

15th anniversary of the Tsinghua University

Sino-French Research Center

中法研究中心 15 周年

Date: November 11, 2017

From 9 am to 6 pm

Venue: Tsinghua University,

Conference room: Xiongzixing building, department of sociology, room 109

地址：清华大学社会学系，熊知行楼 109 室 (Practical information on page 12)

Conference program

8:30 – 9:00 : Registration

9:00 – 9:20 : Welcoming remarks including consecutive translation :

Stéphanie Balme, Attachée for University and Scientific Cooperation, French Embassy in China;

Shi Zhiqing 史志钦, Chinese Director of the Tsinghua University Sino-French Research Center, Professor at the Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University;

Chloé Froissart, French Director of the Tsinghua University Sino-French Research Center;

9:20 – 10:00 : Keynote Speech including consecutive translation :

Zhang Ning 张宁, Professor at the Chinese Studies Department, University of Geneva ;
Visiting scholar at Tsinghua University:

“人文社会科学与批判怀疑精神, 我所了解的法国人文社会科学与中国研究”

“*Critical thinking of the human and social sciences: the French case*”

10:00 – 18:00: International Conference:

« Migrations and Metropolis in a cross-national perspective »

跨国视角下的移民和大都市

The purpose of this conference is to think about a comparative analysis of current migratory processes and patterns of integration in the metropolises of the contemporary world. It brings together researchers from China, Hong Kong and France who have in common to work on this topic from different perspectives on the basis of fieldwork and survey studies on different countries (China, France and South Africa).

Chairs:

Jin Jun, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University

Chloé Froissart, French Director of the Tsinghua University Sino-French Research Center

Guo Yuhua, Professor, Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University

The Action of the State towards Migrants

10:00 – 10:30 : Eric Florence, Director of the French Center for Research on Contemporary China, Hong Kong

“Naming/categorizing (im)migrants : France and China compared”

“命名/分类（移入本国的）移民：法国和中国的比较”

10:30 – 11:10 including consecutive translation: Wang Jianhua 汪建华, Assistant Researcher, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

“产业转型升级背景下珠三角集体劳资纠纷的兴起与消解”

“The Rise and Dispelling of Collective Labor Disputes in the Pearl River Delta under the Background of Industrial Transformation and Upgrading”

11:10 – 11:20 : tea break

Migrants’ collective actions

11:20 – 12:00 including consecutive translation: Liu Yan 刘焱, PhD Candidate, Tsinghua University

“工人组织的转变与路径差异——东南沿海地方工会与劳工 NGO 的比较分析”

“Organizations’ Transition and Path Differences: A Comparative Analysis between Unions and Labor NGOs in South China”

12:00 – 12:30: Q&A

12:30 – 14 :00 : Lunch

Migrants' collective actions (continued)

14:00 – 14:30: Swanie Potot, Senior Researcher at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and University of Nice Sophia Antipolis

“Migrant’s participation in civil mobilization at the French-Italian border”

“移民参与法国-意大利边境的民间动员”

14:30 – 14:40 : Q&A

Forms of integration, citizenship and belonging

14:40 – 15:10 : Dominique Vidal, Professor of sociology, University Paris Diderot (Paris 7)

“The experience of Mozambican migrants in post-apartheid Johannesburg (South Africa)”

“后种族隔离时代约翰内斯堡的莫桑比克移民经验（南非）”

15:10 – 15:40 : Chloe Froissart (French Director of the Tsinghua University Sino-French Research Center) and Cinzia Losavio (Phd Candidate, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

“Hukou reforms and housing policy: Analyzing migrants urban integration patterns in Zhuhai” “户籍制度和住房改革：分析珠海市移民城市一体化多样模式”

15:40 – 16:00 : tea break

16:00 – 16:30 : Jin Jun 晋军, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University

“Life Cycle and House Consumption: Housing Provident Fund coverage of Chinese migrant workers” “生命周期与留城意愿——农业转移人口的公积金使用”

