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SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

社会学研究

2018

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MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Does the Party Organization of Private Enterprise Improve Firm Performance?
 *He Xuan & Ma Jun* 1

Abstract: The party organization construction of non-public economy is an important task for the ruling party in the new period. Questions such as how the building of grassroots party organizations affect the private enterprises and what is the mechanism still need further investigation. Based on the National Private Business Investigation database, this paper has several findings: The party organization construction of private enterprises can significantly enhance the firm performance, and the mediating mechanism is that the party organization can guide the private enterprises to invest more productive activities. However, due to fear of dilution of corporate control and loss of socioemotional wealth, the governance and decision-making are interfered by the family involvement, which will weaken the role of party organization. This research shows the validity and importance of the party construction to private enterprise work, which provides the ruling party with empirical evidence on “why” and “how to” strengthen party organization construction of non-public economy. Meanwhile, it develops theoretical and practical advice for private enterprise on how to set up a better internal governance under the combination of socialism and market economy.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDY

Economic Sociology

The Dynamic Construction Mechanism of Land Property Rights: An Analytical
 Perspective of “Right of Recourse” *She Xiaoye* 25

Abstract: The property rights issue such as the compensation after land requisition usually arises after the nominal property rights being defined. From the perspective of

social property rights, this paper sets up an analytical framework of “right of recourse”. In this framework, employing the case study method in qualitative research, the author has comprehensively analyzed a bunch of rights, including posterior confirmation right, right-transfer right, benefit-allocation right and increment-claiming right, thereby emphasized the importance of the right of recourse in constructing land property right, and provided a different analytical angle for property rights study. The basic idea is that the right of recourse is co-constructed by both those who initiate the recourse and those who are subject to the recourse. The request of the former and the relinquishment of the latter bring special connotation to this concept. It is neither rigid, nor can be defined and clarified by techniques; it is defined by bi-lateral or multi-lateral relationships among multiple subjects. This means rights that are defined by daily-life logic and that turned into legal principles or common sense, usually needed to be re-clarified and re-constructed in the process of recourse that follows. It emphasizes especially on the legitimate institutional foundation and the social-relationship structure foundation of rights. The posterior property rights changes triggered by these is just a rational embodiment of the process of dynamical construction of property rights.

Organizational Imprinting and the Welfare Practice of Chinese State-Owned Enterprises *Han Yi & Zheng Enying* 51

Abstract: Drawing upon a survey of randomly selected firms from 12 representative Chinese cities, we analyze the differences between Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and non-SOEs in their organizational welfare practices. We apply the organizational imprinting theory to explain these differences shown by our multilevel statistical analyses. The firms’ founding institution still plays an important role on shaping their current practices, even though the institutional environment has changed. By focusing our analyses on Chinese SOEs, this research enriches and extends the organizational imprinting theory and its implications to a socialist market setting. In addition, our research has managerial and policy implications for managing Chinese SOEs in a changing domestic and global institutional environment.

From Managed Hands to Managed Heart: The Study of Overtime Working from the View of Labor Process Theory *Zhuang Jiachi* 74

Abstract: Based on the data of China’s labor force survey (2012), this paper discusses the overtime working phenomenon of urban and rural residents in China from the perspective of labor process theory. From the perspective of capital, namely, how can the capital further encroach upon the surplus value of the workers through overtime working when it is prohibited by the State and actively opposed to by the workers? The basic assumption of this paper is that in the face of different labor styles, capital adopts

different control methods. In traditional manufacturing and low-end services industry, using methods of scientific management, the capital manages the workers' "hands" through the production process and the standardization, to de-skill the worker and to share the surplus value of workers finally. As for the manager, professional and technical personnel as representatives of the high-end professional status groups, the capital has another set of logic. To achieve self-realization and self-investment based on the theory of human capital, to promote the self-management of workers in the high-end service industry, the theory of human capital has become a powerful carrier of capital control, and the personal value theory also promotes individual actors' self-discipline and self-management behavior. By managing the "heart" of workers, capital can not only make workers work overtime with less resistance, but also work overtime at lower costs, or even without pay.

Moral Sociology

Temple Rebuilding and Communal Morality: Spatial Difference in the Z Village of Dali *Liang Y. Jia* 92

Abstract: This paper analyses the Wenchang temple rebuilding during a "hollow village resettlement" project. While state agents who implemented the project created a public space to bring "civilization" to peasants, the villagers appropriated the project by restoring an old temple, which immediately became the venue for a variety of communal events. The paper argues that the temple rebuilding manifested the grassroots idea of moral life, which rests upon proper reciprocities between humans and the gods, as well as among humans in reference to the gods. This emphasis on gift paradigm explains why villagers prefer the temple for public events over the space of civilization created by the state in its developmentalist project.

