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MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

In-depth Study and Implementation of the Spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress:
Common Prosperity and the Chinese-style Modernization

Enhancement of Happiness under the Vision of Common Prosperity: The Perspective
of Dual Justice Theory *Liu Xin & Hu Anning* 1

Abstract: Common prosperity is not contrary to micro justice, which can stimulate efficiency and enhance happiness by enabling individuals to obtain deserved expectations in accordance with micro justice principles. Common prosperity embodies macro-justice, which can guarantee universal well-being and enhance happiness by reducing the perception of life uncertainty at the macro level. Analyzing the CGSS2010 data, it is found that perception of micro-fairness is significantly related to the cognition of micro-justice principle but not to the cognition of minimizing income disparity rule; perception of macro-fairness is significantly related to the cognition of minimizing income disparity rule but not to the cognition of micro-justice principle. Both perception of macro-fairness and micro-fairness were negatively related to the cognition of egalitarian principle, and both of them could independently enhance happiness with additive effects.

Fiscal Redistribution toward Common Prosperity: The Dynamic Effects and
Institutional Logic of Intergovernmental Transfer Payment
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Abstract: Since the tax-sharing system, the inter-regional fiscal gap has undergone a dynamic process from widening to convergence. At the early stage of the reform, the central government's substantial fiscal capacity was insufficient, and the balance of the financial gap between regions was very weak, and the financial gap between regions continued to widen. In the 21st century, the central

government’s substantial fiscal capacity has been significantly strengthened, and its role in equalizing the financial gap between regions has increased significantly. Since 2005, the financial gap between regions has begun to gradually converge. China’s fiscal transfer system embodies both a political and a governance logic: The central government is more concerned with its political logic, while local governments face a complex governance logic, and there is a certain tension between the two in practice, which needs to be effectively integrated and balanced.

The Way of the Social Governance to Common Prosperity: A Preliminary Analytical Framework *Gu Xin* 45

Abstract: Achieving the goal of common prosperity requires the promotion of high-quality development in many economic and social fields. Innovation, industrial upgrading and fiscal justice are the economic cornerstones of common prosperity, while social protection, social services and social mobility are the social pillars of common prosperity. The common feature of high-quality development in these six fields lies in practicing the concept of social governance, realizing the co-construction, co-management and sharing of multiple governance entities, and complementing, nesting and synergizing multiple governance mechanisms. Collaborative interaction among government, market and society to improve administrative mechanisms, enhance market mechanisms, activate community mechanisms and establish a well-functioning social governance system is the key to promoting common prosperity in each field.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Sociology of Education

Educational Expansion and Distributed Educational Inequality: The Dynamic Properties of the Composite Edu-Gini Coefficient and its Examination *Liu Jingming* 68

Abstract: School education has the character of necessity and sufficiency on its “attainment equals satisfaction”; therefore, the expansion of the supply of educational opportunities implies a decrease in the inequality of opportunity distribution. The composite Edu-Gini coefficient for inequality in years of schooling in the population as a whole is a weighted average of the opportunity Gini coefficients. Mathematical derivation and numerical simulations prove that it is an inherent nature of

the composite Edu-Gini coefficient that decreases with educational expansion. Drawing on Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Data, this paper validates this fundamental property and develops an explanatory model for the dynamic form of the Edu-Gini. The results show that the dynamic form of Edu-Gini is determined by the cohesive features and the expansion rates of all of educational stages.

An Institutional Trilemma of “ Meritocracy ”: Evidence from Civil Service Examinations in the Ming Dynasty

..... *Ke Rongzhu, Hong Wei & Zheng Enying* 96

Abstract: This paper summarizes three important institutional goals of talent selection, namely fairness, anonymity, and effectiveness, and uses the contradictions and trade-offs among these three as a framework to sort out the relevant literature and historical practices related to “ meritocracy ”. Based on the institutional details of the civil service examination system at its peak (mid-Ming Dynasty) and a quantitative analysis of information on 12752 *jìnshì* in the Chinese biographical database, this paper reveals a trilemma of the centralized talent selection system in its design and implementation, namely, the difficulty of reconciling the conflicts among the three at the same time. It finds that “ meritocracy ” as a social selection system is constrained by examiners’ capability and private incentives, as well as by unequal starting points at regional or individual levels.