16:30 – 17:00 : Sheng Mingjie 盛明洁, Lecturer of Urban Planning, Tianjin University’s School of Architecture

“Socio-spatial characteristics of low-income graduates: A case study of Shigezhuang, Beijing” “低收入大学毕业生社会空间特征：以北京史各庄为例”

17:00 – 18:00: Q&A

Abstracts - 摘要 :

Keynote speaker : Zhang Ning 张宁, Professor at the Chinese Studies Department,
University of Geneva ; Visiting scholar at Tsinghua University:

“人文社会科学与批判怀疑精神, 我所了解的法国人文社会科学与中国研究”

科学精神与实用主义技术宰制日益成为我们这个时代的基本特征.关于有用与无用的辩论与焦虑成为高等教育、研究投资政治的辩论核心.在世界各地的大学研究机关,消减科研预算的直接受害者首先是没有效用的人文学,然后是那些不救急的社科研救项目,最后是短期看不到效用的基础科学研究.而在人文社会科学内部,关于其科学地位的争论也从来没有停止过,社会科学正是在努力使其成为硬科学中与传统人文学拉开距离并形成紧张关系的.在这种三角关系中,将三者打通并能够统合起来的是以批判怀疑为特征的的科学精神.法国在世界人文社科研究领域中的贡献可以说就是这种精神的展开与体现.笔者想通过自己在法国与欧洲近三十年的教研经历,通过具体事例谈谈这种精神的价值及其在我们这个被称为«全球化»、«数码化»、«后现代»、«后国家»乃至«人工智能化»时代的必要性.

“Critical thinking of the human and social sciences: the French case”

The domination of scientism and technological utilitarianism have become the most remarkable features of our time. The deep anxiety that drives debates about humanities and social sciences usefulness haunts investment policy in higher education and research all around the world. The first victims of budget cuts are the social sciences deemed unnecessary, then the social science projects that do not respond to urgent requests and finally basic research which usefulness is not immediately attested. The controversy over the scientific nature of human and social sciences has never stopped. Since the beginning of the 19th century, social sciences have been trying to appear as pure science while seeking to differentiate themselves from traditional human sciences. What makes it possible to overcome this tension and bring together these three human knowledge is the scientific spirit endowed with critical courage and skeptical capacity. The French contribution in the field of human and social sciences is both a manifestation and a development of this spirit. This presentation will illustrate the need to keep this critical spirit in a world increasingly "globalized", "digitized", "post-nationalized", where even intelligence become "artificial".

Eric Florence, Director of the French Center for Research on Contemporary China (Hong Kong, French National Center for Scientific Research)

“Naming/categorizing (im)migrants : France and China compared”

In this paper, I will engage Abdelmayek Sayad’s argument that to research immigration corresponds to “interrogate the state, to question its very founding principles, its internal mechanism of structuration and of functioning (...)”. Sayad added that such an effort should enable to denaturalize categories of public policies and to “re-historicize the state”, i.e. to endeavor to shed light onto its social and historical genesis (Sayad 1996: 14). In which respect does Sayad’s arguments enable to problematize the role of internal migration in post-Mao China’s major social transformations? How have categorizations of rural migrant workers changed over time and how do these changes relate to public policies focusing on migrant workers, to how these workers stand in the social hierarchy, and to major socioeconomic reforms? In a first introductory section, I shall briefly comment on studies of bureaucratic and narrative categorization of immigrants in the history of immigration in France to highlight the role that such practices played in the formation of the modern state and of the shaping of a “national community”. In a second section of the paper, I will delve upon the transformation of categorization of rural migrants in China from the late 1980s – delving upon the dialectics of being represented and self-representation- and I will discuss which in respect French and Chinese historical experiences speak to each other. The material used for this contribution is made of both second-hand scientific literature, as well as first-hand sources and ethnographic data.