Sympathy and Utility: David Hume's Moral Science *Yang Lu* 115

Abstract: This paper explains David Hume's transition of methodology and metaphysics from the context of the rise of moral science. The paper argues that facing the breakdown of physical order of teleology, David Hume abandoned demonstrative science established on tradition deduction but explored the regularity of human nature of the vulgar through experimental method. His experimental exploration was not aiming at the deconstruction of natural foundations of morality, but taking notions of morality as mental processes of a vulgar nature in the common life. This will not only help to reveal sociology as moral science, but also clarify the basic question, horizon and ethical concern of social science, as well as the relationship between fact and value.

PAPER

School of Golden Touch? A Study of School's Effectiveness in Improving Students' Academic Performance

..... Xie Guihua & Zhang Yangyang 141

Abstract: This paper is aimed to explore whether different schools have different effectiveness in improving students' academic performance, and if so, which factors might affect schools' effectiveness. Using data from China Educational Panel Study (CEPS), this research examines the influence of various school elements on the dynamic changes of junior high school students' academic performance. It finds that, schools with higher socioeconomic status, better academic quality of students enrolled, and more complete school facilities, are more effective in improving students' academic performance. Meanwhile, the research also reveals that, the rankings of schools at local community, the average quality of school teachers, and part of school academic-related practice don't have significant influence on school's effectiveness. In sum, this research extends the previous studies of students' educational attainment from focusing on students' performance to focusing on the change of performance, and proves the important roles played by quality of enrolled students and individual/aggregated family socioeconomic status in improving students' academic performance.

The Long Term Consequences of Early Life Misfortune on Health Inequality

..... Shi Zhilei & Wu Zhiming 166

Abstract: Scholars in sociology of health have increasingly adopted a longitudinal and historical approach to explore the mechanisms of health inequality. This study has proposed a life-course theory of dual cumulative disadvantage. The author argues that not only early life misfortune has durable effects on individual health throughout the lifespan, the cumulative disadvantage over the lifespan due to the early life misfortune also increases individual health inequality. It is this dual interaction between the early life misfortune and its effects over the lifespan that explains the persistent health inequality in our society. To illustrate this theoretical model, the study use data from the CHARLS (2011 – 2014) to analyze health inequality among Chinese adults age 40 to 80 to show that early life misfortune indeed has a significant and negative impact on individual health. The study also has demonstrated that the increase in both number of cases and time of exposure of early life misfortune will result in significant and negative impact on individual health. Specifically, the early life misfortune leads to a significant decrease in life opportunities such as education, employment, and social-economic status, which further erodes individual health. Consequently, the early life misfortune

creates an exponential effect on individual health. The paper concludes with a discussion on how our results may shed light on the public policies in health promotion in contemporary China.

Market, Rurban and Region: The Imagination of the Early “Yenching School” about Modern China—Reflection on the Investigation and Social Experiment in Ching Ho (1928 – 1937) *Hou Jundan* 193

Abstract: Based on the interpretation of Ching Ho investigation in the academic tradition of Yenching School, this paper clarifies the early scholars’ judgment and understanding of Chinese modern society in the period of transformation in the end of 19th Century. The sign of this transformation was in traditional city hinterland, the rural developing an agricultural products trade as the core of the market town. In the face of new social conditions, the natural adjustment mechanism within the township was in crisis. Under the condition of insufficient natural adjustment capacity, social experiment of Ching Ho intended to revitalize the rural economy by intervening regulation and rebuilding a new local spirit. Early theory about “market” and “rurban community” also constitutes the starting point of the study on the community and opened up a number of research contexts, which have constructed the overall picture of social structure in modern China.

Society Reflected or Society Articulated? Two Approaches to the Party-Society Relationship in Overseas Sociological Literature
..... *Zhang Yueran* 216

Abstract: One of the focal questions for the sociology of parties in the Western academia is how to conceptualize the interactive relationships between political parties and social groups. In addressing this question, the sociology of parties in the Western academia has drawn much of its intellectual resource from the Marxist tradition and proposed two distinct perspective. The traditional Marxist perspective asserts that social groups and cleavages are causally prior to political parties which form to express and reflect the existing social groups and cleavages. This perspective has long been dominant in the sociology of parties in the Western academia. The recently proposed neo-Marxist perspective, instead, argues that political parties can be causally prior to social groups and cleavages, which are produced and molded by political actions of parties. This perspective opens up new possibilities of inquiry for the sociology of parties. Each of these two approaches starts from one of the two poles embedded in the analysis of dialectical relationships between structure and superstructure as put forward by Marx and Engels. In the future, the sociology of parties in the Western academia would do well to synthesize the two approaches and firmly ground itself in Marx and Engels’ dialectics of totality.

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