

Section 1

Panel 1: Special Section: "Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD)"

Social Consequences of Housing Ownership in Hong Kong

Bingdao Zheng
bingdao@ust.hk
HKUST

The Effect of Neighborhood on Youth Development in Hong Kong

Zhonglu Li
zli@ust.hk
HKUST

Using data from the first wave of Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD), this paper examines neighborhood socioeconomic status on youth development. We use the share of public house, the rate of college educated people, the percentage of people earning more than 3000 HK\$, and the proportion of managers and professionals as indicators of neighborhood socioeconomic status. The outcomes include education achievement, risk behavior and happiness. Results show that the neighborhood socioeconomic status has significant effect on youth development after controlling family background. Specifically, youth from better neighborhoods are more likely to go to band 1 school and more happiness, they also less likely to take risky behavior. Poor children don't seem to benefit from living neighborhoods with higher socioeconomic status.

Cross-Border Migration, Place of Education, and Labor Market Outcomes in Hong Kong

Hua Ye
yehua@ust.hk
HKUST

Bargain or Autonomy?
A comparative Study of Housework in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong

Jia Yu
yujiasoc@ust.hk
HKUST

Panel 2: Identity

Individualism, Paternalistic Nationality, and the Myth of Indoctrination in Hong Kong, China

Greg Fairbrother

gfairbro@ied.edu.hk

Hong Kong Institute of Education

This paper describes a study of the process of attempted institutional change and how the features of one institutional logic challenge this process. Specifically, the paper uses this framework to examine the resistance in Hong Kong to a proposed government mandated subject of national education in schools. Based on analysis of policy documents, laws, news reports, and interviews with teachers, the argument proceeds in several steps. First, the paper posits that Hong Kong society is strongly influenced by a globally institutionalized individualism, exemplified in the education field by the autonomy of schools, increasing student-centeredness in pedagogy, and more specifically school autonomy and student-centeredness in the delivery of citizenship education. In relation to this and especially relevant for the argument is the institutionalization, from the early 20th century, of a logic of anti-indoctrination. These factors have contributed to a largely individualistic relationship of Hong Kong people to the Chinese nation-state, especially in contrast to the institutionalized paternalism shaping the state-education-individual-nation relationship in Mainland China.

Accompanying the decision to return Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1984 have been gradual government moves to incorporate more elements of nationality within education provision. Along the argument of this paper, these moves were relatively uncontroversial as long as they did not infringe on individualism. However, the government's 2010 announcement of a mandated subject of national education, the paper argues, reignited the relatively dormant institutional logic of anti-indoctrination, providing a sharp tool for resistance to a perceived attempt at institutional change from individualistic to paternalistic nationality.

Is Privacy Selfishness? A Sociological Study about the Relationship between Individual Concern for Privacy and Common Goods

Hua Guo
guohua@cuhk.edu.hk
CUHK

Individual concern to privacy has increased in modern society which though has brought privacy to individuals. From surveys in US and other countries, the trend of individual concern for privacy is ever increasing. Literatures on reasons for individual concern for privacy always point to individual selfishness and irresponsible to public interests. But if individual privacy could be regarded as a public good, individuals who have a high concern for it are those who concern public interest most. Therefore, the selfish thesis may not apply in most situations. This study tries to use some empirical data to test the selfish thesis about individual privacy concern. Through a longitudinal analysis, individuals with high concern over privacy are not selfish people and they tend to concern public interests more than those who do not concern individual privacy. The results support a liberal view towards individual concern for privacy and at the same time call for more concern about individual privacy in implementation of social welfare programs.

The Making of "We" Through Movement Cultural Practices: The Identity Formation among Hong Kong Post-80s Anti-XRL Youth

Wang Jie Ying
klavier.wong5@gmail.com
Hong Kong Baptist University

In this paper, a case of the Hong Kong 2010 anti-express rail link movement will be examined. The focus of this study is “how do the post-80s young activists utilize the cultural practices to build up their collective identity”. In-depth interview and participant observation are the major methods to investigate the young activists’ political engagement through different forms of movement strategic plans. The constructed spatial meaning, the cultural narratives, and the empathy are the major analytical aspects. Results show that, with the intentional or spontaneous spatial plans, action designing, universal or localized narratives from the cultural toolbox, and movement artifacts, the Hong Kong young generation of activists form the sense of “togetherness”, embracing the common goal of opposing the injustice legislative body and the authoritarian decision on the railway project. A demarcation between the “we” (as the oppositional force) and the “they” (the authorities) is demonstrated. By emphasizing the civic empowerment and direct action, the post-80s bring forth a new force to Hong Kong’s conventional movement arena and broaden the horizon of Hong Kong people who get used to the “rule and order” movement discourse.

Liminal State and Identity Transitions:
Life of Returned Women Migrant Workers in Qianjiang

Peng Juan
linyq83113@hotmail.com
Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Since 1980s, as China opened itself to the global capital and introduced the market economy, millions of rural people flocked to the cities to sell their labor for money. Among the large group of these rural migrants, approximately one third is women. Moving to work and live in a new social setting is never an easy process. Understandably the working and living experience of these rural women in urban cities has attracted much attention in the last decades. Yet migration is seldom unilinear. While it is common for many of these young women migrant workers stay on and make their cities home, others have also chosen to return to their rural villages. Research on their urban experiences as migrant workers has proliferated, yet their lives in rural villages after they their return have largely been ignored. For a long time, rural women are generally considered as passive recipients of change who have little control over their own destiny. Indeed upon their return many of these returnees find it discomforting, frustrating and even alienating in their process of readjustment. Nonetheless instead of accepting what the situation dictates, some decide to reassert the identity they developed from their urban experiences while some take further steps to transform the rural social structure. Based on findings from field investigation in Qianjiang, Hubei Province, this paper explores the liveworlds and everyday conditions of returned women migrant workers who regularly have to confront their liminal identity (rural versus urban) and negotiating their habitus (reproductive versus transformative). In doing so, the research tries to highlights these women's strength in navigating themselves to reinvent their lives back in a rural setting, especially through contesting the social structures they find constraining and restrictive.

Panel 3: Social Rights and Management

Social Work Practices and the Optimization of Social Management in China: The Guangdong Model

Chung Wai-Keung
wkchung@smu.edu.sg
Singapore Management University

This study investigates how Western social work methods are used indirectly to optimize the social management (*shehui guanli*) methods in China. Social management has been used by the Chinese government in recent years as an administration strategy to achieve social and political stability and therefore a 'harmonious society'. The study focuses on the Guangdong Model where social work practices have been incorporated into the Civil Affairs system in a way distinctive from other parts of China. Unlike other models, the Guangdong model is characterized by a stronger involvement of non-governmental organizations as providers of social work services, and therefore hints to the possibility of the emergence of civil society in China. This study explores how the local government on the one hand utilizes the resources from NGOs in order to provide higher quality services, but at the same time successfully incorporates these 'external resources' into the existing government civil affair apparatus, and makes the emergence of civil society less likely. This research will compare and contrast the three main "testing points" (*shidian*) in the Guangdong Province: Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Dongguan. With relative differences, they are supposed to fall into the common features of what I propose as the Guangdong Model.

A Myth of Rights: Legal Consciousness of Chinese Middle Class

Liu Zixi
liuzx06@gmail.com
CUHK

This paper explores the changing legal consciousness of the middle class in China. Using qualitative data and grounded theory, I present three important components of the consciousness: 1. expectation on law; 2. perception of legal procedures; 3. theorization of courts. Upon the components, four important dimensions of legal consciousness are found. First, legal consciousness is not a static social entity external to actors, but an on-going process of subjective interpretation and construction about law. Second, the force that strongly shapes the trajectory of this process is the hegemonic discourse about 'rule of law' and 'fulfill rights by law'. In the process, actors creatively integrate their personal experience with the hegemonic tales to translate the objective legal settings into subjective meanings about 'law' and "legal rights". Third, legal consciousness is not homogenous but devious. It should be understood as a continuum, having 'law is vending machine' as one extreme, and 'law is game' as the opposite. Fourth, legal consciousness does not only work on the idea level. It has consequence on actor's responses and behaviors. Perceiving being discriminated, ignored, and fooled may lead them away from using court in the future. However, perceiving being understood, listened and appreciated lead them to participate in lawsuits continuously.

Policing-business posters in Guangzhou:
A study of commodification of police power in China

Jianhua Xu
ajianfly@gmail.com
University of Hong Kong

China's police have long been involved in making extra-budget income. One popular argument for such practice is that the police are under-budget. However, the budget argument might not explain the whole story, and this is particular the case in some rich cities where the police are "over-budget". With the study of policing-business posters in Guangzhou, this paper argues that the commodification of police power, to a large extent, is due to lack of accountability of police power in China. *chengguan*, the para-police force which is assumed to regulate outdoor advertisements, cannot take its role as a counter-power for police in their making of policing-business posters. I argue that the decentralization of police structure and politicalization of police reform are institutional reasons for the commodification of police power embodied in policing-business posters. Furthermore, the commodification of police power is not just a local police problem, but a whole police institution problem. It is also part of symbiotic relations between the power and capital in the whole Chinese society. Data collection involved three years ethnography fieldwork, as well as in-depth semi-structural interviews with the police, police scholars, businessmen, urban management officers (*chengguan*), ordinary citizens, and security guards in Guangzhou.

Constructing a Modern University:
The Case Study of the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Li Yuet Man
benjaminliym@gmail.com
CUHK

The paper aims at shedding light on the tradition/modernity debate through neo-institutional perspective. It is done by a case study of historical development of the organization of the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). On one hand, CUHK received global cognitive and normative pressure to modernize as a member of global higher education institute. On the other hand, owing to historical coincidence, CUHK take on the mission to revitalize college educational tradition by maintain the college organization. The coexistence of tradition (pre-modern) organizational unit and modern university apparatus of CUHK qualified it as an appropriate venue to explore tradition/modern dynamics.