命名/分类（移入本国的）移民：法国和中国的比较

在本文中，我将对 Abdelmayek Sayad 的观点提出意见，他提出对移民问题的研究相当于“质疑国家及其根本原则、内部的结构和运转 (...)”。Sayad 还说，这种努力应能使公共政策来对移民进行人为分类，“使国家重新历史化”，即努力揭示其社会历史成因 (Sayad1996: 14)。从什么方面来说，Sayad 的观点能将中国内部移民在后毛泽东时代重大社会变革中发挥的作用形成具体问题？农民工的官方分类如何随时间发生变化，这些变化如何与关注农民工的公共政策联系起来，如何与这些工人社会等级中的地位 and 重大的社会经济改革联系起来？在作为引言的第一部分，我将简要评论关于法国外来移民史中对于移民官方记叙分类的研究，以突出这些做法在现代国家形成和“民族共同体”塑造中起到的作用”。在本文的第二部分中，我将探讨从上世纪 80 年代末起官方对中国农村外流人口进行分类时发生变化——研究被代表和自我代表之间的辩证关系——，我还将讨论中法两个在这方面的历史经验怎样能为对方借鉴。本文采用的材料中既有二手科学文献，也有第一手资料和人种学数据。

Wang Jianhua 汪建华, Assistant Researcher, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

“产业转型升级背景下珠三角集体劳资纠纷的兴起与消解”

近年来在沿海地区产业转型升级的背景下，珠三角地区许多企业面临关停并转，由此引发集体劳资纠纷。与2010年南海本田为代表的罢工潮不同，工人在这类集体劳资纠纷中主要以尽可能争取更多补偿为实用目的，以相关法律条款和企业历史欠账为重要谈判筹码，工人的行动容易发起但也容易消解。面对频发的劳资纠纷，地方政府也逐渐摸索出一套成熟的化解方法。

“The Rise and Dispelling of Collective Labor Disputes in the Pearl River Delta under the Background of Industrial Transformation and Upgrading”

Last years, as the coastal industrial areas knew restructuring and modernization, many enterprises in the Pearl River Delta region faced downturns and shutting down, which led to collective labor disputes. Unlike the 2010 strikes in Foshan's Honda auto plants, workers are mainly engaged in collective labor dispute for practical purposes, with relevant legal provisions and corporate history debts as important bargaining chip. If workers' actions are easily initiated, they are also easy to counter. Indeed, facing frequent labor disputes, local governments have gradually worked out a set of efficient ways to dispell them.

Liu Yan 刘焱, PhD Candidate, Tsinghua University

“工人组织的转变与路径差异——东南沿海地方工会与劳工 NGO 的比较分析”

本文基于对东南沿海地方工会与劳工 NGO 的考察，从国家统合主义与组织能动实践的视角出发比较分析了当代工人组织转变的独特背景与路径差异。研究认为，新时期的结构变化给工人组织带来了不同的合法性挑战，进而推动了地方工会与劳工 NGO 的转变。在转变过程中，介入劳资纠纷、推动集体谈判成为两者的共同关注点，但在实践中却呈现出了不同的工作路径：地方工会从体制内出发，试图通过走近工人来重获组织合法性与权威，强大的行政力量在为其工作带来优势的同时也在一定程度上形塑了其变革的走向；劳工 NGO 从民间社会出发，试图通过协调维权与维稳的关系来获得更大的组织生存空间，强大的结社力量为其灵活多变的组织策略提供了可能性，同时也给组织及个人的发展带来了巨大的政治风险与不确定性。

“Organizations’ Transition and Path Differences: A Comparative Analysis between Unions and Labor NGOs in South China”

Based on the comparative analysis between a local union and a labor NGO, this paper explores the unique background and path differences of labor organizations’ transition in South China. According to the research, China’s labor organizations are faced with structural changes in the new era, which bring legitimacy challenges with different emphasis to local unions and NGOs and then promote the two organizations’ transition. During the transition, they both participate in labor disputes and organize collective bargaining, but show different working paths in practice. The local union, situated in the governmental system, tries to get closed to workers in order to strengthen its legitimacy and authority. The strong administrative power provides the union with advantages as well as limitations. The NGOs, originating from the civil society, seek to balance the relationship between right-defense and stability-maintenance in order to explore bigger living space. The strong associational power makes the flexible strategies possible, as well as bringing huge political risks and uncertainty.

