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# 社会学研究



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MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

The Historical Evolution of China’s Housing System and Its Social Effects

..... *Li Guoqing & Zhong Tingjun* 1

**Abstract:** By sorting out the four stages of the evolution of China’s housing system reform since 1949, this paper analyzes the evolution of the policy mechanisms that have contributed to the evolution of China’s housing system from a special unitary housing welfare system to the coexistence of an integrated housing market economy and housing social security. The paper points out that the housing system reform has promoted the diversification of community types and urban spatial structure; as an important social policy related to people’s livelihood, the coverage of housing security has been extended from local residents to the category of new citizens, including the floating population. The study argues that establishing an image correlation between housing structure and social stratification, and breaking through the household registration barrier to establish a developmental housing security system, are important signs of promoting socially inclusive development.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Algorithms, Digital Society and Digital Governance

The Social Construction of Algorithmic Practice: Take an Information Distribution Platform as an Example ..... *Zhao Lu* 23

**Abstract:** Taking an information distribution platform as an example, this paper considers algorithms affecting the visual presentation of information in the era of artificial intelligence as a logic of practice, and tries to analyze the social construction of algorithmic practice by combining the

institutional properties of organizations and the subjective motivation of actors. It is found that the core social actors have differentiated game positions under the influence mechanism of power and interest, with complex strategic interactions and game outcomes around content (in) visibility. On the basis of case analysis, this paper extracts two key influence dimensions of control strength and interest relevance, which can provide possible analytical ideas for the research on the algorithmic governance, and the relationship between AI technology and society relationship and algorithmic governance research.

Digital Platforms and the Transformation of Crime Governance

..... *Shan Yong* 45

**Abstract:** In the face of the organizational and regulatory crisis of new cybercrime, promoting the continuation of the “miracle of long-term social stability” in the digital society has become a transformational goal of crime governance. Under the framework of state capacity analysis, “platform-based governance” provides transformation paths in terms of technology, organization, and system, including governance based on mega-platforms and governance based on comprehensive governance platforms. These two types of governance include technical arrangements with data control as a means, organizational arrangements with social integration as a goal, and institutional arrangements based on preventive laws, which emerge from the construction path of “technology → organization → system” and shape the “digital bureaucracy” system. The significance of the transformation of platform governance is not only limited to the transformation of the system of “digital science and technology”. The significance of the transformation of platform governance is not only limited to responding to the crisis of governance ability by “governance through platform”, but also to the return to good law and good governance and value rationality by “governance for platform”.

Research on Supportive Policy of Childbirth and Child Care

De-familization and Informal Childcare: A Cross-national Comparative Study of European Countries ..... *Ma Chunhua* 69

**Abstract:** Using the concepts of “familization/de-familization” and “commodification/de-commodification”, this paper constructs an analytical framework for child care and analyzes the current situation and typology of informal child care in 31 European countries with outcome indicators from Eurostat EU-SILC data rather than institutional indicators. Overall, the Nordic

countries are the most de-familized and dominated by formal care; the Eastern European countries are the least de-familized and dominated by informal care. Factors such as number of welfare systems and gender equality indices have some influence. In China, where the state and the market cannot provide sufficient resources for formal care, informal care for children should be valued and supported, so that it can work with formal care for children and parental care as important tools to support childbearing.

Care for the Elderly or the Children: Intergenerational Distribution in the Context of China's Family Care Deficit ..... *Zhong Xiaohui & Peng Minggang* 93

**Abstract:** In the light of the rapid ageing population with a low fertility rate, Chinese families are challenged with a care deficit. This article examines how Chinese urban families cope with elderly care and childcare at the same time. By adopting a three-generational perspective, this mixed-method study analyzes family care resource distribution and its consequences. It finds that the children are competing with the elderly for family care resources; families give priority to the children and only respond to the needs of the elderly in times of crisis, resulting in a care deficit for the elderly; social care resources cannot effectively fill the family's elderly care deficit. We argue that the lack of support from care policies has worsened the crowding-out of family care resources for the elderly by the children, calling for developing a supportive policy system that helps families achieve a balance between elderly care, childcare and work.