The research is a two-folded study. The first part studies college system and its relation to the other constituents of CUHK. It is done by tracking the change of organizational structure and representation of CUHK in various official documents. It is suggested that neo-institutionalism contributes a new perspective on the tradition/modernity in sociological theory. The utility of this new insight is illustrated and discussed through the detailed case study of CUHK.

The second part studies the development of three founding college of CUHK. It is done by studying how college define and organize their tasks. This thesis aims at engaging in the ongoing debate on the role of local tradition in the societal /collectivities' development by introducing the insight of neo-institutionalism world polity theory. Though the study, condition leading to the perseverance of local tradition are explored and specified for further exploration.

Panel 4: Civil Society

Resisting Oppression with Civil Society: A Cross National Evaluation of State Terror and
NGO Density

Jeremy Forbis
jforbis1@udayton.edu
University of Dayton

In this study, I argue and demonstrate that the presence of an active civil society works to reduce state terror. In other words, the presence of a robust civil society holds governments accountable, protects its citizens, and provides a suitable outlet for people to voice their concerns and be heard. Data are analyzed using a pooled time-series, cross-sectional (TSCS) analysis. Results show that civil society strength does have a significant impact on state terror. Results remain significant when accounting for economic development, political institutions, and cultural-geographic controls. By emphasizing the role organized civil society plays in a broad sample of nations, this study refines our understanding of the role that non-state actors assume in the health and maintenance of their own societies. Consequently, this project demonstrates the importance of including the role of civil society in future studies of political stability.

The interaction relationship of the disaster prevention and protection: from the perspective of the NGOs

Chung-Fah Huang¹、 Cheng-Yung Tseng²、 Shu-An Chung³

¹Associate Professor, Institute of Civil Engineering Technology, National Kaohsiung Univ. of Applied Sciences, Taiwan

²Ph. D. Candidate, Institute of Civil Engineering Technology, National Kaohsiung Univ. of Applied Sciences, Taiwan (1097403108@kuas.edu.tw)

³Master, Institute of Civil Engineering Technology, National Kaohsiung Univ. of Applied Sciences, Taiwan

Due to its situation, natural disasters hit, or affect, Taiwan every year, and they may or have caused serious damage. This study thus aims to explore the interaction relationship of the disaster prevention and protection between the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Taiwanese government.

The semi-structured in-depth interviews involving open-ended questions are the main sources of data collections. Interviews involved: three senior heads, one CEO, one vice secretary and one social worker from different humanitarian assistance organizations in Taiwan. Respondents were asked a series of questions relating to their opinions and experiences participating in rescue actions. Interviews were tape recorded and transcribed verbatim.

The findings suggest firstly, that respect, mutual trust, and mechanism of good communication between the NGOs and the Taiwanese government are crucial factors contributing to the key successes of the disaster prevention and protection. Secondly, the revision of laws and regulations relevant to charity donation for social welfare funds needs to be considered. As argued, the revision ought to aim to prevent from the waste of material supply in the implementation of humanitarian assistance organizations. Thirdly, establishing complementary relationship in the supply of material and professional human resources and managerial mechanism between humanitarian assistance organizations of the NGOs and the government is also highlighted.

Keywords: disaster prevention and protection, interaction relationship, non-government organization, humanitarian assistance Organizations

生态环境污染状况全国城镇居民评价分析

Rongxin Liu and Wenjun Wang

winsenhm@163.com

广州社情民意研究中心

广州社情民意研究中心于 2012 年 6 月在全国（港澳台、除外，下同）范围随机抽样 5000 位城镇受访者进行电话访问，了解民众对生态环境状况的评价及感受。本次民调覆盖全国 23 个省和 4 个直辖市，因语言原因调查未包含新疆、西藏、内蒙古、宁夏自治区。调查抽样框共有 423 个城市和县城，包括全部直辖市和省会市城区，随机抽样各省 33% 的地级市城区、20% 的县级市城区或县城。本论文将根据该项民调结果，介绍民众对当前生态环境状况、污染状况的评价及对生态环境的安心感受，并从地区、城市类型、收入、学历、年龄等角度分析比较不同人群的态度特点。

The Trend of Fairness Judgement of Earnings in Korea

Sang-Soo Lee and Sung-Woo Park

mn2s@naver.com

Korea University

This paper examines the changes of Korean's idea about just earnings since 2000. Based on the 2003 and 2009 KGSS datasets, the study analyzes how Korean's perception about just earnings has changed. Further, we also explore the cross-national variations of individual's idea about just earnings. For this purpose, it compares the idea about just earnings of Korean with that of other five countries: Japan, U.S., Russia, Philippines and Norway. More specifically, we examine how Korean's perception about just earnings differs from that of other countries. To answer these two main questions, we use the Likert scale method. The results indicate that Korean's idea about just earnings has been improved. This means that although the objective wage discrimination in Korea has been getting worse and worse since economic crisis in late 1990's, paradoxically, Korean's perception about just earnings has been getting better. Additionally, the cross-national comparing results show that Korean does not have much complaint about their wage discrimination in their society when compared with people in other countries. This paper also discusses about the reason for this interesting phenomenon, why Korean's idea about just earnings has been improved rather than aggravated. In this study, we contend that Korean have been internalizing their unjust earnings and have taken it for granted. They tend to blame their lack of abilities or efforts for low wage instead of complaining about it. Consequently, they try to raise their working abilities by putting more times and efforts.

Panel 5: Gender and Family

Women on the Move: Transnational Female Professional in Hong Kong

Maggy Lee

leesym@hkucc.hku.hk

University of Hong Kong

Transnational expatriate professionals can be regarded as the elites of a growing global migrant population. These transnational elites are the archetypal transmigrant, the embodiment of flows of knowledge, skills and a new cosmopolitan identity in cross-border spaces. They are able to take advantage of the flexibility in global labour markets, the ability to live and work in different places, and with these, increased leisure time in affluent societies and flexible working lives. Their transnational mobility has prompted new ways of thinking beyond traditional models of assimilation in theorising and empirical investigation in the field of migration. This paper is based on an on-going qualitative research project on Western and Asian transnational female professionals living and working in Hong Kong. The sample covers two broad groupings of highly-skilled female migrants in Hong Kong: (a) female expatriate professionals who initiate their labour migration as 'lead migrants'; (b) female 'accompanying spouses' who migrate as part of a dual-career couple. The paper considers what flexible geographical mobility actually mean for different types of female expatriates, the impact of privileged migration on gender roles and family relationships, and the strategies these women adopt to construct a sense of belonging and a feeling of 'home' in Hong Kong. Their stories offer important insights into new fluid living patterns and current debates about global citizenship and the effects of transience on individuals, families and global cities.

Wife Abuse in Cross-Border Marriages: Intersections of Migration, Gender, Class, and Culture

Chiu Tuen Yi
jtychiu@gmail.com
CUHK

With the increasing recognition of the linkage between wife abuse and migration in the literature, this study examines violence against female marriage migrants in the context of Mainland-Hong Kong cross-border marriages under an intersectional framework. The data used are based on 11 in-depth interviews with Mainland marriage migrants who have experienced battering from their intimate partners in Hong Kong. Instead of treating migration as a static variable, this study treats migration as one of the core conditions that are to be addressed simultaneously alongside other systems of oppression. Findings revealed that wife abuse against immigrant women was a result of the intersections between migration, gender, class, and culture, which rendered immigrant women legally, economically, socially, and culturally trapped in the abusive marriages. Moreover, this study demonstrates how migration increased marriage migrants' vulnerability to violence and jeopardized their ability to manage violence through interacting with their class disadvantages, gender inequalities within their marriages, and their traditional cultural norms about marriage and family. While the majority of the violence studies on migrant women focused on the experiences of the Black or Latino populations in the U.S., findings of this study contribute to the literature by delineating the underlying mechanisms attributable to the multiple disadvantages and higher vulnerability to violence experienced by the female immigrants in a Chinese context. Given that immigrant women are living at the crux of structural inequalities, practitioners, policy makers, and researchers must be cognizant of the intersectional nature of violence and ensure that marriage migrants' needs are appropriately catered for when tackling violence against the immigrant population.

Who Coreside with Parents? An Analysis Based on Sibling Comparative Advantage

Sen Ma
University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign

Fangqi Wen
fwen@ust.hk
HKUST

We provide a new theory and empirical evidence explaining the pattern of old parents' coresidence with economically independent adult children. We try to address the question that with which child the parents choose to coreside when they have more than one choice. Our basic story took the viewpoint that coresidence is a way that parents share housework labor with their children. Based on the family member comparative advantage framework, we show that when parents are "housework suppliers" (who can supply some housework labor), they tend to coreside with relatively highly educated children, because the opportunity cost of housework for highly educated children is higher. In contrast, if parents are "housework demanders" (who require housework labor input, because of illness or old age), they tend to live with lower educated children, because the opportunity cost of housework for lower educated children is lower. Then we use a dataset containing information on all adult children in an extended family from China to empirically test our theory. Using extended household fixed-effect logistic model, we find that the probability of coresidence is positively associated with relative education level of the children when parents are healthy and young (housework supplier). The coefficient of education decreases and becomes negative as the deterioration of parents' health and increase of parents' age (from housework supplier to demander). These observations are generally consistent with our model's predictions.

