

Abstracts

1、Jean Tassin, Triangle, ENS Lyon: *Public sphere and intermediate spaces in Nanjing* (南京公共领域与中介空间)

This speech proposes to study the structure of the public sphere in Nanjing on the basis of an ethnographical survey in three places of communication: two neighborhood committees, a humanitarian structure and a bookstore-cultural center. It considers that some autonomous spaces appear, are transformed and sometimes become intermediate spaces that affect the totalitarian pretention of the Chinese authoritarian system.

This work tries to answer to the following hypothesis: The Chinese political public sphere is a totalitarian tending space that doesn't succeed in being total. In the political public sphere itself like in some oppositional spaces or autonomous spaces, we notice that institutions pluralize, develop their own norms and transform the political public sphere in different ways, which are already visible or still in the making.

I will present this work through three perspectives: First, the studied spaces are involved in the negotiation of their own boundaries. Negotiations are related to the public role of each space but also to practices that are not always public. Second, the studied spaces contribute to transform the public sphere outside their own boundaries. New norms are proposed, which have political, juridical and civic impact. Third, the studied spaces are only temporarily and partially public but they become intermediate spaces that contribute to reshape the urban sociability. Between these spaces appears a sphere that is not autonomous in itself but that creates a non-organized link between different autonomous spaces.

Through these process the public sphere is either positively or negatively affected. Therefore, the study of particular physical spaces raises issues of the

limits of a space of communication and diffusion, of interactions between studied spaces and political public spheres, of shapes and modalities of collective mobilization and public appearance in urban China.

Key words: Public sphere, authoritarian system, totalitarian tending practices, place of communication, institutions pluralization, collective action

本报告基于对三所话语空间的实地调查，即两座社区居民委员会、一个援助机构以及一家书店 / 文化中心，研究南京市公共领域的结构。讲者认为各种自主空间形成、转型，拉动中国专制制度的极权型趋势。

本报告考虑到以下研究假设：中国政治公共空间是一场不能作为极权的极权型专制空间。政治公共空间正如反对空间与自主空间一样，在这当中，社会机构多元化，构建自己的规范，显性或隐性地影响政治公共空间的形式。

讲者要从三个角度介绍自己的思考：首先，调查的空间都参与界定自己空间边界的谈判过程。该谈判涉及每个空间的公共角色，但也涉及到他们的非公开的策略。其次，调查的空间参与在自己边界外公共领域的转型。新规范被提出，引起政治上、法律上、经济上、公民上的作用。第三，调查的空间只是暂时地且部分地变成公共，但同时也成为中介空间，参与改变城市社会关系。在这些不同的空间之间出现一个无结构的公共领域：这一领域自己没有任何独立或自主的制度，但它把不同的自主空间连接起来。

在这些过程当中公共领域在正反两个方面受到影响。由此，本研究涉及话语宣传空间的边界、调查空间与政治公共领域之间的互动、中国城市中集体运动与公共显现的形式与模式等话题。

关键词：公共领域，专制制度，极权型策略，话语空间，机构多元化，集体行动

2、 Marie Bellot, Triangle, ENS Lyon: *Uncertainty, social reshaping and intermittent commitments: the case of young workers in a "youth space"* (不确定性, 社会重建和间歇承诺: 去青年空间的年轻工人的情况下)

The reforms underway in Chinese society since 1978, including for example the danwei's (or work unit) break up, let some arrangements that come apart and reveal some fragmentation process. There has been a shift from a planned economy within which the state was strongly committed to a liberal economy in which the individual is only slightly socially protected, engaging growing inequalities. This pertains to a context of uncertain society, leaving more and more individuals facing situations of uncertainty in their career (Beck, 2001).

However, by looking too much on these arrangements, it hides, on the one hand processes of social reshaping; on the other hand the links between the first and the second. We will focus on these social reshaping process through commitments' path of some young skilled workers (that is to say, graduates of higher education), in places that are called "youth spaces." Here, by commitment we mean rather social than political commitments.

These commitments are influenced by careers (level of education, type of university in which they studied, background and expectations of the family), the place that the individual tries to take in this kind of place ("organizer", more or less seasoned audience, volunteer -keeping in mind that the same individual can take by turns different roles mentioned above), and depending on the time in the professional career (time of unemployment, time of career switch, will or not to use these commitments to "make a career" or to influence his career). Last but not least, it is important to take into account the watermarked presence of the "great political sphere", conducive to what we call a constrained context.

