



QK2215079

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

社会学研究

2

2022

SHEHUIXUE YANJIU

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MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Research on Labor and Labor Market with Chinese Characteristics

Precarization and Structuralization: Understanding Changes in China's Labor Market from the Perspective of Neo-institutionalism from 2006 to 2017 *Zhu Bin* 1

Abstract: Precarious work in China has drawn increasing attention, and this paper examines its changing trends from 2006 to 2017. It finds that as the state intensifies its intervention in the labor market, employers face a conflicting institutional environment with the demands of the technological environment. Employers meet the legitimacy requirements of state policy by increasing the number of stable jobs on the one hand, and reduce the labor costs of unstable workers on the other hand to smooth out the increase in labor costs caused by the increase in stable workers, resulting in a stronger segmentation of the "stable-unstable" dichotomy. These two processes are more pronounced in the private sector because of the stronger legitimization and performance maximization tensions faced by the private sector.

The Spear of Capital and the Shield of Labor: A Study on the Localization Model of Emotional Labor of Domestic Workers in China

..... *Liang Meng, Li Kunxi & Feng Xue* 23

Abstract: The theory of emotional labor, which originated in the context of Western socio-cultural institutions, is devoted to the criticism of the emotional rectification and emotional alienation of service workers under the regulation of capital. This paper introduces the social relationship constructs of Chinese rural acquaintance society into the analytical framework, and presents a local natural emotional labor model that differs from the commercial emotional labor model by analyzing

the mechanisms of emotional pattern acquisition during the growth of domestic workers and the formation, maintenance, and reproduction of natural emotional patterns in the labor process. In this model, consumers (customers) and workers become equal and reciprocal subjects of interaction, and emotional labor is transformed from a mere spear for capital gain to a shield for workers against work challenges. Based on this, this paper proposes a theoretical rethinking of the consumer-worker dichotomy in the commercial emotional labor model.

Multiple Embeddedness: A Comparison of Transnational Labor Cooperative Networks in China and Japan, Singapore, South Korea Li Xiuyan & Liu Xinghua 45

Abstract: This paper compares the complex role of three labor cooperation networks on cross-border labor employment in China-Japan, China-Singapore, and China-Korea. The study finds that the complex requirements of multiple actors, including the state, employers, labor intermediaries, and workers abroad, are realized under the dilemma of inadequate information through a network of firms consisting of employers and domestic and foreign labor companies, and a network of individuals consisting of labor intermediaries and workers abroad, which construct multiple layers of information transfer and mutual guarantee relationships. The comparative analysis of transnational labor cooperation networks points to the diversity and composite nature of the embedding, which also highlights the “socially organized” functioning of global labor mobility.

PAPER

The Systematic Composition of Time: The Concept of Time in Niklas Luhmann's Theory of Social Systems Cheng Tsuo-Yu 69

Abstract: Niklas Luhmann's system theory considers “time” as a central element of social functioning. His many discussions of time are indeed large enough to be summarized in a masterpiece. His theory of time, however, are never integrated, and therefore both important and elusive to the academic community. This paper attempts to show that Luhmann's theory of time is in fact not entirely consistent. In the course of the development of systems theory, Luhmann modified the constituent elements of social systems from “action” to “communication”. And in addition to the dimension of “reduction of complexity”, “ecstasy of existence of social system” is also explained as

the other dimension of time. Such a revised theory of time not only resolves the long-standing contradiction between the “sociality of time” and the “temporality of society” for sociology, but also points out that the only way for contemporary society to continue to exist is through reform and change.

Self-selection or Situational Stratification? A Quasi-experimental Study of Health Inequalities *Hong Yanbi, Zeng Diyang & Shen Ji* 92

Abstract: The fundamental cause theory argues that higher SES groups gain a health advantage, and one important mechanism is higher SES people enjoy healthy life styles. Using multiple waves of China Family Panel Study data, we first examine the social class differences on alcohol, cigarette consumption and exercises. The managerial class is more likely to drinking and smoking than all other social classes. Second, adopting “Eight Regulations” related anti-corruption policies as a quasi-experiment, we use difference-in-difference method to testify several competing hypotheses. The results show that neither lifestyle transition theory nor self-selection explains the high frequency of drinking of the managerial class, but rather their status matter. Health stratification is constrained by particular class structure and micro situations, rather than a simple linear socioeconomic gradient. This urges us to reflect the direct correspondence between micro individual action, and macro structural stratification position with related resources.