Section 2

Panel 6: Ethnic Minorities/Globalization/Migrants

Negotiating Cosmopolitan Identities in the Performance of Standup Comedy in Hong Kong

Julian M. Groves
HKUST

While the content and reception of comedy has become a major topic of research in the cultural studies literature on ethnicity and gender, very little has been written about the process by which comedy is produced and performed. In this article I report on data from participant observation and interviews with individuals who organize and run a stand-up open-mic comedy in two comedy clubs in Hong Kong. The organizers of these clubs hope that their stand-up performances will unify diverse audience members around the commonality of laughter. The ideology, organization and performance of stand-up comedy, however, is very much shaped by concerns over gender and ethnicity. Some women believe that they have to downplay their femininity and sexuality whilst writing and performing comedy. US trained stand-up comics comment that the Western culture of stand-up comedy does not necessarily translate into a Chinese setting, believing Chinese comedy to be of a much more slapstick and less subtle craft. Clubs further distinguish themselves in terms of whether or not they are local and expatriate venues. The comedy scene in Hong, I argue, affords an opportunity to understand the problems that global citizens face when creating a truly cosmopolitan identity in Hong Kong.

The Missing Piece: Filipino Food in Hong Kong

Daisy Tam
dsdtam@gmail.com
Hong Kong Baptist University

Hong Kong prides itself as a cosmopolitan city, often boasting of its status as the culinary capital of Asia. Thai, Vietnamese, Malaysian and Indonesian dishes have become very popular and taken root in the staple of local diet. Yet in the plethora of cuisines, one remains starkly absent – that from the Philippines. With 300 000 Filipinos making up 3% of the local population, the under-representation is striking. How does this gap in the gastronomic landscape shed light on the imagination of Hong Kong's cosmopolitanism? This paper takes the culinary border as a trope to explore issues surrounding the question of borders. As Balibar writes, borders are meant to be the same for all, but in fact they mean different things to different people. I will be presenting my ethnographic case study of the World Wide House – a shopping complex that is run by and caters almost exclusively for Filipinos, in order to illustrate the polysemic nature of these borders and how we have yet to become a cosmopolitan city.

Business Space as (Inter) Cultural Negotiation:
Ethnic (Business) Enclaves in Yuen Long and Jordan

Lisa Leung
leunglym@ln.edu.hk
Lingnan University

Ethnic businesses are not just about economic survival of minority groups in the host society. In the discussion about multiculturalism, one key area to look into is the functioning and practice of ethnic businesses as the site for the consolidation of ethnic identity and community, but also for negotiation with the mainstream. This paper looks into why and how ethnic businesses in Hong Kong came to reflect a minoritization of the ethnic minorities from the mainstream. While the topic of ethnic enclave economy has been much researched and written about, this paper examines how ethnic businesses rely on the ethnic residential clustering for its clientele, labour resources, and for cultivating its market niche. With the cases of Yuen Long and Jordan, it also discusses how ethnic entrepreneurs engage in a symbiotic relationship with ethnic organizations for assistance as well as solidarity, which also reflects a typical segregation from government or mainstream (NGO). With the idea also of serving their community, these ethnic businesses offer the shop space as a platform for information sharing, ethnic kinship building, and even of inter-ethnic bonding. It will further demonstrate how these spaces may serve as sites of trans-local sense of belonging for the south Asians, at the juncture of rapid socio-economic changes in Hong Kong and the bordering mainland China.

Madrasah as Muslim 'Cram School'?
Ethnic Minorities, Religious Education, and Islamic Knowledge

Ho Wai Yip
howaiyip@ied.edu.hk
Hong Kong Institute of Education

This paper examines the changes of Korean's idea about just earnings since 2000. Based on the 2003 and 2009 KGSS datasets, the study analyzes how Korean's perception about just earnings has changed. Further, we also explore the cross-national variations of individual's idea about just earnings. For this purpose, it compares the idea about just earnings of Korean with that of other five countries: Japan, U.S., Russia, Philippines and Norway. More specifically, we examine how Korean's perception about just earnings differs from that of other countries. To answer these two main questions, we use the Likert scale method. The results indicate that Korean's idea about just earnings has been improved. This means that although the objective wage discrimination in Korea has been getting worse and worse since economic crisis in late 1990's, paradoxically, Korean's perception about just earnings has been getting better. Additionally, the cross-national comparing results show that Korean does not have much complaint about their wage discrimination in their society when compared with people in other countries. This paper also discusses about the reason for this interesting phenomenon, why Korean's idea about just earnings has been improved rather than aggravated. In this study, we contend that Korean have been internalizing their unjust earnings and have taken it for granted. They tend to blame their lack of abilities or efforts for low wage instead of complaining about it. Consequently, they try to raise their working abilities by putting more times and efforts.

Panel 7: Labor, Religion, and Politics

Emergent Linkages between Private and State Regulation of Labor Standards: The Case of Vietnam's Apparel and Footwear Industries

Jee Young Kim
jykim@cuhk.edu.hk
CUHK

Over recent years, private regulation of labor standards has proliferated across global supply chains, taking shape in global corporations' codes of conduct, NGO-led certification standards, and social audits of labor conditions. Despite a growing body of literature on its impact on the factory floor, its intersection with state regulation has been largely overlooked. This lacuna is significant in light of an emerging consensus that building overlapping and yet productive relationships between private and state regulation is critical to regulatory effectiveness. Therefore, this study investigates the ways private regulation intersects with state regulation and discusses the implications for regulatory effectiveness. Specifically, it examines to what extent private regulation influences the demand for legal clarification and whether the effect differs between two prevailing models of private regulation: the commitment-oriented model focused on capacity building and learning versus the compliance-oriented model centering on the detection of and penalty for violations. Data come from my own survey of 130 apparel and footwear factories in Vietnam that was conducted in 2011-12. Key findings are that (1) private regulation leads factories to seek legal clarification from the government and that (2) the commitment-oriented model is more likely to trigger demand for legal clarification than the compliance-oriented model. These findings suggest an effect of private regulation that has thus far received little attention – that of bringing state regulation onto the factory floor. In light of the prevailing view that the commitment-oriented model is more effective than the compliance-oriented model, the findings also suggest an alternative interpretation for why that is the case: the former helps build a tighter linkage with state regulation, which is more likely to foster legal adherence.

Migrant Workers' Collective Actions and the Potential for Institutional Change in China:
A Study of Labour Protests by Silicosis-affected Hunan Construction

Ng Tsz Fung Kenneth
ngtszfung@graduate.hku.hk
Peking University

Fan Lulu
fanlulu312@163.com

Hong Kong Polytechnic University Drawn from a 3-year participant observation and in-depth interviews of the silicosis ill workers from Leiyang City of Hunan Province, this study attempts to take into account the Right Defense Actions at both collective and individual levels taken by them in Shenzhen between 2009 and 2012. This paper particularly focuses on the workers' strategic choices for rights defense actions and the mobilization process of the Shenzhen Silicosis Protests. This article also discusses why the series of protests could not convert into a sustained action to promote relevant changes in labour and social protection institutions. This series of actions could be understood as migrant workers' resistance to the prevailing production regime in Mainland China wherein production and reproduction of labour are spatially separated. It is opined that the emergence of collective actions by workers could be attributed to the organizational resources of the workers and the structure of political opportunity favorable to protest mobilization. The construction workers in fact enjoyed several organizational advantages that promoted group solidarity including the common geographical roots, similar working experiences and effective leadership of the labour leaders. Meanwhile, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the extensive media coverage on Zhang Haichao case had yielded major changes in the structure of political opportunities that time. It is argued that these events created a rather favorable context which was a necessary condition for the success of the protest. A substantial room was provided for external agents, such as university students, intellectuals and mass media, to facilitate the framing processes, to cultivate public sympathy, and to build support for the actions. In addition, the authors note that the collective action strategy applied by Leiyang workers, i.e. targeting at the Shenzhen municipal government instead of blasting companies, might help them to obtain government compensation ranging from 70,000 to 130,000 RMB, without resort to the expensive and time-consuming legal procedures which was unduly lengthened by the determination of employer-employee relations. Despite the successful application of the "Leiyang Approach" by the Zhangjiajie workers later in the same year, this article concludes that an effective and sustained social movement for institutional change is less likely to occur owing to two major factors: (1) the spatial separation of production and reproduction of labour has greatly reduced the workers' capacity and tendency for prolonged protests; (2) the party state's hostile attitude towards social movement organizations has led to the underrepresentation of migrant workers in the process of policy formulation. Thus, other injured construction workers might not be able to get reasonable compensation as their Leiyang counterparts because they lacked the organizational resources and the political opportunity to nurture solidarity for collective action. They had no choice but to undertake individual legal proceedings against powerful capitalists and pro-employer officials.

Keywords: *Collective action; Institutional change; Mobilization process; Labour protest; Silicosis ill worker*

Changing Church-State Relations in Contemporary China: The Case of the Wenzhou Diocese

Shun-Hing Chan
shchan@hkbu.edu.hk
Hong Kong Baptist University

This study examines the dynamics of church–state relations in contemporary China by analyzing the case of the Catholic Diocese of Wenzhou in Zhejiang Province. The research question is: What is the salient pattern of church–state relations in the Wenzhou diocese? What social factors contribute to the formation of the pattern of church–state relations? I argue that the three key factors contributing to church–state relations in Wenzhou are the competition between the open and the underground church, the mediating role of the Vatican, and the pragmatism of the government. The competition strengthens the priests a strong spirit of antagonism in countering the government control. The priests embrace papal leadership and resist the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association in the diocese. The government officials negotiate with the priests and are willing to compromise. The church–state model presented by the Diocese of Wenzhou can be called “civil resistance.” The resistance of the priests helps to preserve the autonomy of the church and to expand a greater degree of religious freedom in the diocese.