*PAPER*

Segregation of Ideas: The Intra-group Polarization in the Cyberspace of Contemporary China ..... *Chen Yunsong* 117

**Abstract:** This study proposes that the rapid rise of China under globalization forms a “time-space fold” that Anthony Giddens has not foreseen, which sets a macroscopic situation of the “intra-group polarization” for the public ideas related to cultural subjectivity. Besides, the social media with features of the information cocoon embedded in *guanxi* creates the “*guanxi* theatre”. As an extension of Erving Goffman’s classic concept of theatre, the “*guanxi* theatre” provides microscopic conditions for the generation and reinforcement of the segment and polarization. This study helps deepen the understanding of the social mentality in Chinese cyberspace and improve the responding and governance capacities.

Opportunity Structure and Migration of Enterprises at Risk of Environmental Pollution: An Analytical Framework of Environmental Sociology

..... *Chen Ajiang & Luo Yajuan* 136

**Abstract:** Based on the long-term observation of industrial pollution and case studies in the east-central region of China, this paper explores the social structure in which polluting enterprises migrate. It is found that differences in development urgency based on regional economic disparities, differences in the intensity of environmental regulations, and differences in social tolerance based on pollution risk perceptions are the triple structural conditions that shape the set of external opportunities for enterprise migration. In the longer term, the opportunity structure itself is in a state of evolution. While the actors are constrained by the peripheral social structure, the interaction between enterprises, local governments and the public is constantly reshaping its peripheral structure. Under the conditions where local development gaps still exist, common prosperity and ecological gains are promoted through sound environmental regulations and innovative ecological concepts.

“Distance”: The Eye of Georg Simmel’s Social Theory

..... *He Jian & Zhang Fengzhu* 158

**Abstract:** The issue of “distance” plays a pivotal role in Georg Simmel’s social theory. This paper examines the of “distance” in the context of sociological history and sociological methodology, where distance is an overarching issue in Simmel’s social theory. From the standpoint of the distinction between analysis and value, Simmel should not be understood from the relativist standpoint of worldview, but needs to be reified as a dialectical-analytical comprehensive theorist. For Simmel, distance is both a point of view for the formation of the world picture and an intrinsic dimension of his sociological methodology. The distance perspective implicit in Simmel’s social theory is a condition for understanding, perceiving, and constructing historical events, and the methodology of distancing remains highly relevant for action in complex social contexts.

Hierarchical Cultural Interaction: The Life History of a Voluntary Organization

..... *Fu Xiaoxing & Liu Shang* 181

**Abstract:** This paper examines how social forces are activated, operated, coalesced, and sustained

through a life history study of an “ideal type” of volunteer organization with limited resources but a high degree of autonomy. Based on the daily life situations within the organizations and the interaction of different hierarchical cultures nested within individuals through interpersonal interactions, this paper proposes and uses a “Multi-Group Cultural Interactional Analysis (MGCIA)” analytical framework to explore the dynamics and mechanisms of the long-term survival of such autonomous organizations. At a time when volunteerism is booming but negative phenomena such as utilitarianism are emerging, the process of organizing itself can be used as an independent explanatory variable to analyze how social forces are self-governing and provide new empirical and methodological dimensions to existing organizational research.

Open the “Black Box” of Private Entrepreneurship: The Industrial System and Embedded Entrepreneurs ..... *Guo Nianshun* 202

**Abstract:** From the late 1970s to the beginning of the 21st century, private manufacturing enterprises succeeded in starting up capital/technology-intensive industries in the form of “violating comparative advantage” and “transcending institutional/policy constraints”. The traditional view based on institutional incentives, market competition, entrepreneurship and comparative advantage cannot explain this anomaly. Based on the “capability-opportunity nexus” framework and evidence from Chinese industrial/enterprises history, this paper proposes that the interaction between the industrial system and embedded entrepreneurs and the processes that shape the entrepreneurial content and pathways of private manufacturing enterprises. Private enterprises are embedded in the industrial system through a variety of relational and organizational approaches to identify opportunities, leverage resources, and build capabilities, thereby completing entrepreneurship in capital/technology-intensive industries. This paper provides a new perspective for understanding the rise of private enterprises and the economic miracle in China.



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