The idea here is to see how the conjunction, in China, of arrangements that come apart, of situations of uncertainty and of a constrained context, allow however, the emergence not of total social commitments, but because of the elements that we mentioned previously, of commitments that can be qualified of

intermittent and reversible.

在中国社会自1978年开始的改革以来，包括列如单位的撤除，让我们看到分裂的过程。出现了从国家有个比较深的参与的计划经济转向个体只是微微的保护的自由市场经济。这样导致日益增加的不平等。这也是社会不确定性的背景下，让越来越多人面临不确定性的情况（贝克，2001）。

然而，要是太关注分裂的过程会隐藏两个方面。第一个方面是社会重建的过程。第二个方面是分裂过程和重建过程的关系。我们要通过参与所谓《青年空间》年轻技术工人（即，高等教育毕业生）的承诺途径看到这些社会的重建。我们要分析的承诺是社会的承诺，而不是政治的。

这些承诺被一些事情影响的（比如教育程度、上哪一个大学、家庭的背景与期望）。也是被个人在这些地方想占用的觉色影响的（比方说“主办方、“或多或少经验丰富的观众、志愿者，等等。在这儿应该强调一个事情：同一个人可以轮流是上述不同的角色）。然后也根据不同的时间，在职业的时间（在失业时间、在选另外个职业方向的时间，是否愿意使用这些承诺为了做个“职业”，还是是否愿意使用这些承诺为了影响自己的职业情况）被影响的。后者，也需要注意的是水印伟大政治领域的存在。这个有助于我们所谓的约束环境。

通过这些事情我们想看到虽然在中国有分裂过程、不确定性和约束的环境的连词，因为前面提到的元素，但是让出现间歇的承诺。

3、 Jin Wenlong(金文龙), Welfare system、grassroots governance and collective property rights reform (福利体系、基层治理与集体产权改革)

“Membership is the basic principle in the demarcation collective property rights”, which is an basic conclusion in Sociology circles. But we should ask why “the collective members” as a status could be the basic principle in the demarcation of collective property rights. This article will analyze the relationship between status and the demarcation of collective property rights under the background of welfare system reform. This paper argues that there are

three different basic principle covered on the grassroots: household registration system、village membership and the production teams membership. A certain coincidence among them is the reason why they can cover the grassroots simultaneously. At the beginning of the reform, individual welfare was relied on rural collective economic organization, so the exclusiveness of the collective economic organization is stronger, and the incentive of the individual joining into the collective economic organization is stronger. With the deepening of market-oriented reform, the welfare of the individual is no longer rely on the collective economic organizations, exclusiveness of the collective economic organization will be weaker, the incentive of the individual joining into the collective economic organization is weaker.

“成员权是界定集体产权的基本准则”，这是近年来社会学界有关中国集体产权改革讨论的一个基本命题。但是我们需要更深入地思考为何“集体成员”这样一种身份如何构成了集体产权的界定的基本准则。作者从我国基层不同的组织原则入手，分析在我国福利体系改革背景之下，身份与产权界定之间的关系。本文认为，覆盖在我国基层中有三种不同组织原则：户籍、村籍以及生产队队籍，这三种组织原则有很大的重合性，这也正是它们能够同时覆盖与农村基层的原因。在改革之初，农村中的个体福利更多地依靠集体经济组织来提供，所以集体经济组织表现出的排外性更强，个体通过其不同的身份进入集体经济组织的动力也越强；随着市场化改革的进行，个体的福利不再依靠集体经济组织时，集体经济组织表现出排外性也就越弱，个体通过其身份进入集体经济组织的动力也越弱。

4、Li Yong(刘勇), School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University, *Select a city: the status of new immigrants rooted in the city of Shanghai Research*(选择城市：对上海新移民扎根城市的现状研究)

The qualified youth in China who choose to live in Shanghai have their own perception-both on work and life- of metropolis. Multi-segmentation of labor

market that resulted from the incomplete marketization reform makes Chinese qualified youth have different laboring rule and work condition, and they face obstacles in localization in their life. Through analysis of the interview manuscript, this paper gave a description of the work condition of the Chinese qualified youth in Shanghai. In which there is an increasing diversity in their way of job opportunities and work form and the spatial mobility accompany with their career mobility; and try to give an analysis of the obstacles in their localization, which both from the institutional level, the Hukou system, and the non-institutional level which mainly including the language and regional character. We found that the Chinese qualified youth, tend to take individual strategy, such as creating a niche to counteract the stress from localization, this is different with their parents how once were eager to get localized into the metropolis. On the issue of settling down to the big cities, Chinese qualified youth held diversified attitudes, which determined by different objective factors. This article made a classification of their attitudes on whether they have the willing to settle down in Shanghai or not, and try to explain why the same desire to stay led various results.