Content vs. Context: Practicing Christian and Medicine in 19th Century China

Xiaoli Tian
xtian@hku.hk
University of Hong Kong

In this article, I distinguish between knowledge as mental production—as ideas, beliefs and opinions—and knowledge in practice, as well as to analyze how these two aspects of knowledge work when relocated to another cultural system. I found my discussion on a historical example: how medical missionaries practiced both Christianity and Western medicine in 19th century China. I first examine how medicine and Christianity were practiced in missionary hospitals, followed by how medical missions were viewed by the missionaries and patients. I argue that when combining Christianity and medicine, missionaries accidentally practiced a type of medicine the resembled medical practices pre-existing in China. That made them familiar to the Chinese and made their medical practice successful. However, they were not successful in the task of converting. Not because the patients did not listen to the messages or the messages were of foreign origin, but because ideationally, the concepts were hard to understand. Practically, many of the behavioral requirements of being a Christian contradicted core traditional Chinese values. In conclusion I draw upon cognitive sociology to explain how pre-existing cultural values and practices influence the acceptance of new ideas.

Panel 8: Social Capital

Cohesive Network Structure, Brokerage Roles, and Creativity

A-sung Hong
hongasung@gmail.com
Yonsei University

The purpose of this paper is to shed light on which type of a network structure enhances creativity optimally and when the effect is moderated. There have been a lot of studies concerned specifically with this problem, but it is still controversy over the social structure. Some researchers influenced by James Coleman's social capital theory argue that a cohesive social structure in which most people have direct ties to each of the others in the network induces diverse benefits for collective creativity. Contrary to this view, the other researchers argue that brokerage between disconnected people is a source of creativity. So far, few researches have been done to reconcile the discrepancy.

I draw on the brokerage role theory that Gould and Fernandez (1989) suggested to reconcile it. They distinguished a type of brokerage as five roles considering a group affiliation: a coordinator, an itinerant broker, a representative, a gatekeeper, a liaison. My findings suggest that an individual in the brokerage position can make more successful patent creation while he or she is in a cohesive network structure. However, the effects are different in size and direction when I take account of the five brokerage roles. These results theoretically imply that the two theoretical camps can be compatible so that they can reconcile the hitherto dispute over the benefits of brokerage and cohesion for creativity. And it also gives additional implications for structural holes theory with regard to the contingent results.

Trust or Assurance: Guanxi as a Triadic Relationship

Jack Barbalet

barbalet@hkbu.edu.hk

Hong Kong Baptist University

The literature on *guanxi* typically regards *guanxi* relations, like network relations more generally, as chains of dyadic trust exchanges. The focus of the paper is on both of these aspects of *guanxi* and is skeptical of the veracity of each of them. The literature on trust is now enormous and conceptualization of trust quite confused. The paper agrees with Williamson (1993) that trust is irrelevant to economic exchanges but on different grounds than Williamson proposes. Where contract is legally enforced bi-lateral relations find assurance in institutional arrangements and trust is redundant in the exchanges between participants. In the absence of legal enforcement visibility of exchanges to third parties provides assurance to participants. This is because perception of defection and exploitation could lead to various sanctions including expulsion from the network of the offending member. Again, trust is redundant to members of the network in such cases. Unequal relations within *guanxi* networks shall also be discussed in the presentation in order to indicate a further aspect of the irrelevance and absence of trust and the particular nature of assurance under conditions of triadic relationships.

Is Social Capital Productive? An Occupational Heterogeneous Observation

Lingwei Wu

wlw.pku@gmail.com

HKUST

In this article, we focus on the role of social capital on productivity, in which social capital is defined as resource embedded in personal networks on the individual level (Brass, et. al, 2004). The productiveness mechanism of social capital has rarely been discussed by researchers, and most of them state the information transmitting as the key channel that social capital takes effects. In this paper, however, we conjecture that social capital has a direct effect on productivity, with theoretical support from organizational, management and marketing literature. Specifically, we build a test whether return to social capital is higher in the occupations with higher interpersonal task orientation. With a unique dataset on social capital of Chinese migrant workers, we find relatively robust results with OLS and IV approach. Finally we adopt several robust checks, checking for alternative of the basic test, ruling out the reverse causality story and dealing with the outliers.

Panel 9: Other Modernities in East Asia

A Twisted Carnival: Two Cases of Sponsored Graffiti in Post-socialist China

Lu Pan

lu.pan@hkuspace.hku.hk

HKU SPACE Community College

This paper uses two state-sponsored graffiti campaigns, namely, the “Beijing Olympic Graffiti Wall” and the “Chongqing Huangjueping Graffiti Avenue”, to illustrate the contradictory state of the Chinese urban governing body amid the increasingly ambiguous expression of postsocialist Chinese ideology in visual culture. Although commercial advertising occupies the majority of public visual imagery in the cities of post-1989 China, the state maintains strict control over what should and should not be seen. I use “a twisted carnival” to describe a graffiti scene where the official and the public share the joy. These mega events and accompanying graffiti campaigns, which feature mass participation in festivals, reveal a “grotesque body in disguise” that runs exactly against the carnival-ness of graffiti. In the postsocialist China, the creation of graffiti was only an imitation of a carnival. If a carnival is a kind of outburst of disciplinary repression, then graffiti production in these cases twists twice: it is an artificial “artificial madness”, without possibility of explosion or implosion, having been regulated from the very beginning.

Linguistic Modernity in Korea

Yelee An

yelee.a@gmail.com

Yonsei University

This paper explores the relation between social changes and language changes using the Korean language shifts during 19th and 20th centuries as a case study, employing the socio-historical approach. This paper examines modern media, such as newspapers and magazines, which played key roles in spreading knowledge and initiating social and cultural changes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building of the modern nation-state, the rise of citizenship coincided with the linguistic modernity by demolishing the aristocratic feudal order. In the Korean context, China-Centered, exclusive, scholarly language use had been challenged and the new kind of vernacular language had become national language for the common lay people. By exploring this linguistic transformation, this paper sheds light on the process of “making,” or “inventing” the modern language in Korea.

Spatial Disciplining, Workers' Resistance and the Logic of Equilibrium:
The Labor Relations in a Chinese State-Owned Enterprise

Wenjuan Jia
jiawenjuan19860119@126.com
Sun Yat-sen University

Through a case study of workers' resistance in a Chinese old SOE, which locates in Guangzhou, I will argue that "the modern enterprise management system" implemented by many SOEs were transformed during labors' resistance and finally complied with the logic of equilibrium. The factory is always considered as the icon par excellent of modernity. However, the implication of modernity - ration and efficiency - was challenged by workers. Workers' diverse strategies of resistance make the new spatial disciplining couldn't be executed in practice. Different from the perspective of rational choice and moral economy, the logic of the SOE workers' resistance is equilibrium. The logic of equilibrium comes from the social contract in Maoist period and has several characters: first, either side don't have despotic power, either side should show respect to the other side; Second, both managers and workers know the boundaries that they cannot break through; third, each side should get what they deserve, but the disparity between managers and workers shouldn't be extraordinary.

Party, State and Society within the Process of Institutional Change:
A Case Study of Public Service Centers in Jiashan County, China

Guoqing Wang
wangqg90@gmail.com
Zhejiang Institute of Administration

China has faced with a lot of social conflicts during rapid economic and social development. It attracts many scholars by arguing whether Chinese political system can handle these problems successfully. This paper presents a set of mechanisms worked within an institutional change of local governance and explores dynamic mechanisms of the current political institution of China. All these goals based on a case study on the construction of the public service systems on county, town and village levels in the last 5 years in Jiashan County, China.

Panel 10: School Context

The 'missing' male role models?:
Male teachers and their roles in primary schools in Taiwan

Hsiao-Jung Li
hjeveli@yahoo.com.tw
University of Bristol

The study explores how the male teachers are expected and the question of why the idea of male role models is rarely mentioned through an examination of the roles of male teachers in primary schools in Taiwan. The findings presented here are derived from an ethnographic case study, which examined the gendering of the primary teaching workplace and was carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured interviews are the main sources of data collection.

In contrast to western research supporting the significance of male role models on primary school boys' behaviour and their interest in learning, my findings suggest the rarity of male role models and the confusion between 'male role models' and 'role models'. This study reveals the importance of role models that teachers of both genders play and teachers as role models with a perfect level of morality and norms. Rather than divorce rates and numbers of single mother households, social expectations of the teachers, such as schools as places for children's knowledge learning and changes in role models of teachers as teaching is regarded as a career like other forms of employment, as well as family ethics help interpret the rarity of male role models and the absence of father-substitution that male teachers play at school. In sum, it is not that male role models are 'missing', but that how male teachers are expected within the Taiwanese context.

Gender Difference in STEM Major: Revisiting Social Psychological Explanation

Hung Yuk Leong
yl.soci@gmail.com
CUHK

The horizontal dimension of sex segregation in higher education has received increasing attention in sociology of education since the 1990s. One of the well-documented examples is the male dominance in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) majors. To explain why more males than females choose STEM majors, some social psychologists propose that the main reason is the gender difference of mathematical self-assessment (MSA). This article reexamines the evidence provided by Correll (2001), which emphasizes the importance of MSA in choosing STEM major. We find that the effect of MSA on the gender difference in choosing STEM major is weaker than what Correll proposes. While Correll deemphasize the importance of mathematical ability, it is as crucial as MSA, in terms of explaining the gender difference.

