

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Study on the Construction of Public Health Emergency System and the Modernization of State Governance System and Capacity(I)

The Chinese Model of Emergence Management: From the Perspective of Structure, Process and Function *Gong Weibin* 1

Abstract: Emergence management concerns both the state and the society. However, the implications and relationships of the state and the society vary in different countries. This paper focuses on the relationship between the Communist Party of China(CPC) and the “state-society” from the perspective of the structure, process, and function. It analyzes how the CPC is structurally involved in emergency management. Fighting against the Covid-19 pandemic in Wuhan is used as an example to demonstrate the process and effectiveness of interaction between the state and the society under the leadership of the CPC. The case study shows that the most critical characteristics and advantage of the Chinese emergence management is the leadership of the CPC. These characteristics and advantages are extremely effective in dealing with unconventional major emergencies, but the cost is also immense. It is necessary to reflect and learn from the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, establish both systems of conventional and unconventional emergency management, and further clarify relationships among the Party, the state and the society.

Information, Trust and Confidence: Mechanism for Constructing the Risk Community *Wang Junxiu, Zhou Yingnan & Liu Xiaoliu* 25

Abstract: To battle against the COVID-19 pandemic, constructing an effective risk community is critical. In this study, information, trust, confidence, risk perception and emotional response are considered as important variables in the construction of risk

community. We use the data from a national survey conducted at the early stage of the outbreak to test the information-trust-confidence model. The results show that the speed and transparency of information dissemination affected confidence in defeating the pandemic by constructing trust in official sources of information. That is, trust served as a mediator between information and confidence. Moreover, confidence in defeating the pandemic affected people's emotional responses toward the outbreak through the mediating role of risk perception. In addition, both trust in official information sources and trust in unofficial information sources affected emotional responses through risk perception, but the effects are opposite. Trust in official information sources increased positive emotion and decreased negative emotion by reducing people's risk perception. Trust in unofficial information sources decreased positive emotion and increased negative emotion by enhancing people's risk perception.

Principles for National Public Health Emergency Management and the Index System *Song Linfei* 46

Abstract: In order to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity in public health, it is essential to improve the “National Public Health Emergency Management System” with characteristics of timely report, scientific assessment, information disclosure, risk categorization, as well as early prevention and intervention, forward commanding, enhancing capacity, social mobilization, rule of law, science and technology support, all-rounded planning, and fair distribution. It is also important to build a “Comprehensive Assessment Index System for Risk Alert and Emergency Management of National Public Health” with 40 secondary indicators, and six categories, i. e., public health, public sentiment, economic impact, political impact, public safety, and international cooperation.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Housing and Social Stratification

Housing for China's Urban Immigrants: From the Perspective of Social Exclusion *Fang Changchun* 58

Abstract: With the development of urbanization and decline of social segmentation resulted from the household registration system, spatial mobility of the Chinese

population continues to increase. Most people now work and live in the cities. However, the rising price for urban housing gradually becomes the barrier for immigrants to settle. There are two types of urban immigrants in China: immigrants with registered permit of the destined city (*hukou*), and immigrants without such permit. Analysis of CGSS data shows that the immigrants encounter disadvantages in terms of housing, but not income, when compared to the original inhabitants. Housing has become a social exclusion mechanism in urban areas, and exercises a cumulative effect (and to some extent intergenerational inheritance) due to the continual rising of the housing price in the past decade. If the housing price continues to rise, this social exclusion mechanism is likely to remain robust and becomes implicit.

Economic Development, Housing Inequality and Life Opportunities

..... *Wei Wanqing & Gao Wei* 81

Abstract: Existing research emphasizes housing inequality as the result of occupational inequality. As a result, housing inequality was not a core issue in the research of social inequality. This paper, however, points out that under the economic model in China, housing not only represents life opportunities independent of occupation, but also becomes an influential factor for wealth and social status acquisition of the urban residents. This paper tests the above hypotheses by analyzing official statistics and representative survey data. Analysis shows that in terms of resource acquisition, wealth acquired by housing ownership has exceeded occupational income. Moreover, according to the subjective evaluation of the urban residents, housing ownership has become the basis for social status and upward mobility. This paper lends support to housing policy that restricts the function of housing to inhabitancy instead of speculation.

Evolution of Chinese Urban Housing Attributes and Residents' Class Self-identity: From the Perspective of Consumption Stratification

..... *Zhang Chuanyong, Luo Feng & Huang Zhilan* 104

Abstract: Using data of urban residents from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), this paper explores the impact of differences in housing ownership and housing conditions on class self-identity from the perspective of consumption stratification. The study finds that attributes of housing as consumer goods (such as property rights, location, and community quality) have a significant impact on the fostering of class

identity and class differentiation. Therefore, in dealing with social stratification resulted from housing, the government should improve the residents' housing conditions, promote a rational demand for housing, and set up a reasonable distribution system for value-added income from property.