Swanie Potot, Senior Researcher at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) and University of Nice Sophia Antipolis

“Migrant’s participation in civil mobilization at the French-Italian border”

The situation of Europe regarding international migration has changed considerably in recent decades. First, it will be necessary to review this evolution which is linked to the construction of the European Union and the implementation of restrictive migration policies, to explain what appears today as a "migratory crisis". These framing data will help presenting the situation at the Franco-Italian border where, since the summer of 2015 and beside *free circulation agreements*, significant police forces have attempted to put an end to the entry of African and Asian migrants into French territory.

Faced with the plight of these migrant populations, many civil organizations (NGOs) have developed a network of support for migrants. They bring moral and material help to hundreds of people each month. Their activities are sometimes carried out with the consent of the authorities, and sometimes against police will. After presenting the diversity of these organizations (religious, humanitarian, political...), the question will be raised of the participation of migrants themselves in the activities of these activists. Indeed, it often seems that action defending the right to migrate contradicts the individualistic and pragmatist dimension of their migratory project. How then do they manage to articulate these individual and collective perspectives? What are the differentiated motivations behind their participation

or withdrawal? How do the French and Italian volunteers manage this non-joining of the defended public? These are the kind of questions we will address during this communication.

移民参与法国-意大利边境的民间动员

近几十年来，欧洲在有关国际移民方面的情况发生了很大变化。首先，我们有必要回顾一下与欧盟建设和实施限制性移民政策联系在一起的这一演变，以解释今天出现的所谓“移民危机”。这些框架数据将有助于介绍法意边境的情况，自 2015 夏季以来，一方面虽然有自由流通协定，大量警察部队却试图制止非洲和亚洲移民进入法国领土。

面对这些移民人口的困境，许多非政府组织建立了一个支持移民的网络。他们每月向成百上千人提供精神和物质上的帮助。他们的活动有时是在获得当局许可的情况下进行，有时是违背警方意愿的。在介绍了这些组织的多样性（宗教、人道主义、政治的……）之后，我们要提出移民本身参与这些积极分子活动的问题。事实上，捍卫移民权的集体行动与他们移民计划中的个人主义和实用主义一面似乎是互相矛盾的。那么他们是如何设法表达这些个人和集体观点的？他们参与或退出背后的动机是什么？法国和意大利的志愿者是如何管理这些不参与的受保护公众的？这些是我们在本文中要讨论的问题。

Dominique Vidal, Professor of sociology, University Paris Diderot (Paris 7)

“The experience of Mozambican migrants in post-apartheid Johannesburg (South Africa)”

Apartheid sought to ensure the supremacy of the white minority and was, in particular, a political project against the urbanization of the rural Africans and foreign African migrant workers. With the election of Nelson Mandela as President of the Republic in 1994, South African cities have seen an influx of migrants from the South African rural areas and other African countries. From a fieldwork in Johannesburg and quantitative data, the purpose of this paper will be to examine the forms of urban integration of Mozambican migrants in the Johannesburg metropolis. Particular attention will be paid to their search for invisibility, the importance of individual strategies and the lack of collective action, which makes them very different from other migrant groups in Johannesburg. It will also be shown how xenophobia makes Mozambican migrants think of themselves as an ethnic group to cope with the hostility they face from black South Africans in everyday interactions.