选择留在上海年轻技术移民，对大城市的意涵有着自己的理解，这包括工作和生活两个层面。不彻底的市场化改革导致的劳动力市场多重区隔，使得他们作为外来移民在工作环境和工作形态上呈现出新的特征，生活中则遭遇融入城市的障碍。本文通过对访谈资料的分析，描述了年轻技术移民在大都市的工作环境，即就业途径的多元性、工作形态的多样化以及伴随职业而发生的空间流动；分析他们融入城市的障碍，即以户籍为中心的来自制度层面的障碍，和以语言、地域性格等为主的非制度性障碍。我们还发现，现代年轻技术移民在应对融入困境时，不像早期移民那样急于融入当地以寻求生存空间，而是有着不同的个体化的行动策略，即通过营造个人生活的小生境来消解融入当地社会的压力。在最终是否扎根城市的问题上，年轻移民有着比较多元的态度，受到不同方面的客观因素的影响。本文从主观态度上区分了是否有留沪意愿的情况，并试图探讨同样的主观留

沪愿望何以产生不同的现状和未来规划。

**5、Jiang Yin(江吟), Shanghai University of Finance and Economics:
Bifurcation of personal experience, and discontinuous and reversible of the work(个人经历的分叉、工作的不连续与可逆性)**

Young qualified migrants are faced with a variety of options in each bifurcation, thus leading to the diversity of individual experience and personality. Based on interviews and questionnaire data of a group of Shanghai migrants, this paper summarizes five types of choices which could be made by young immigrants by two dimensions. First dimension is the way that actors picked the life and work styles, actively or passively; second, to what extent these migrants set their goals of life and work clearly. The types reflect that it seems possible for these young individuals to choose different jobs as they like and a multiple professional distribution from a macro view. However, the bifurcation and diversity of the personal experience directly lead to the instability of their work and life; the accumulation of experience and professionalism became unobvious, and fragmentation and fracture of work experience turn to be the mainstream. What's the most important is that seems to be a kind of superficial "pseudo-diversity" and "pseudo-personality": young immigrants from similar backgrounds and social classes actually face a very limited range of choices which are similar as each other; from a macro perspective, personality is not prominent. There seems a unique definition of the successful and meaningful life style which pursued by people from all walks of life and different hierarchy, although youth always claim they can choose the way they want to choose. What's more, class consciousness and political thoughts are still regarded as a more significant factor than the value of individual choice, that is, we still identify a person by his/her income, social status and reputation instead of the meaning of his/her job itself; people ignore the different value of individual.

年轻的城市移民在每一个岔路口（bifurcation）都面临多种选择，因此导致了个体经历的多样化与个性化。基于上海城市移民访谈资料和问卷数据，本文总结了五类年轻移民在岔路口由于主/被动选择和对于目标不同清晰程度的定位导致的不同工作和生活选择，反映了年轻移民的个体选择的多重可能和宏观意义上的职业的多种分布。然而，个人经历的分叉和多样性直接导致了工作愈加不稳定，经验与职业素养的积累变得不明显，而碎片化与断裂的工作经历成为主流特征。更重要的是，这似乎是一种表面化的“伪多样化”与“伪个性化”：来自类似背景与社会阶层的年轻移民实际可选择的范围非常有限并且趋同；从宏观层面来看所谓的个性也并不突出，虽然集体意识没有自觉生成，但客观上似乎存在一种广义上的“趋同”，即价值观对于成功和意义的认定的统一化；而生存政治层面的阶层意识依然凌驾于个体选择的生活政治之上。

6、Jean Tassin, Triangle, ENS Lyon: *The African migrants in Beijing: for a sociology of international elites* Mathilde Cambournac

African migration to China is a recent phenomenon, which needs to be understood in a broader context of intensification of economic exchanges between China and Africa, and of diversification of human flows at a global scale. The majority of the African migrants live in southern cities of China like Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Yiwu. Their presence often takes the form of ethnic enclaves inhabited by African traders and nomad entrepreneurs. However, one cannot neglect the diversity of the sociological profiles that can be found in China, because other communities of African migrants are growing elsewhere in the country. These migrants can be seen as agents of change, in a country traditionally of emigration.

Through a four-month fieldwork conducted with the African workers in the city of Beijing, we will try to highlight migration dynamics and individual routes taken by these skilled migrants, leading to careers of international elites. China

provides important opportunities in their strategy of social mobility at a global level. Their presence in the city is characterized by social and spatial and similarities, highly visible in the North Eastern and Eastern part of the city, where most of the foreigners also live.