What Makes Rural E-commerce Successful? An Analytical Framework for the Realization of Technology Dividends *Zhang Shuqin & Qiu Zeqi* 114

Abstract: Based on a study of rural e-commerce technology applications, this paper discusses the underlying conditions for the development of e-commerce villages and proposes a mechanism for the realization of e-commerce technology dividends. The study shows that the rise of e-commerce villages is due to the “differential demand market” nurtured by e-commerce technology itself on the one hand, and three mechanisms of integration between e-commerce technology and rural industrial practices on the other: the externality mechanism converges differential demand and reshapes the marketing process of rural industries, the visibility mechanism presents the potential benefits of products and promotes the inter-embedding of online transaction information and rural interpersonal relationships, and the substantiation mechanism accumulates Internet capital for rural merchants in the form of

codified business processes. This study provides a techno-sociological analytical framework for examining the logic of rural industrial development in the digital era.

Institutional or Cultural: Factors Influencing Patient Trust in China and Its Evolution

..... *Chi Shangxin* 137

Abstract: Based on data from China Social Survey 2013 and 2017, this paper analyzed the influencing factors of patient trust and its evolutionary trends in China from the perspectives of institutionalism and culturalism. It was found that, first, institutional variables such as satisfaction with medical consultation, satisfaction with medical insurance, medical safety, and medical equity had a significant positive effect on patient trust, but this effect did not show an intensifying trend. Second, cultural variables such as general interpersonal trust, authority-based values, and relational access to care also had a significant effect on patient trust, but showed different trends of evolution. Third, the role of institutional variables was greater than that of cultural variables. In conclusion, both institutional rationality and social culture jointly influence current patient trust, and institutional variables should be emphasized, but the long-term role of culture should not be neglected, especially the negative effect of relational access to care should be guarded.

Research of Retaking the College Entrance Examination and Inequality of the Higher Education Attainment in China

..... *Ye Jintao* 161

Abstract: The system of retaking CEE plays an important role in higher education attainment. Using data from Panel Study of Chinese University Students (PSCUS), this paper examines the relationship between retaking CEE and attaining higher education. The study finds that among college students, the disadvantaged class is more likely to enter college through retaking CEE than the advantaged class, and the odds of entering regular college through retaking CEE is increasing. Among students who took the college entrance exam more than once, the advantaged class has a higher odd of entering a key university. The class difference of students who entered key universities through retaking CEE is smaller than that of students who have taken college entrance exam only once. The way the system of retaking CEE has shaped the pattern of inequality in Chinese higher education deserves further reflection and attention.

“Constraint-internalization” versus Reflective Practice Perceptions: A Study of the Relationship between Social Work Ethics and Retention Intentions of Social Workers in China *Liu Jiang & Gu Donghui* 183

Abstract: This study analyzes the “constraint-internalization” mechanism in the relationship between social work ethics and professional behavior, and introduces reflective practice cognition based on conceptual connotations such as the explicability of institutions and reflective practice in social theory, and proposes a mechanism to regulate the relationship between ethical codes and professional behavior with reflective practice cognition. The analysis of data from China Social Work Longitudinal Study 2019 strongly supports the hypothesis that “reflective practice perceptions of social workers play a positive moderating role between social work ethical codes and their retention intentions”, and shows that this mechanism can generally explain the current retention intentions of social workers in China to a larger extent.

Housing Differentiation in the Perspective of Spatial Opportunity Structure: An Empirical Study on New-generation Migrants in China
..... *Mu Xueying, Cui Can & Cui Junru* 202

Abstract: Based on data from 2017 China Migrants Dynamic Survey, we employ generalized structural equation modeling (GSEM) to examine the effects of migrants’ places of origin and socioeconomic status on their destination choice and access to homeownership in the destination city. There are significant disparities in the access to homeownership among migrants with different place of origins. The position of the destination city in the urban hierarchy not only has a direct impact on migrants’ access to homeownership but also exerts an important mediating effect. This study highlights the spatial foundations of housing inequality and builds an analytical framework linking spatial mobility with social mobility. These findings have significant implications for housing policies and practices aiming to improve new-generation migrants’ housing conditions.

SOIOLOGICAL STUDIES
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ISSN 1002-5936



定价：45.00 元
万方数据