Problematic Mobile Phone Use Among Hong Kong University Students

Joseph Wu

joseph.wu@cityu.edu.hk

Wing-Chung Ho

wingcho@cityu.edu.hk

Dennis Sing-Wing Wong

dennis.wong@cityu.edu.hk

City University of Hong Kong

Mobile phone is a technological device that definitely can enhance connectivity between people. With a globalized world, demand for information is ever increasing. People tend to rely more and more on technological devices for various purposes such as communication, information search, and entertainment. Advance in technology can bring us a lot of benefits but at the same time it also creates numerous social problems to our society. For instance, overuse of mobile phone would lead to functional impairments and deterioration of psychological health. This study aimed to address this social issue from a psychological perspective. Data were collected with a convenient sample of Hong Kong university students using the Problematic Cellular Phone Use Questionnaire (PCPU-Q; Yen et al., 2009). PCPU-Q is a self-report measure that has been developed in Taiwan and validated with a regional sample of Southern Taiwan adolescents. This instrument was chosen because of its brevity and cultural similarity between Hong Kong and Taiwan cities. There was evidence that symptoms of problematic cellular phone use were associated directly with both functional impairments and depression. Respondents acquired more symptoms of problematic cellular phone use reported more functional impairments and higher level of depression. A cross-study comparison suggested that our sample of Hong Kong university students had a higher prevalence of problematic cellular phone use than Taiwanese adolescents from Yen et al.'s study (2009). Implications of findings for better understanding and tackling of this social problem are discussed.

Constituting the Modern Self through Numbers:
Tracking the Development of School Mathematics Instruction in Hong Kong

Yip Chun Ting Patrick
yip.ct@cuhk.edu.hk
CUHK

East Asian learners usually outperform their Western counterparts in international mathematics assessment programs. Although the cultural traits of East Asian learners are well documented and analyzed, the cultural dynamics of the changing conception of “learner” in East Asia, especially under the influence of globalization, is under-explored. Taking Hong Kong as a case study, this paper explores the changes within the emphasis of instruction and organization of local mathematics curriculum across time. I contend that the shift of instruction within the school subject is due to the institutionalization of modern individualism, the process in which the conception of “learner” as an empowered and self-reflexive actor becomes culturally legitimate in the society. I employ a longitudinal content analysis to track the changes of the instructional emphasis within 42 senior primary mathematics textbooks published in Hong Kong since World War II. It is revealed that despite the unique cultural and historical trajectory of educational development in Hong Kong, the curriculum embraces the ideas of participatory pedagogical approach, interest stimulation, and social relevance to students. Furthermore, it is found that governmental officials, teachers, local pressure groups and academic professionals draw scripts and models from the discourse of student centrism to drive curricular reforms. Results suggest that world polity theory is more applicable than the historicist perspective in accounting for the changes of the curriculum content.

Section 3

Panel 11: Educational Inequalities

The Evolution of Spatial Disparities in Compulsory Education in China, 1980-2010

Jin Jiang

jiangjin.gm@gmail.com

CUHK

China has made significant progress in improving access to compulsory schooling since the Compulsory Education Law was enforced in 1980s. Prior studies have focused on the trend of national completion rates of compulsory education (CE rates), largely ignoring the substantial regional disparities at these given years.

Based on provincial-level time series data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics, this study documents the evolution of spatial inequality in compulsory education over the last three decades and investigates the source of these regional disparities. Results show that the CE rate increased dramatically over thirty years, while there are remarkable educational inequalities across provinces.

Additional analyses find that the spatial inequality in education is largely explained by the regional gap in economic development. In the regression model, the regional disparities in education become small and insignificant after controlling provincial GDP per capita. The GDP per capita has significantly positive effect on CE rate, i.e. provinces with larger GDP per capita achieve higher CE rates. This study suggests that this is mainly due to the financial reform of compulsory education in the 1980s.

The reform requires the decentralization of financing for CE from the central government to provincial-level governments and lower administrative units. This fiscal reform exacerbates regional disparities in funding for primary and secondary schools. The regional educational investment is highly contingent on local economic development, making the promotion for CE especially difficult for poor regions. This study attests to the lasting significance of geography in educational inequality in China.

The Later the Less?
A Sibling Analysis of Birth Order Effect on Educational Attainment in Taiwan

Fangqi Wen
fwen@ust.hk
Raymond Wong
HKUST

Previous studies in Western developed societies suggest that the higher one's birth order is, the less education he or she receives, which lends support to the family resource dilution theory. However, in many East Asian societies, it has been reported repeatedly that the ordinal position of birth is positively correlated with educational attainment. The discrepancy between empirical findings in the West and in the East can probably be due to two reasons: (1) Intrahousehold resource transfer from older children, especially older daughters, to younger children, that is, inter-sibling resource transfer, often happens within East Asian families; and/or (2) Previous studies conducted in East Asian societies fail to consider and resolve the serious endogeneity problem that has plagued all works. By overcoming both theoretical and statistical limitations, this study reexamines the effect of birth order on educational attainment in the context of Taiwan. Results from the sibling fixed effects model demonstrate unequivocally that after inter-sibling resource transfer has been properly controlled, the effect of birth order on educational achievement has become significantly negative. This lends strong support that both parent-child resource transfer and inter-sibling resource transfer play independent roles in determining individual educational attainment. Furthermore, the study also finds that the birth order effect is heterogeneous among different social groups and birth cohorts.

Falling up the Table of Nations: A Comparative and Longitudinal Study
on the Expansion and Organization of Higher Education in Asia, 1950 – Present

Yannie H. Y. Cheung
yannie.cheung@gmail.com
Suk-Ying Wong
CUHK

Migration of College Graduates and its Labor Market Outcomes

Zhonglu Li
zli@ust.hk
HKUST

Due to dramatic expansion of higher education, the labor market faced by college graduates has become more competitive than before. However, the degree of competition varies across local markets with different share of college educated people. Differentials in the degree of competition and returns to education are thought to be important incentives for the migration of college graduates. Using data from the China Education Panel Studies, this paper tries to examine the determinants and consequences of college graduates' migration. Results show that male and rural origin graduates are more likely to migrate to less competitive cities. In terms of the labor market outcomes, other things being equal, the share of college educated labor at city level has significant negative effect on the relative income, and attainment of high status occupation.

Panel 12: Social Inequalities and Social Conflicts in Korea

The Politics of 'Otherness': Overseas Chinese in South Korea

Jaeyoun Won
jywon@yonsei.ac.kr
Yonsei University

This is a preliminary study to investigate the process of constructing identity formation of overseas Chinese in Korea. Our initiation finding is that overseas Chinese in Korea have diverse, fluid identity, as the ones who were born in Korea, with Taiwanese citizenship, and mainland China as their "imagined" homeland. As minority in Korea, they are often treated as "others," and have been excluded from 'normal' members of Korean society. Family, friends, and local Chinese schools provide institutionalized source for their identity as Chinese, but these are not sufficient to regard themselves as Chinese. They have more fluid, hybrid identify as Chinese-Korean, which may mean neither Chinese nor Korean, but something else.

Delicious but Evil: Chinese cuisine and imagining 'Chinese' in colonial Korea

Heejin Jun
heejinjun@gmail.com
Yonsei University

Much attention has been paid to the nature of ethnic hierarchy and conflicts between the colonizer and the colonized during the colonial period in post-colonial scholarship in South Korea. Even though relationships among the colonized ethnic groups were far from peaceful, less has been said about these relationships. How do we understand the racial/ethnic conflicts among the colonized? What is the relationship between the conflicts and the production of (pseudo-)scientific knowledge of racial hierarchy? Specifically, this study aims to shed light on how and why ethnic Chinese in colonial Korea were imagined in certain ways in which Korean-Chinese conflicts were sustained, rather than resolved. So far, Korean-Chinese conflicts in colonial Korea have been understood in terms of ethnic competition in commerce, arable land and so on. This study argues that the cultural processes of imagining the ethnic Chinese community as monolithic and, more importantly, abominable need to be taken into consideration. Novels and magazine articles written by Korean intellectuals during the colonial period were important attempts to construct the image of Chinese, using a motif of "Cheong-yori-jip" (Chinese restaurant), as money-seeking monsters and inferior "Others," which was very similar to renderings of the Chinese by the dominant Japanese. In the renderings of Chinese in Korean writings, what we observe is rather the anxiety of Korean intellectuals under the colonial condition where they were presumed to be inferior to Japanese and the West. Once in circulation, these discourses are still influencing numerous lives of ethnic Chinese people long after the decolonization.

Care Frameworks of Welfare States:
Family Policies and Gender Inequality in Unpaid Caring Works

Sun Mi Cho
thum007@hanmail.net
Yonsei University

Recent sociological streams of welfare states have focused on Esping-Andersen's views who classified welfare regimes with class alliance and level of de commodification. Such power-resource approach has been criticized by gender theorists who have focused on women's different experience on unpaid care work for their family. Welfare states should be understood as 'gendered power' which enhances or alleviates gender inequality by supporting some kinds of care/family provisions embedded in normative frameworks. Policies involve in framing some normative logics by a broader cultural context in each state. These regulate certain type of social provisions and conceptualize standard forms of lives by resource distributions. Likewise, family policies convey care frameworks: they define who primary care givers are and select the conditions. These enhance or alleviate certain life provisions in family relation, affecting women's duties for family. I expect different effects by types of policy provisions on family relation which embodied by gendered division in welfare contexts.

There are some suggestions how to classify welfare state provision (ways of benefits forms) as to care sphere. In this study, I divided family policies into the following three types; Time-off, Cash, and Services. I will examine which type of policies actually reduces gendered division and gender inequality in care works. For empirical evidence, I will use multilevel model to analyze how certain forms of family benefits actually affect on total workload for family care in countries and individual levels. As a data, I will use MTUS (Multinational Time Use Survey) and OECD data.