Their belonging to a same international elite helps them organize themselves in the capital, this group of African professionals taking the form of an ethnic and transnational community. They also gather through socio cultural or economical migrant associations, often referring themselves collectively to the same “African” identity. This finally asks the question of the role of this community, in China, and in establishing transnational networks between the host country and the countries of origin.

7、Guo Hongbo(郭宏波), School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University: *The Third Identity, In the Cracks*—*The empirical study of the New Citizen Identity during urban-rural integration*(夹缝中的第三身份——城乡一体化进程中新市民身份认同的实证研究)

Nowadays, cities in China consistently draw people in, during the process of speedy space-expansion. The people, which were reluctantly included in city, are called New Citizen. The New Citizen are in danger of confusion about identity, even in serious crisis, since the dramatic social changes caused by land conversion, location changing, lost-land-compensation and environmental reform. The theme this passage delivered is how to realizing the New Citizen self-identity and how to make them integrate in as urban citizens. This study takes more than half a year, using researching methods combining both questionnaire survey and interview. Under Lefebvre’s theory - Space Production hypothesis, this paper mainly reveals the difficulties the New Citizen confronting and hopefully raises viable policy-choices, to promote urbanization.

Key words: urban-rural integration; the New Citizen; identities; the

empirical study

当前,我国城市在快速空间拓展过程中不断吸纳人口,其中非自愿性地被纳入城市的居民被称为“新市民”,他们在土地流转、空间位置前移、失地补偿和环境改造的剧烈社会变迁中,就业与生活方式的重建、角色转换和社会网络重构等,产生了身份认同困惑甚至危机。由于其所处的制度安排,这种变迁不具有可返回性。如何在建构现代城市价值观的基础上,实现“新市民”身份认同、如何使其更好地融入城市社会即为本文所研究的主题。本研究历时半年,在Lefebvre“空间的生产”理论假设下,采用问卷调查和深度访谈相结合的研究方法,揭示当前新市民群体的身份认同困境及建构路径,提出可行的政策路径。

关键词: 城乡一体化; 新市民; 身份认同; 实证研究

8、Su Liang(苏亮), School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University: *Social Transformation and Skill-Cultivation of Industrial Workers in China(社会转型与中国产业工人的技能养成)*

In the past 10 years, the “shortage of skilled workers” issue has always been a tremendous problem in manufacturing industry of China. The current situation is not simply about lacking of high-level skilled workers, but also a big gap existed for general technical workers. Moreover, the aging of skilled workers was quite serious. This is due to major economic and social transformation process in China, the major groups of industrial workers also changed: the main group of Chinese industrial workers changed from “stable employment of local urban workers” to “protected migrant workers”. However, vocational skills cultivation system in Chinese society did not achieve the appropriate transformation. Traditional vocational skills cultivation system includes internal training system for urban residents composed by mentor-apprentice relationship and certification system. On the other hand, external develop system was composed by vocational education. They didn't only subsequently change, but also

collapsed by social and economic impact of the gradual transformation. As a result, the vocational skills cultivation system is fractured on the whole because of the change of main part of workers. The skill-cultivation resources for the new group of migrant workers are extremely short. Based on the analysis of the historical process, we believe that it is an urgent need to establish vocational skills system for migrant workers.

在过去的10年中，“技工荒”一直是困扰中国制造业的一个难题，不但高水平技术工人十分缺乏，而且一般技术工人也存在很大的缺口，而且技术工人老化非常严重。这是由于在中国的经济和社会发生重大的转变过程中，产业工人的主要群体也随之发生了重大变化，中国产业工人的主体实现了从“稳定就业的本地城市工人”到“缺乏保护的外来农民工”的转变。但是，中国社会的职业技能养成体系却没有实现相应的转型。传统技能养成体系中面向城镇居民的“师徒制”和技能认证体系组成的内部培养体系，以及由职业教育组成的外部养成体系，非但没有随之发生改变，反而受到社会与经济转型的冲击逐步瓦解。由此技能养成体系同总体上看由于主体变化而发生了断裂，面向新工人群体农民工的技能养成资源极度匮乏。本文在对这一历史过程的分析的基础上认为，当前亟需建立面向农民工群体的职业技能养成体系。

关键词 农民工；技能养成；产业工人

9、Wuniri Qiqige(乌尼日其其格), School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University: *The Difference between Returns of Vocational School Education and High School Education ---- Analysis based on a national survey data*(职业教育与普通教育的教育回报研究——基于全国微观数据的分析)

When it comes to discussing the returns of education, most scholars would usually regard vocational education and general high school education level as the same level of education while ignoring the existence of these two educations'

substantive differences. This article uses CGSS data discussing the differences between returns of vocational education and general education. Tested by multivariate regression model, this research uses both ordinary and intervention models, finding that continuing education after compulsory education in China can bring positive employment income in return; Meanwhile, continuing education after high school education have a positive return on revenue; in the view of high school education alone, the adoption of the intervention model found that vocational education is significantly higher than the return of income high school education.

