



QK2257694

社会发展研究

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

2023/01

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MARXIST STUDIES COLUMN

Chinese-Style Modernization

Advancing China-Style Modernization by Promoting Balanced Population Development
..... *Song Jian, Jiang Chunyun & Yang Xuyu* 1

Abstract: This paper discusses three main issues: how to understand balanced population development, the relationship between balanced population development and Chinese-style modernization, and how to promote balanced population development and Chinese-style modernization. Balanced development is both the goal of population development and an inherent requirement for high-quality population development, with its core being balance and its focus being development. Expanding from a unidimensional population growth perspective to a multidimensional population development perspective, Chinese-style modernization provides theoretical guidance for China's population development. Chinese-style modernization is not only a modernization with a huge population, but also a modernization that actively responds to the challenges of population aging and modernization with continuous improvement of population quality. In the context of population decline, it is necessary to rebuild the theory of population modernization by relying on the framework of Chinese-style modernization and promote balanced development with human development as the core to advance Chinese-style modernization.

Inner Logic, Trend, and Countermeasures of China's Population Decline
..... *Zhang Xuying, Zhang Cuiling, Liu Houlian & Li Yue* 18

Abstract: In 2022, the number of births in the country fell below 10 million, and the population shrank for the first time. The initial stage of China's population decline is featured by large population size, aging, quality improvement, and high labor force participation rate, showing a trend of short-term moderate and gradually accelerating changes. Population decline will reduce the population pressure in the short term and increase structural challenges in the long run. To actively cope with the challenges, we need to change the inertia of judging the prospects of economic and social development by the total population, improve the early warning system of population risks, raise fertility, and improve the competitiveness of the people. Strengthening and improving the population governance system with Chinese characteristics is essential to achieving Chinese-style modernization.

Scientific Understanding and Grasp of the Demographic Dimension of Chinese-Style Modernization *Jin Niu & Yuan Xin* 38

Abstract: Distinguishing demographic opportunities from demographic dividends and scientifically understanding and grasping the demographic dimension of Chinese-style modernization are the prerequisites for achieving high-quality economic and social development. From the perspective of demographic opportunities, Chinese-style modernization is characterized by the huge size of the total population, working-age population, educated population, and migrating population. It is also characterized by demographic transition, including the beginning of negative population growth, deepening of population aging, improvement in population quality, and intensification of population migration characteristics. Chinese-style modernization is a modernization of demographic dividend transformation, i. e. , the decline of quantitative demographic dividend, the emergence of qualitative demographic dividend, and the enhancement of allocative demographic dividend.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Independent Knowledge System Construction

Social Investigation as a Social Thought and a Record of Social Change: Reflections on Building Independent Knowledge System *Wang Tianfu* 55

Abstract: Social investigation is important to know what is happening in society and collect data on particular research topics. As a fundamental research paradigm of modern social sciences, the social investigation was introduced into China in the movement of “Saving the Nation.” It brought new ideas of understanding society, provided data and materials for recording social change and making social reform policies, and gave birth to sociology in China. In the restoration of sociology after the end of the 1970s, social surveys have collected plenty of data and materials on social transition, facilitating the development of quantitative research methods and techniques. Social production and social life have changed fundamentally with the coming of digital society. The social investigation will keep recording the trend of social change, collecting data and materials through new methods, constructing new concepts and theories, and building an independent knowledge system to accumulate knowledge of explaining human civilization.

New Journey and High-Quality Employment

Professional Skills and Job Satisfaction of Young Workers in the New Development Stage *Tian Zhipeng* 73

Abstract: Innovation is the driving force behind China’s new development stage. The uncertain future of innovation activities creates many jobs requiring specialized skills and, at the same time, increases employment instability. Using data from the 2021 Chinese Social Survey, this paper finds that precarious

employment has a significant adverse effect on the job satisfaction of young workers, while professional skills required for a job have a significant positive effect. Moreover, professional skills can weaken the negative impact of unstable employment on job satisfaction. In the new development stage, constructing a multi-level vocational skills training system and a more flexible labor security system can more effectively stimulate the potential of innovation and entrepreneurship of young people and promote the quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of youth employment.

Citizenization, Employee Housing Provident Fund Contributions and the Happiness of New-Generation Migrant Workers *Zhu Zhongkun* 90

Abstract: This paper examines the effect of employee housing provident fund (EHPF) contributions on happiness among new-generation migrant workers and its underlying mechanism using data from the China Migrants Dynamic Survey 2014. The findings reveal that paying into the EHPF did not bring higher happiness to the new-generation migrant workers. For those with upper middle income and willingness to settle down in cities, the negative association between paying EHPF and happiness was more pronounced. Therefore, in the future, the government should make more detailed adjustments and reforms to regularize the operation of the EHPF system.

PAPER

From “Negative” to “Excessive Implementation”: Process and Mechanism of Policy Implementation Fluctuation *Liang Pinghan, Zhao Yulan & Wang Jin* 113

Abstract: This paper analyzes the process and mechanism of implementation fluctuations of government-citizen-type social policy from the policy process perspective, taking the implementation process of poverty alleviation microfinance policy in County S as an example. The findings show that: (1) Implementation pressure, task resources, and administrative burden constitute the complex field characteristics of social policy implementation; (2) Changes in implementation pressure and task resources transform grassroots governments’ action logic and implementation strategies, which are the root factors causing fluctuations in policy implementation effectiveness; (3) Grassroots governments strategically adjust the administrative burden to mitigate the impact of field changes on their own interests. As a link between environmental characteristics and government behavior, the administrative burden is an implicit policy tool that grassroots governments implement to achieve specific purposes.