PAPER

The Humanism of Oral History and Its Difficult Questions *Liu Yaqiu* 116

Abstract: The content of oral history involves event history and life history. For a long time, scholars have been more fully engaged in the oral study of event history, but in fact, life history is the underpinning of oral history research, and it is the fundamental reason for the humanistic character of oral history. Humanism refers to knowledge that is based on the individual and focuses on the relationship between the individual and society. Humanistic oral history focuses on life history and pays great patience and respect to the life history that is built up from details; while respecting basic historical facts, humanistic oral history does not even ignore the intentional or unintentional “ lies ” of oral narrators, but investigates the social causes of this existence from the perspective of social construction.

A Wait Perhaps Worthwhile: The Influence of a “Cooling-off” Period on Trends in Divorce Registration *Dong Hao* 138

Abstract: This study examines the influence of a 30 – day “cooling-off” period policy on trends in divorce registration, shedding light on the intervention on certain unmeasurable subjective factors-including impulsiveness-in divorce decision-making in China. The analysis employs province-quarter-level data of divorce registration from the Ministry of Civil Affairs in 2018 – 2021 and further incorporates data from the National Bureau of Statistics, China Judgements Online, and the Baidu Index. Based on the policy evaluation methods, such as the event-study and difference-in-differences, evidence consistently suggests a substantial influence of the policy, which reduces 10.3 – 13.2 thousand divorces per province per quarter on average, amounting to a decline of 33 – 42% compared to the previous three years. Moreover, the influence appears to be greater in provinces with more previously divorced couples restoring their marriages, more divorces between young couples, or more internet searches about the policy and divorce-related information, highlighting some potential mechanisms underlying the intervention.

Mandala: The “Sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism” and Its Anthropological Interpretation *Li Jin* 161

Abstract: This article examines the way in which Tibetans saw the regions of Golok and Serta on the border of Qinghai and Sichuan provinces as two mandalic landscapes that represent Buddhist cosmology in the nineteenth century. In addition to echoing contemporary anthropological reconstructions of the concept of “place”, this discovery also proves the existence of an imagination in which these two nomadic regions, historically far from the political center of the state, grew from the cultural periphery to the center. Fei Xiaotong had expected about making the “Tibetan-Yi corridor” a promising domain for generating trans-regional theories. Exploring the development of mandalic cosmology on the margins of Tibet helps to fulfill Fei’s expectation, and a conversation with Southeast Asian anthropology can provide an anthropological interpretation of the historical evidence of the “sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism”.

Mechanisms of Expert Participation in China’s Public Policy Process: An Analytical Sociological Perspective *Zhang Yunhao* 183

Abstract: In the era of knowledge politics, extensive participation of experts in policy processes has

become a “new normal” in contemporary China. What are the hidden social driving mechanisms behind this “new normal”? Taking the motivations of experts and decision makers and the connection opportunities between them as the analytical framework, this paper uses the mechanism explanation model of analytic sociology to construct four types of ideal mechanisms for expert participation: “absorption-embedding”, “principal-agent”, “opinion-response”, and “extraction-knowledge pool”. The paper verifies and analyzes the operation, characteristics, and trends of the four types of expert participation mechanisms by following the process of the Five-Year Plan and the New Health Care Reform policy cases.

Making “Nostalgia”: Content Production of Rural Vloggers and Their Professional Identity Generation *Wang Yun & Yang Hanqing* 205

Abstract: The rise of rural vlogs has responded to the demand for cultural consumption of “nostalgia” and created new professional roles in media production. This paper explores the reinterpretation of rural society by young people returning to their hometown through their vlog content production. In the context of urban-rural mobility, short videos have become entrepreneurial opportunities, driving the increasingly close connection between rural lifestyles and digital media. Vloggers have appropriated communication technologies, established professional conventions, and shaped rural vlogs into a specific content type of the Internet culture industry under the multiple regulations of users, platforms, and public policies. The trajectory of the generation of the professional identity of rural vloggers can be used to explore the dynamic mechanism by which the vast vernacular grassroots is integrated into the digital cultural market, and thus to examine the integration process by which the continuously expanding new media economy is embedded in everyday social life.

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