The Effect of the Perceived Collective Efficacy on Online and Offline Delinquency

Sunhyoung Lee
kacyg@hanmail.net
Yonsei University

This study contributes to the current research on adolescents' delinquency by comparing online delinquency and offline delinquency. Unlike offline delinquency, online delinquency is likely committed alone and, therefore, offline social control may not work for online space. This study particularly focuses on collective efficacy that is highly regarded in the formation of adolescents' morality and examines if it can work as social control for online delinquency. Collective Efficacy means a community-level capability of residents that can solve disorder and crime spontaneously through monitoring and paying attention for public good. This study identifies two major components of collective efficacy, i.e., mutual trust among residents and informal social control. It then estimates the effect of the perceived collective efficacy on various types of adolescents' delinquency, using 5-year (2003-2007) panel data from National Youth Panel Survey.

In conclusion, parental attachment shows a limited effect for offline delinquency only while teacher attachment is still a significant control factor for online delinquency. In terms of collective efficacy, mutual trust rather than informal social control functions for online delinquency. The effect of perceived mutual trust on online delinquency suggests the internalization of collective efficacy. Because offline delinquency is affected by social relations with teacher, parents, and delinquent friends, monitoring through intimate relationships is important to reduce it. In contrast, because teenagers are disembedded from those intimate relationships in online space, online delinquency is reduced by internalization of social control by building trust with community-neighbors.

Panel 13: Dating, Marriage and Sexual Behavior

Compensating Dating: A Male Client Perspective

Cassini Chu

cassini_chu@hku.hk

University of Hong Kong

In recent years, compensated Dating [CD] has become a subject of much social concern and controversy in Hong Kong. Although this has led to a small but growing body of studies about young women's involvement as providers, there is less known about male clients of CD. Drawing upon formal interviews with male clients, cyber ethnography of a major CD online forum, informal conversations with CD participants, field observations of social gatherings between male clients and female CD providers, and the sparse literature available on these under examined topics, this paper explores the personal experiences, testimonies and meanings that clients give to the social phenomenon of CD, CD providers and the self. Although some observers consider CD as a mere euphemism of adolescent prostitution, male clients offer a different vantage point about CD relationships. Male clients do not consider CD as a form of sex work, but as a contemporary form of social network. Moreover, they do not consider CD providers as sex workers but schoolgirls or young women in need of financial assistance. The relationship between male clients and CD providers can be complex and dynamic, which varies along a continuum between commercial at one end and romantic at the other end. Thus, men sometimes reveal tensions and confusions between a counterfeit commercial relationship and a genuine reciprocal relationship. This study not only updates the knowledge we currently have about men who buy sex, but also speaks to broader social and sexual changes, and the commercial sex industry.

Temporal Trends of Educational Assortative Marriage in the People's Republic of China

Yanrong Wang
ywangai@ust.hk
HKUST

This paper examines the temporal trend of educational homogamy in People's Republic of China before 2000, using data from 1% International Public Use Microdata Samples (IPUMS) of the 1982 and 1990 China Population Census and 2000 China Population Census. The results from the 1982 and 1990 census reveal that the strength of educational homogamy began to decrease since the foundation of the new communist government and the trends of homogamy vary for groups with different education levels. More significantly, educational hypogamy was more likely to occur among women with senior or above education while hypergamy was more prevalent among women with primary or below education. Finally, educational heterogamy was greatly affected by the massive Sent-Down Movement and the Cultural Revolution. From the 2000 Census, we are expecting the strength of educational homogamy begin to increase as the diminishing effects of political campaigns and the growing effects from the open market.

Family and Sexuality in China: The Case of Functional Marriage

Luo Ming
lorna622@gmail.com
CUHK

This paper tries to explore the relationship between family and sexuality in Mainland China through discussing the case of functional marriage, a reciprocal marriage conducted by the Chinese homosexuals. Specifically, the primary concern of this paper is how family shapes the expression and practice of sexuality of adult children and how adult children practice and negotiates their sexualities under the familial influences. Data for analysis in this paper includes full transcripts of twenty-two in-depth interviews in a northern city of China, field notes of homosexual activities and chat logs of on-line chatting groups for functional marriage. This paper empirically finds that Chinese families can exert considerable power on their adult children's sexualities through four mechanisms - community maintenance, resource allocation, care provision and blood tie continuity. Concomitantly, adult children "do" their sexualities in familial influence by strategically negotiating with power exerted through the four mechanisms. Moreover, by observing that the homosexuals' personal desires and interests are often compromised to fulfill their families' expectations and consensus, this paper argues that the rising individualism emphasized by some studies of Chinese family should not be overstated. Though functional marriage is a case in the context of Chinese society, it may have some implications for other nonwestern societies in which family plays a central role in local culture and value system as well as in daily life.

Asexuality in the Age of Sexual Revolution in China

Day Wong

daywong@hkbu.edu.hk

Hong Kong Baptist University

It is claimed that sexual revolution is gaining grounds in China. Indeed, the implementation of the one-child policy and the emergence of a more open atmosphere for sexual stories in the mass media have helped separate sex from procreation and promoted the idea of sex for pleasure. However, it is worth noting that sexual pleasure is encouraged only within the bounds of heterosexual marriage. Marriage remains the prevailing norm. The only-child generation not only faces unprecedented pressure to get married and have a child, but is also subject to the new demand for active and harmonious sex in marriage, all of which resulting in increased difficulties for people who fail to meet the social expectations.

Since the late 1990s, online brokers for asexual marriage have appeared in China. This study employs a mixed method of qualitative research, including online interviews and textual analysis of online materials, to explore the meanings that Chinese people attach to asexuality and asexual marriage. In Western countries, asexuality has become an identity category. The biographical stories of asexuals are unified by the common elements of self-questioning, assumed pathology, self-clarification and communal identity. In China, far from a well-defined identity, asexuality can refer to a variety of meanings including the physical and mental conditions of individuals, the expectations about marital life, and the desired spiritual condition of life. This paper analyzes the narrative structure of their stories in order to gain understanding of the social construction of asexuality in contemporary China. It discusses the multiple discourses and subject positions associated with asexuality, whereby Chinese people articulate a new sense of ethical sensibility in intimate relationships, pursue reflexive life plans built around notions of love and happiness, and respond to a new mode of subjectification that remodels their behaviors and attitudes toward sexual pleasure.

Panel 14: Economy and Society

The Political Economy of Business Associations in China: the Hierarchical Variations

Ji Yingying
jiyingying12@gmail.com
CUHK

The market reform in China drives the emergence of business associations. Explaining the new trend beyond the descriptive materials has also gained momentum. Two conflicting theoretical perspectives dominate this research field: civil society perspective and the state corporatism perspective. Their central controversy lies in the autonomy of business associations and the positions of associations between the dual framework of authoritarian state and emerging society. However, the current controversy is flawed in neglecting the hierarchical structure of Chinese government and oversimplifying the effects of this specific governmental structure on associations. Based on a survey data on Zhejiang province and Beijing's business associations, this paper tries to fill the empirical gap and test two hypotheses: (1) Business associations from the higher level are more active in participating politics than those from the lower level. (2) Business associations from the higher level are more likely influential in policies. This variation reveals that how existing political structure shapes the business associations, in the sense that different institutional arrangement and openness of different level of government may provide different political opportunity for business associations.

Housing Production and Restructuring of Spatial Relations in Contemporary China

Renee Lu Dan Zhang
renee860615@gmail.com
University of Hong Kong

The past three decades witnessed crucial reforms in housing production and distribution in urban China. Commodification of housing has produced variant living conditions, generating spatial segregations and changes in social relations. In order to tackle the question 'how should we interpret the housing inequality problem', this work develops a framework to analysis the process of real estate production based on my fieldworks in Beijing through 2009 to 2012. It is concluded that in the process of housing production, a new regime of development composed with both political and economic powers has occurred. The new housing production model tightly bounds different players together, sustaining the high housing price. Booming of real estate production has not alleviate social stratifications but led to increasing spatial segregation in urban China.

Hiring Domestic Help and Family Well-Being among Chinese Couples in Hong Kong:
A Propensity Score Matching Analysis

Adam Cheung

adam.kalok@gmail.com

National University of Singapore

Outsourcing household tasks seem to be a feasible strategy for couples to reduce work-family conflict. There is an increasing trend toward domestic outsourcing, including the use of hired domestic help and childcare facilities, in post-industrial societies. Among the options of domestic outsourcing, hiring domestic help is now common in Asian middle-class families in societies such as Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. Despite the increasing popularity of outsourcing domestic tasks, the possible impact of outsourcing domestic tasks on family functioning remains an important hole in our knowledge. The non-economic contributions of hiring domestic help to the employers' family, such as averting marital conflict and improving measures of marital quality are often assumed to exist but are rarely examined quantitatively with empirical data. This paper assesses the effects of hiring domestic help on two indicators of employers' family well-being, namely, marital conflict and marital quality. Adopting a potential outcome framework to analyze data from a representative household survey in Hong Kong ($N = 974$), the current study found that the positive effects of hiring domestic help are weak and not statistically significant. Contrary to previous claims, data from this study suggest that the positive effects of hiring domestic help on the indicators of the employers' well-being are not substantial. Work that previously assumed that paid domestic help enabled middle-class families to better enjoy marriage and family life may have been overly optimistic. Policy and theoretical implications are discussed.

Panel 15: Inequalities in Health Care

A New-Institutional Approach to Introduction of Health Promotion Policy

Eeheun Song

forwhat1024@hanmail.net

Korea University

In 21st century, we concerns about a health more than ever before globally. In the past, our main interest was how we could live longer but now we think about the ways of living healthier without illness. Such changes in cognition revealed same aspect to health policy. This research started from the question why the performance of Korea's Health Promotion policy has been poor even though it has a highly formalized. And this paper attempted to take a closer look at the cause of the failure by a new-institutional approach. The conclusion to be drawn is that the health promotion policy in Korea was a mimic isomorphism process which is one of the isomorphism process categorized by Dimaggio and Powell. And Globalization Policy, mainly stated by Kim Young-Sam Government be started from 1993, not only just set good conditions to adopt that norm of public health but also it was causative of a catalyst for introduction. A political effort for the health promotion which was started from a introduction of the Health Promotion Law in 1995 has not been showed an expected outcomes even after seventeen years of adoption. It was not until 1997 that the foundation of policy funding was set up and the project started in earnest after 2000's and that proceeded very slowly. That would be inappropriate results if previous researches' arguments that the institute of health promotion law had been introduced for functional needs in 1995 were reasonable. And we have a long way to go.