“后种族隔离时代约翰内斯堡的莫桑比克移民经验（南非）”

种族隔离制度试图保障白人少数民族的优越性，这更是一种打击非洲农村人口城市化和外来务工人员的政治计划。随着纳尔逊·曼德拉（Nelson Mandela）在 1994 年当选为南非共和国总统，南非的城市中开始涌入来自南非农村地区和其他非洲国家的移民。本文从约翰内斯堡的实地考察工作和一些量化数据出发，目的是研究在约翰内斯堡大都市的莫桑比克移民融入城市的形式。我们尤为关注他们如何试图降低自己的存在感来隐入人群、个人战略的重要性以及集体行动缺失，这些使他们与约翰内斯堡其他移民群体有很大的不同。本文也将展示出仇外情绪是如何导致莫桑比克移民自视为一个民族团体，以应对南非黑人在日常生活互动中显示出来的敌意。

Chloe Froissart (French Director of the Tsinghua University Sino-French Research Center)
and Cinzia Losavio (Phd Candidate, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

“ Hukou reforms and housing policy: Analyzing migrants urban integration patterns in Zhuhai”

According to previous studies on internal migrants' urban integration, if migrant workers did not have urban hukou status, then they lacked urban membership. This “all or nothing” logic is not appropriate anymore. In the last decade, forced to promote the social inclusion of a soaring number of migrants in cities, municipal governments have issued a number of measures to ease the delivery of urban hukou, award subsidies for social housing, and facilitate the access to education and social security. However, the social inclusion of the “*wailairenkou*” (outsiders) into the urban space is far from being an even and homogeneous process. Our study aims at providing an analysis of the internal migrants' integration system in Zhuhai, a typical third-tier city located in the Pearl River Delta, by comparing it with the models of urban integration in megalopolises, medium and small-sized cities. Since urban housing is a key element defining migrants' urban integration process, we take the housing supply as long as the hukou reforms as a privileged entry point to evaluate the extent to which migrant workers (*nongmingong*) are entitled to access social benefits in the context of the new urbanization strategy. Led according to developmentalist perspectives and envisaged as a reward for the best-educated and most highly qualified “*wailairenkou*” in the cities, the reforms of the hukou system and housing policies create a differentiated urban membership, which leads us to reconsider the notion of “social policy” in the Chinese context.

户籍制度和住房改革：分析珠海市移民城市一体化多样模式

根据以往对国内流动人口城市融入的研究，如果农民工没有城市户口，那么他们就不具备城市成员的身份。这种“全有或全无”的逻辑现在已经不合适了。过去十年中，为了促进外来人口数量激增的城市的包容性，中国的市政府已经颁布了一些措施，以方便发放城市户口，给予社会住房补贴，并促进他们接受教育和加入社会保障。然而，“外来人口”融入城市空间远不是一个平等、均匀的过程。我们研究的目的是通过比较珠海（位于珠江三角洲的一个典型三线城市）与其他大城市、中型及小城市的融入模式之间的比较，提供对珠海外来人口融入体系的分析。由于城市住房是确定外来人口城市融入过程的一个关键元素，我们要把户口改革期间的住房供应作为主要切入点，评估农民工在多大程度上能在城市化新战略背景下获得社会福利。在经济发展观点的主导下，户口制度和住房政策的改革被设计为对受教育程度和专业技术水平最高的“外来人口”的一种报酬，这些改革带来了一种受到区别对待的市民身份，它促使我们重新思考在中国背景中的“社会政策”这一概念。

Jin Jun 晋军, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Tsinghua University

“Life Cycle and House Consumption: Housing Provident Fund coverage of Chinese migrant workers”

While the Housing Provident Fund (HPF) plays an increasingly important role in housing finance in China due to the soaring real estate price, the majority of migrant workers still has no access to it and cannot apply the low rate loans for purchasing residential properties in urban area. Expanding HPF coverage to more migrant workers therefore could become a crucial measure to facilitate their transformation from floating population to permanent urban residents. Based on a survey on the HPF participation of migrant workers in Beijing, Zhongshan, and Jiaozuo, three Chinese cities with different population sizes and urbanization policies, this paper examines how life cycle, along with other factors such as occupation and income, shapes migrant workers' house consumption decision as well as their willingness in participating in HPF.