在讨论教育回报时，学者们通常把职业教育和普通高中教育视为同一层次教育水平而忽略这两种教育所存在着实质性的区别。本文使用CGSS数据来讨论职业教育与普通教育的教育回报差异。通过同时使用普通多元回归模型和干预模型进行检验，发现我国义务教育之后的继续教育能够带来正向的职业收入回报；同时，高中教育后的继续教育也有正向的收入回报；而单独来讲高中阶段的教育来说，通过干预模型发现，职业教育收入回报显著高于普通高中教育。

关键词： 职业教育 普通教育 教育回报 干预模型

10、Liang Haixiang(梁海祥), Nanjing University: *The new conditions and health of white-collar workers---- Based on the 2011 Shanghai New White-collar Survey(新白领工作状况与健康——基于2011年上海新白领调查分析)*

Health is very important, but there are few previous studies of health research for new immigrants. The paper with the new white-collar workers in Shanghai 2011 survey data, mainly discusses the working conditions of the new white-collar workers (income, occupational stratification, working hours, the number of overtime, commuting time) and subjective identity for their mental health and physical health. The results show: 1. the occupational stratification for mental and physical health was a positive effect. The higher the level is, the healthier. 2. The working income, the

number of overtime, commuting time have an impact on health; 3, middle-class identity will be significantly reduced level of health.

Keywords: new white-collar; health; working condition

以往研究对于新移民的健康状况研究较少，本文运用2011年上海市新白领调查数据，主要探讨了新白领的工作状况（收入、职业分层、工作时长、加班次数、通勤时间）及主观认同对于他们的心理健康以及身体健康的影响。分析结果显示：1、职业分层对于心理及身体健康呈正向作用，管理级别越高越健康；2、工作收入、加班次数、通勤时间都会对健康产生影响；3、对中产阶级的主观认同也会显著降低健康水平。

关键词：新白领 健康 工作状况

11、Ma Yanfeng(马艳凤), School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University: *Political attitudes of new white-collar workers in Shanghai*(上海市新白领社会政治态度研究)

Because of Chinese reform and opening up in 1978, the change of household registration system and higher education enrollment, the number of middle class grew rapidly. And in Shanghai, as China's top commercial city of migrants, the new white-collar have become the subject of the middle class. And their basic condition, social and political attitudes affect the social, political and economic aspects. Social scholars had thought that the middle class can be social stability and social contradiction's buffer, but then there were different voices. So how is it now? This paper attempts to explore the social and political attitudes of the new white-collar in Shanghai, to understand the their political attitude whether internally differentiated or not, to infer their social and political functions at last. This study uses 2011 survey data, which measures Shanghai new white-collar political attitudes, and then we can know new white-collar workers are

conservative or liberal. Finally this study found that attitudes of new white-collar workers in Shanghai are divided. The middle and upper managers clearly belong to the conservative side, but the situation in general management and non-management people will be different. Therefore, the new white-collar which belong to the middle class can not be social stabilizer, there are liberal forces.

Keywords: new white-collar; social and political attitude; social function

中国在1978年改革开、户籍制度开放和高等教育扩招等制度因素的影响下，中产阶级队伍迅速壮大。而上海作为中国最高流动人口的商业城市，新白领成为了中产阶级的主体，他们的基本状况和社会政治态度影响着社会政治、经济等方面。社会学界曾认为中产阶级是社会稳定器和社会矛盾的缓冲器，但是后来也出现了不同的声音。本文试图探讨上海新白领的社会政治态度，了解新白领内部的政治态度是否出现分化，来推断他们的社会政治功能。本研究采用2011年上海新白领的调查数据来测量新白领的政治态度倾向是相对于呈保守主义还是自由主义。研究发现，上海新白领中政治态度出现了分化，中上层管理者明显属于保守主义一方，但是一般管理人员和非管理人员的情况就有所不同。因此属于中产阶级的新白领群体不能完全认定是社会的稳定器，里面有一部分的自由主义力量。

关键词：新白领；社会政治态度；社会功能