The Problem of Healthcare for Rural-to-Urban Migrant Workers in China: From the Perspective of Production, Distribution, Consumption, and Circulation

Luo Chia-Ling

charleneluo@hotmail.com

Hong Kong Polytechnic University

China's rural-to-urban migrant workers are the main labor force of economic development, but despite these contributions they fall through the cracks of the increasingly marketized healthcare system. Their plight is sharpened by wages and social security benefits neither of which compare with those of urban workers. In mainland China, local and central governments each tend to regard migrant workers as an undifferentiated mass. However, these workers have over time become progressively less homogeneous. Whereas the previous generation would on reaching retirement return to their rural hometowns with their financial savings, the present generation may choose to remain in cities. Of this present generation, some have migrated to the cities with their families, others have not. Some keep close economic ties with their rural families but, again, others do not. Thus we must be certain what kind of migrant workers we are talking about when considering their healthcare problems. My research is based on the following points: 1) according to Marxist theory, the field and unit of labor (force) reproduction is the household; 2) the labor division of migrant workers' families is often a three generation model: that is, elders stay with children at their rural homes while the second generation labor in cities. Since healthcare is a main aspect of labor reproduction, if we wish to analyze the contradiction between national social security, the distribution structure of medical resources and migrant workers' healthcare problems we must examine the economic relations between 'individuals' and 'rural primary households.'

A Market of Distrust and Obligation:
The Micro-politics of Unofficial Payments for Hospital Care in China

Cheris Shun-ching Chan

cherisch@hku.hk

Zelin Yao

laoyao10531028@126.com

The University of Hong Kong

Based on ethnographic studies in public hospitals in Guangzhou and Beijing in 2010-2011, this paper examines the institutional and cultural factors behind the practice of unofficial payments for hospital care in mainland China. It challenges the conventional “imperfect market” assumption, and instead offers a cultural and economic sociological interpretation of the problem. Our findings reveal that the practice of delivering *hongbao* (red packets containing money) to physicians and other medical practitioners has its root cause in the contradictory institutional demands on public hospitals in post-Mao China. The dual character of public hospitals as both socialist and profit-oriented, eventually resulted in earning them widespread distrust. The generalized distrust in hospitals and physicians induced patients to revive a tradition of delivering *hongbao* to physicians, but imbued it with new meanings and new practices. Patients offered *hongbao* not only to gain preferential treatment in the context of over-demand for quality services but, more importantly, to boost their confidence in physicians whom they generally distrusted. *Hongbao* exchanges are found to be highly associated with the use of Chinese *guanxi*. We analyze how *hongbao* exchanges among strangers are different from *hongbao* exchanges among socially connected ties in their practical impacts, due to cultural meanings and expectations.

Social Networks and Chinese Medicine Consultation in Hong Kong

Gina Lai

ginalai@hkbu.edu.hk

Odalia Wong

odalia@hkbu.edu.hk

Hong Kong Baptist University

Chinese medicine has a long history of several thousand years and is one of the few forms of “alternative” medicine endorsed by the WHO. It has been incorporated, in various degrees, into national health care systems in many societies. In Hong Kong, the government formally set out policies to institutionalize Chinese medicine and re-incorporate Chinese medicine into the public health care system after 1997. Yet, the Hong Kong health care system is still dominated by Western biomedicine and Chinese medicine is largely deemed as an alternative treatment method by people. Further, many Hong Kong people are still skeptical about the efficacy of Chinese medicine and service quality provided by Chinese medicine practitioners. In situations of uncertainties, social networks are found to be able to reduce the cost of a transaction. Social ties can provide reliable information, serve as reference, and give endorsement to a certain practice. Taking the social network perspective, this paper examines the role of social ties in the use of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong, in particular, the attitudes toward Chinese medicine and the decision to consult a Chinese medicine practitioner for illness treatment. Data for analysis were collected in a household telephone survey conducted in 2010. The sample consists of 999 Chinese adults. Results show that the use of Chinese medicine is rather prevalent in Hong Kong, although Western medicine consultation is still the most popular treatment method. A combined use of Chinese and Western medical services for illness treatment is also evident. The most frequently cited reasons for not consulting a Chinese medicine practitioner are related to the negative views about Chinese medicine and a lack of confidence in / knowledge about Chinese medicine. Multivariate analyses indicate that favorable attitudes towards Chinese medicine, and having family members and/or friends who have previously consulted Chinese medicine practitioners are positively associated with Chinese medical consultation.

Section 4
Panel 16: Parenting Style

Purity and Danger, in Locusts and Protesting Parents

Lucia Leung-sea Siu
Lssiu@Ln.edu.hk
Lingnan University

According to Mary Douglas' grid-group theory, what is labeled "dangerous", "dirty" and "sacred" by a community reflects the moral values and social control underneath. By investigating Hongkongers' perceptions of social boundaries and organizational control in a pilot study, this paper identifies social groups with different risk cultures: professional mysophobia, new activism, and isolated apathy. It will also discuss the interplay of risk cultures in recent social movements such as the public debates on mainland Chinese visitors and civic education.

She is a Father and He is a Mother:
Changing Gendered Parenting in Filipino Transnational Families

Odalia M.H. Wong
odalia@hkbu.edu.hk
Yinni Peng
ynpeng@hkbu.edu.hk
Hong Kong Baptist University

Due to the increases in international migration and convenient telecommunication brought by the penetration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), transnational families and parenting practices are becoming common and they certainly call for closer academic attention. Drawing on our qualitative data collected in Hong Kong, we explore how Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong, as transnational mothers, use telecommunication to negotiate and reshape gendered parenting roles with their husbands who are left-behind in the Philippines and physically taking care of their children on a daily basis. Our preliminary findings show that traditional gendered parenting roles in the Philippines, which are expressed as fathers as the haligi ng tahanan (foundation of the home) and mothers as the ilaw ng tahanan (light of the home), are under challenge. Filipina domestic workers and their left-behind husbands are constructing a new discourse of gendered parenting practices, which emphasizes women's breadwinning capacity and men's familial duties.

Family Obligation in China: Expectation and Structural Change

Xiaoying Sheila Qi

S.Qi@uws.edu.au

University of Western Sydney

A number of researchers and commentators have observed that obligation, which has an exceptionally high salience in traditional Chinese society, continues to be significant in modern China (Whyte 1997). In family relations in particular the sentiment and practice of *xiao* (filial piety) remains intact and provides an enduring set of expectations that continues to structure behavior toward others. Researchers pursuing the theme of 'individualization' in Chinese Society (Yan 2009), on the other hand, argue that family obligations and filial sentiments have substantially weakened. The present paper will show that under conditions of cultural and social change family obligations in China continue to play a significant role even though conventions associated with expectations, attitudes and emotions involved in obligation undergo changes. The paper identifies and examines a number of factors which are neglected by both sides of the debate concerning family obligation.

Panel 17: Social Stratification in China and Hong Kong

Does Gender-Neutral Policy Create New Gender Gap in Academic Achievements in Secondary Education? Evidence from a Quasi-Experiment in Hong Kong

Duoduo Xu
dxu@ust.hk
HKUST

The trend of boys lagging behind girls in terms of completion rates as well as learning achievement in secondary education had been clearly visible in developed countries since the 1990s, and is increasingly becoming more common in some developing countries. While the extent and causes of boys' underperformance have remained controversy, the reform of the Hong Kong Secondary School Places Allocation (SSPA) system offers a quasi-experiment for us to directly examine the impacts of gender-neutral policy on gender differences in academic achievements. Using two ways of TIMSS data and a DDD (difference-in-difference-in-differences) approach, we find strong evidence that the policy shift toward equal educational opportunity caused boys' disadvantages against girls in both mathematics and science which are traditionally male domain. The emergence of this new gender gap is largely due to boys' losing protection in school allocation. Compared to the first-class schools, boys are more likely to enter second- and third-class schools after the educational reform. But within each level's schools, we find no significant changes in gender gap.

The Analysis of Influencing Factors to Income Inequality on Contemporary China——
Based on 2008 China General Social Survey

Shengmin Pang
pangshengmin@126.com
Lanzhou University

There are three limitations in the research about the inequality of China: First, it is not accurate to measure income inequality just by Gini coefficient; second, the research about income inequality is not comprehensive just based on education yield or household registration system. It lacks of system analysis and cross analysis of multivariable; Third, the data is not reliable, most of these data used by scholars is from National Bureau of Statistics. However, the bureau sees the migrant workers as citizens, so the result will increase income inequality between farmers and citizens. Based on the above defects, the analysis for 2008 China General Social Survey in this research will use Multiple Classification Analysis. To census register and area for the standard, the total sample will be divided into five types: the city sample, rural sample, East sample, Middle sample and west sample, and was analyzed. Research found that income inequality of our country exists mainly inside of urban and rural areas, not between urban and rural areas. The factors causing the income gap are area, human capital and social capital. However, the influence of human capital and social capital to income inequality is under the restriction of the regional variables.