Socioeconomic Status and Physical Health of Older Adults; Mechanism Analyses Based on Health Screening *Zhu Xiaowen & Li Yulei* 136

Abstract: Drawing on data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey 2018, this paper analyzes the mediating and moderating effects of health screening on the relationship between socioeconomic status and physical health among older adults. The mediation analysis results showed that health screening was an essential mechanism shaping physical health inequalities among older adults,

but there was gender and urban-rural heterogeneity. The analysis of the moderating effects revealed that health screening played the role of a “maintainer” of health inequality among older adults, i. e. , health screening neither moderated the relationship between socioeconomic status and physical health, nor moderated the relationship between socioeconomic status and daily lifestyle. This study has implications for improving the physical health of older people in different classes and promoting the Healthy China Strategy.

Changes in and Behavioral Logic of Healthcare Products for Older Adults

..... *Wu Min & Xiong Ying* 158

Abstract: Based on online healthcare consumption data, this paper uses text sentiment analysis and theme modeling (LDA) to explore the changing consumption and behavioral logic of healthcare products for the elderly. The study finds that the changing healthcare demand for “medicine-food- tonic” has constantly generated new themes of consumption, which brings changes in the health values of the elderly. Based on the value appeal derived from the changes in health care needs, the healthcare consumption is amplified by the role conflict and illusory emotional strategies of the elderly. Under the influence of online consumption, children’s health anxiety projection, and price advantage, the elderly and their family intend to improve their physical value and get rid of negative emotional judgment, further releasing the consumption space of healthcare products for the elderly. The rise of consumerism derived from the rapid expansion of materialism is worth considering.

“Absence” of Investment Subjects: Another Form of Capital Going to the Countryside

..... *Xing Chengju & Gao Haizhen* 175

Abstract: The forms and paths of capital going to the countryside are diverse. In addition to the previous “presence” of investors, there is also the “absence” of investors doing agricultural business through agents. By constructing a partnership model with shared benefits, shared risks, and complementary advantages, the “absent” investors not only absorb social capital from social networks of acquaintances into the business development process, but also greatly reduce the organizational transaction costs and labor supervision costs in the industrial operation process. However, “absent” investors’ engagement in specific industries may also lead to problems, such as adverse impacts on the ecological environment or difficulties in matching with the development of villages.

Embeddedness of New Rural Elite and Transformation of Rural Governance Structure: A Comparative Analysis based on Two Villages

Zhang Jun 191

Abstract: With the great changes in rural China, many rural areas lack effective governance subjects and participants, and the rural governance structure urgently needs a multi-governance model transformation. As a cooperative force of social governance, new rural elites help compensate for the lack of governance in rural social change. Based on the perspective of embeddedness theory, this study

compared the differences between new rural elites who embedded in rural governance in two villages from four aspects: political embeddedness, structural embeddedness, cognitive embeddedness, and relational embeddedness, and then proposed the embeddedness path, including improving the institutional environment, realizing clear rights and responsibilities, enhancing participation initiative, and building trust relationships.

Who is Farming? Farmer's Perspective in the Development of Specialty Agriculture *He Qifeng* 207

Abstract: Chinese-style modernization requires agricultural and rural modernization. In recent years, some local governments have been vigorously developing specialty agriculture to seek agricultural transformation and explore ways to enrich farmers' income. However, the tension between policy and capital allocation and the market law of labor outflow always constrain them. Through a case study of specialty agriculture in one village, this paper argues that the tension should be relieved by starting from the real development needs of farmers and exploring a modern agricultural transformation path that fits the development needs of farmers. It is difficult to expand small farmers' operation scale with insufficient farm laborers and labor capacity. Making small farmers' production units, as the most basic link, embedded in the whole industrial chain through horizontal association and building a multi-level subject synergistic development model of "small farmers' production, village integration, cooperative association, capital participation, and government consolidation" may be a rural industrial development path meeting farmers' needs.

BOOK REVIEW

Agricultural Politics: Localization and Exploration in China *Pan Lu* 225

Abstract: This article revisited Chen Hansheng's rural surveys in the 1920s and reframed them in the Marxist tradition of the agrarian question. Based on dialogue with Kautsky and Lenin on the agrarian question, Chen tried to formulate systematic articulation of the agrarian question in China, thereby expanding the agrarian capitalist transformation world system. His theoretical contributions include two aspects. Firstly, regarding theoretical localization, Chen raised the Chinese agrarian question in the first half of the 20th century, i. e. , whether a capitalist mode of production was formed in agriculture and rural areas and how such transformation could be possible. His rural surveys in the 1920s - 1930s aimed to analyze agrarian capitalism's trend and its constraints at that time. Secondly, in terms of international comparison, Chen raised the uniqueness of agrarian change in China compared with other countries, i. e. , it should realize gradual industrialization based on an independent peasant economy. This article highlighted that Chen was concerned with the agrarian question rather than the land question or general agriculture. In the framework of the agrarian question, he took land, agriculture, peasants, and rural society as a whole to explore their dynamics and mutual relations in national development and transformation.

社会发展研究

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主办单位：中国社会科学院社会发展战略研究院 社会科学文献出版社

出版单位：社会科学文献出版社

编辑：《社会发展研究》编辑部

印刷：三河市龙林印务有限公司

装帧设计：段丽

刊号：ISSN 2095 - 7580
CN 10 - 1217 / C

发行范围：国内外公开发行

国内发行：社会科学文献出版社 北京市报刊发行局

邮发代号：82 - 244

国外发行：中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司（北京399信箱）

发行代号：Q1268

订阅地址：北京市西城区北三环中路甲29号院3号楼华龙大厦A座1403室 100029

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ISSN 2095-7580



定价：35.00元



社会发展研究



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