Sociology of Finance and Fiscal Policy

Strategic Consideration, Incremental Change and the Transformation of Banking in China *Liang Bo & Wang Haiying* 128

Abstract: This paper provides a thorough survey on the development of banking in China from 1984 to 2015, from the perspective of historical institutionalism in economic sociology. It concludes that since the 1980s, the Chinese banking industry underwent three important transformations, i. e. , a transition from the segmentation monopoly of professional bank to the multi-component banking financial system, the rise and institutionalized development of private finance, and the dramatic rise of the Internet finance. These important transformations share a similar and consistent logic. That is, the development of Chinese banking financial industry was the outcome of incremental changes in the banking industry controlled by the Chinese central government. Under the influence of specific strategic consideration, the state constructed three incremental strategic changes, which influenced and shaped the path of Chinese banking industry. This paper provides a new approach to understand the development of Chinese banking industry.

Reform of China's Tax System; From Embedment in Economy to Embedment in Society *Lu Bingyang & Zhang Zhaoqiang* 152

Abstract: To match the goal of national development and tax base, the tax system must be embedded in the economic and social contexts. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the development of taxation can be divided into three stages; one that is embedded in *danwei*, one that is embedded in enterprises, and one that is embedded in society. The corresponding national development goals include to stimulate economic growth, to promote coordinated economic and social development, and to propel state governance. As the tax base in China shifts from production to redistribution and wealth accumulation in the circulation of national income, tax system will gradually shift from embedment in economy to embedment in society, which poses new challenges to the tax

system reform. Future reform should deepen the extent to which taxation is embedded in society, while keeping taxation embedded in a broad economic base. This will help to achieve the goal of building a “strong consensus state”.

PAPER

Society and People: The Academic Style of Chinese Anthropology

..... *Ma Guoqing* 174

Abstract: In addition to common areas of anthropological research shared with the international academic community, the development of Chinese anthropology in the past century has formed its own research characteristics, academic style and ideological resources, such as home anthropology, native anthropology and national anthropology. Home anthropology, developed in comparison with the western tradition of studying “the other cultures”, constitutes an important part of native anthropology. While native anthropology has developed in the process of the localization of anthropology, committing to describing the peculiarities of Chinese societies and explaining the problems of social and cultural development in China. After the founding of PRC, a series of investigation and research activities promoted by the state connected the academic interest of anthropologists with the requirements of social reality, forming a distinct research orientation with national construction at the core. Anthropology, a discipline introduced from the West, has combined with traditional ideas of *gewu* and *zhiyong* in the modern history. It produced two traditions, i. e. , native anthropology, which studies the “internal others”, and national anthropology, which orients “toward the people”. The development and integration of these resources in the new era point to an important direction for the construction of the disciplinary system, academic system and discourse system with Chinese characteristics.

Bring Management Back to the Study of Local Government: Task, Resource and a Comparative Study of Implementing the Grid Management Policy by Sub-District Offices *Chen Nabo & Li Wei* 194

Abstract: Previous studies discussed the behaviors of local governments from the perspectives of incentive mechanism and internal organizational structure. There remains a puzzle as why governments, facing the same incentive mechanism and organizational structure, take different actions to an identical task. Based on a comparative case study

of three sub-district offices, this research finds that when implementing the grid management policy, each sub-district office carried out different behaviors, including active implementation, passive response, and neglect. Three main factors influenced the strategy of sub-district offices, i. e. , the task context, the ability to acquire non-institutionalization resource, and the average allocation of administrative resources. This study also suggests that the management factors should be taken into consideration when researching on the behavior of local governments.

REVIEW

Review on Fertility Intentions: Theories and Empirical Studies

..... *Wu Fan* 218

Abstract: Population decline, aging and lowest-low fertility constitute the population crisis of the 21st century. The “fertility deficit” and lowest-low fertility are the roots of the crisis. Discussing issues regarding the stability of relationship between fertility intentions and fertility, the changing fertility intentions, the impact factors of fertility intentions, fertility deficit, and the influence of family policy on fertility intentions, this paper outlines the development of theoretical and empirical research on fertility intentions since the 1980s, and points out the existing problems of research on fertility intentions in China. China’s childbearing intentions has been at a very low level, which signals a birth crisis and requests serious attention.