and the vitality of rural environmental governance. The construction of farmers' subjectivity is constructed based on the mechanism of responsibility association, interest connection, and collaborative linkage with farmers playing a leading role. Adjusting the boundary of "farmer" and "governance" is the key to continuously maintaining farmers' subjectivity. This study provides policy imagination for exploring suitable rural environmental governance approaches.

The Social Construction of Privacy Rights: Spatial Game and Norm Negotiation in Online Matchmaking *Liu Zixi* 180

Abstract: Digital technology has transformed the way of social connection, making the establishment of privacy rights a challenging issue. By investigating the privacy norms and the underlying logic of their production in online matchmaking, this paper explores the community relationships and relational ethics that underpin privacy rights. This paper finds that in the process of establishing privacy rights, the platform and users have formulated two conflicting views on privacy: “obligation” that focuses on collective security and emphasizes information disclosure and “autonomy” that focuses on individual freedom and emphasizes information control. The platform strengthens information identification by utilizing spatial superposition and moral public opinion, while users weaken information dissemination through spatial delimitation and legal mobilization. Personal information forms the distinction standards of “hidden and visible” and “private and public” through community relationships, enabling the situational norms for information flow. However, the self-organizing nature of the community also leads to the vulnerability of privacy rights relief.

Measuring Social Structure Through Textual Big Data: An Empirical Study of Occupational Status Changes in China (1940 – 2015) *Chen Zhuo* 203

Abstract: Traditional survey-based approaches to measuring social structure face several limitations, including restricted historical coverage, narrow measurement dimensions, and insufficient latent indicators. To address these challenges, this paper introduces a method that utilizes textual big data and natural language processing algorithms to analyze discourse structures across different periods, thereby reflecting social structure and its patterns of change. Taking the historical evolution of social and occupational status in China as an example, the research utilizes book-based textual big data to trace the historical transformation of occupational status and the structure of occupational status in China across four dimensions: wealth, power, education, and prestige. This method serves as an important complement to traditional survey-based measurement approaches, providing a new computational sociology tool for situations where survey data is unavailable, particularly for measuring changes in subjective perception structures and objective social structures over long historical periods.