生命周期与留城意愿——农业转移人口的公积金使用

住房问题既是农业转移人口能否在城市定居和落户的关键环节，也是人口城镇化能否顺利进行的重要步骤。住房公积金的低息贷款因此在购买自有住房中发挥着重要作用。然而，农业转移人口的公积金缴纳率和使用率均远低于城镇人口。如何吸引符合公积金缴存条件的农业转移人口积极缴纳公积金，已经成为中国公积金制度改革的一个重要方向，同时也是关系到农业转移人口能否顺利市民化、中国城镇化和转型能否顺利进行的重大问题。北京、中山、焦作等三个城市农业转移人口的问卷调查显示，农业转移人口有着较强的留城定居和购房意愿，但影响其存缴决策的不仅包括职业与收入等经济因素，还包括生命周期等社会因素。位于成立家庭、抚养子女和赡养老人等生命周期的不同节点，农业转移人口的城镇购房决策的目标与偏好也存在显著差异。

Sheng Mingjie 盛明洁, Lecturer of Urban Planning, Tianjin University's School of Architecture

*“Socio-spatial characteristics of low-income graduates:
A case study of Shigezhuang, Beijing”*

During China's rapid urbanization process, popularizing tertiary education in rural areas has been seen as one of the most effective ways to accelerate urbanization. The Chinese government initiated a college expansion plan in 2000 which has increased the amount of college graduates by 170% from 2000 to 2010. In recent years, the side effect of higher education expansion began to emerge. Usually coming from rural areas, failing to obtain urban household registrations (Hukou), receiving low wages, and having limited access to the urban public amenities, the low-income college graduates are among the most vulnerable groups in urban China and have attracted much public attention. Many of them concentrate on the metropolitan fringe and thus forming a kind of new social space: low-income graduates' enclave. However, little academic attention has been paid to them. Based on data collected from the 1% questionnaire survey conducted in one of the largest low-income graduates' enclaves (namely Shigezhuang) in Beijing in 2012, this paper describes the socio-spatial characteristics low-income graduates' enclaves on metropolitan fringe, examines their job-housing spatial relationships, as well as analyzes their residential mobility decision-making process.

“低收入大学毕业生社会空间特征：以北京史各庄为例”

在中国快速城镇化进程中，普及农村地区的大专教育被认为是加速城镇化最有效的途径之一。中国政府于 2000 年开始了高校扩招计划，导致在 2000 年至 2010 年间，中国的高等院校毕业生增加了 170%。最近，高校扩招的副作用开始显现。来自农村地区、没有城市户口、收入低微、难以获得城市公共住房的低收入大学毕业生成为了中国城市社会中的新弱势群体，已经引起了广泛的社会关注。他们中的大多数聚居在大城市边缘区，并形成了一种新的社会空间类型：低收入大学毕业生聚居区。然而，有关该类社会空间的学术研究还停留在起步阶段。本文基于 2012 年在北京最大的低收入大学毕业生聚居区（史各庄地区）开展的 1% 问卷调查数据，描述了大城市边缘区低收入大学毕业生聚居区的社会空间特征，揭示了低收入大学毕业生的职住空间关系，并分析了他们居住迁移决策的影响因素。

Practical information:

Access - 接入 :

From Yuanmingyuan subway station (Line 4), take Exit C, walk 7 minutes to Tsinghua University direction. Then pass the West gate. Continue straight, cross a first bridge, continue to walk. At the crossroad, continue straight on Tsinghua road for 300 meters then turn right. You will cross a second bridge. Continue straight for 250 meters then turn left for 70 meters. To the second crossroad, turn right for 20 meters. You will arrive to Xiongzhexing Building (熊知行楼). Enter the building and get to room 109.

从圆明园站（4线号）出口C，步行7分钟到清华大学方向。然后过西门。继续直行，穿过第一座桥，继续走。在十字路口，继续直行清华路，右转。你会穿过第二座桥。继续直行250米，然后左转70米。到第二个十字路口，右转20米您将抵达熊知行楼。进入楼，到达109室。



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