Gender Disparity in Job Mobility Pattern in Contemporary Urban China

Guangye He
gloriah@ust.hk
HKUST

Panel 18: Social Movements

Public Prayer, Political Mobilization and Civic Participation: the Case of the Protestantism in Hong Kong

Shun-Hing Chan

shchan@hkbu.edu.hk

Wing-leung Law

wllawmp@gmail.com

Hong Kong Baptist University

This article examines how pro-China Protestant groups in Hong Kong use public prayer events as an instrument for political campaigns supporting the Chinese government, whereas liberal Protestant groups use it as a media for building the civil society and promoting political change. Based on the case of Protestants in Hong Kong reacting to a political issue concerning the constitution of the Legislative Council, we argue that public prayer, a religious cultural tool, functions as a means of promoting civic involvement, forming identity and community, and acting as a resource for cultural mobilization. This shows that praying with its effect, coupled with organizational structure and social ties of religious institutions, is significantly related to political mobilization and civic participation. The controversy over public prayer not only reflects the contentious politics between conservative and progressive Protestant groups at work in Hong Kong but also reveals globalization of prayer campaigns in that they are being transplanted and reproduced in Asia.

The Construction of Movement Identity in Lifestyle Movements:
A Case Study of Choi Yuen Village Livelihood Place

Lo Sin Chi
losingchigigi@gmail.com
CUHK

This study is concerned with movement identity construction processes in lifestyle movements (LMs). Identity in social movements is mostly studied in the context of traditional social movements, in which the movement identity is derived from a social structure and embodied in formal social movement organizations aiming at affecting state policy. Its identity construction is a process differentiating “we” from “our enemy”. However, as LMs are value-oriented, diffused, individualized in action, small-sized group in organization and aimed at cultural change, the traditional social movement literature does not help us to understand the identity construction of LMs. It is the gap to be studied here. I argue the process of movement identity construction of LMs is fluid. It is a reflexive actualization of conceptual movement values into concrete interpretations and repertoires of actions. Alternative lifestyles and examples are set up to answer “how should we live?” and for promoting conscious shifts of specific issues. The actualization of values at the group level takes place in (1) the incorporation of movement ideas in accordance to the local needs, (2) interacting with people of other movements, and (3) negotiation over other conflicting values and practices. The actualization at individual level is (4) a personalization of the movement by blending the movement with a pursuit of authentic self. I conclude that the distinctiveness of LMs’ movement identity construction is the fluidity of the process, group identity work and reflexivity. A case study of Choi Yuen Village is carried out to examine the movement identity construction in LMs, filling the gap in social movement literature and enriching our understanding of LMs in Hong Kong.

**Framing and Collective Identity:
A Case Study of Guangzhou Cultural Conservation Movement**

Sze Tak On
astocd@gmail.com
CUHK

In this wave of urbanization and renewal across major cities of China, Guangzhou young activists step in the old communities, try to preserve cultures and values remained in the communities, and re-think alternative modes of urbanization and modernization. They take part in the movement through the Internet and social network, and being active participants, they consider engaging in the community development. However, there are conflicts beyond cultural conservation, between modern and traditional values, and between territorial and other cultures. These conflicts are deeply embedded in the construction process of Guangzhou territory identity, and shall be tackled by movement activists. This research aims to investigate first the construction of collective identity of cultural conservation movement by framing, and second how the two processes change. The interplay of framing and collective identity is significant: framing helps shape the collective identity at the preliminary stage; personal identity suggests frame extension to construct new collective identity.

Panel 19: Cultural and Media

Feminism and Knowledge; The Discourse of Chinese “Boy’s Love” Fandom Culture

Lu Chen
chenlu09fall@gmail.com
University of Hong Kong

Boy’s Love (BL, hereafter), which means male homosexual content products created and consumed by female, e.g. comics, animation, broadcasting dramas and literature, has been introduced to China from Japan during the late 1990s. Although the production and dissemination of BL content has been maintain in an underground or semi-underground way for decade years, the fandom culture is formed in the online communities and gradually becomes popular. In recent years, the studies on BL culture in China increased. There are three main perspectives on the BL culture in China. First, the content analysis focuses on the image of gender presented in the BL works and examines whether the BL culture challenge the patriarchy by impose the “female gaze” over the male or strengthen the inferior status of women by depreciating the female characters. Second, the studies on sexuality discuss the sexual preference of Tong Ren Nü (Chinese translation of Doujinona, the fans of BL culture), especially their attitude on homosexuality and idealization of MSM. Third, the cultural studies adopt fandom theories to examine how the fans actively create their identities, groups and culture. The BL fandom is viewed as creating a “counterpublic” which resists the existing male dominated popular culture. My article will analyze how the BL fans develop discourse to introduce and create knowledge of feminism, homosexuality and sex, which was relatively understudied in existing studies.

In-Between Risk and Pleasure:
The Exploration of "Chem-Fun Space" in the Hong Kong Gay Community

Sky Hoi-leung Lau
seadogh1120@gmail.com
Univerisity of Hong Kong

The recent years in Hong Kong have witnessed a widespread of gay men searching for "Chem-Fun" within their private networks. It is a kind of sexual practice that "chem" refers to the illicit drugs they use and "fun" refers to the sexual pursuits they look for. This qualitative study therefore purports to explore the space of "Chem-Fun" (or "Chem-Space") in the Hong Kong gay community. For those gay men, such space is a highly eroticized setting that combines gay sex and drugs. However, it is because of this dual nature that the "Chem-Space" is always subjected to severe governance in the mainstream society. Drawing on the in-depth interviews and documentary analysis of online texts, I would like to situate the exploration of "Chem-Space" along the contested sites of "risk" and "pleasure". While the former denotes the three "doubles" triggered off by "Chem-Fun", i.e. double sin, double epidemic, and double marginalization, the latter signifies the generation of "Chem-high" feelings. With reference to the Foucauldian notion of relational power, it is argued that those gay men on one hand are governed by the "techniques of domination" to understand themselves as a kind of "deviant" subject. On the other hand, they are making use of the "technologies of the self" in fashioning their own subjectivities, resulting in their fluctuation between the binaries of "risk" and "pleasure" and of "rationality" and "irrationality". The present study is thus providing an alternative framework of understanding the drug-related sexuality in a contrast with the conventional epidemiological approach.

Media Representation and Reconstruction of Foreign Laborers:
The Relationships between Press Reporting and Anti-Multiculturalism Awareness

Minhee Kim
bluemini85@korea.ac.kr
Korea University

Once considered as mono-ethnic nation, Korea has been turned into a multicultural society where people of various ethnicities, religions and cultures coexist. However, it is argued that while Korean people superficially show positive attitude as if in accordance with the multicultural trend, the existence of intrinsic consciousness viewing minorities from majority status shall not be overseen. Furthermore, it has been expressed as ‘anti-multiculturalism campaign’ in reality.

This study aims to examine the framing pattern of media, a ‘window’ controlled by the majority, in representing the campaigns of anti-multiculturalism, and the relationships between social media and the elevation of anti-multiculturalism awareness in multicultural background.

Frame analysis result of 3 representative press in Korea indicates that using criminal frame to represent foreign laborers is the most frequent one. Paternalist frame and nationalist frame are equally used depend on the ideological characteristic of the press.

Within the communities of anti-multiculturalism campaign, the traits of these frames were utilized in real activities. For instance, the trait of criminal frame was applied to illegal workers in emphasizing their potential cause of insecurity, which followed by demands for more strictly regulation and exclusion towards foreign laborers. On the other hand, paternalist and nationalist frames were drawn to blame Korean civil society and government-based organizations that sympathize with them and conclude that their potential dangerous should be alerted.

This study is meaningful for it proposed the reconsideration of the role of media in integration of the growing multicultural society by examining the construction of media discourse and its influence towards the elevation of anti-multiculturalism awareness through an observation analysis.

Panel 20: Identity, Rights & Citizenship

Assembling a Fragmented "One Dragon Service":
The Construction of Safety for Children Across the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Border

Lijun Yan
lijunyan@hku.hk
The University of Hong Kong

Economic Rights of Individual Peasants in Chinese Reform

Wang Huaqi
wanghq1000@gmail.com
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

This study focuses on the transition of the power of the village government after the decay of Township and Village Enterprises. It finds collective land always consists of the fiscal base of village government, and also preserves its power despite post-reform economic transition. The binding of village governments' power to the land profoundly roots in the collective ownership. As the historical origin of collective land system displays, collective ownership of the land actually works as governmental ownership. The case of Yi Village testifies the newly concentration of land rights by village cadres in the context of Shareholding Cooperative System. As long as the collective ownership sustains, it enables village cadres to regain land resources for its fiscal needs. Further, it also causes public interests of peasants structurally vulnerable as their powerlessness in the collective land system.

The Right to Exams: Migrant Parents in Beijing and the Quest for Equal Citizenship

Irene Pang
irene.pang@brown.edu
Brown University

Market reforms in China beginning in the late 1970s have initiated the transformation of China's citizenship regime, understood as the triadic configuration of relations between the state, the market, and an emerging civil society. The gradual erosion of that institution which defined and structured China's unequal citizenship—the hukou system—by market forces is shifting the responsibility of distributing resources from the state to the market. Yet insofar as the dissolution of the hukou system is far from complete, the access to certain resources, such as higher education, remains legally restricted by the hukou system. Using the petition campaign of a group of internal migrant parents in Beijing seeking the rights of their children to sit university entrance examinations locally as the site of active practice and contestation of citizenship, I examine the nature of the emergent citizenship regime in China and its implications for social inequality. I observe a transition from a collective-based regime of particularistic citizenship rights to an individual-based regime of universalistic citizenship rights. Under the emergent regime of citizenship, individuals' ability to become and act as citizens, as well as their ability to partake in the construction of the new citizenship regime, depends heavily on their market position. Thus, short of achieving a more equal citizenship, I argue that China is transitioning from one unequal citizenship regime to another unequal citizenship regime.