

**AGREEMENT FOR THE CREATION OF AN
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATED LABORATORY
(LIA)**

IMPORTANT

An international associated laboratory (LIA) is a “laboratory without wall”, and is not a legal entity. It consists of the association of CNRS-affiliated laboratories or teams and foreign Institutions’ Laboratory(ies) wishing to pool together human and material resources in order to implement a jointly-defined research program, for a four-year term, which may be renewed once.

The laboratories or teams composing the LIA retain their independence, their director and their separate locations. The LIA does not require the expatriation of the researchers involved in the program. Resources (equipment, operations, assignments, associated researcher positions) are dedicated by the CNRS and the partner research institutions to the LIA Program.

The LIA is coordinated by two coordinators who jointly assume scientific responsibility for the LIA. They draw up the research program which they present to the Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the Parties and persons from outside the LIA if needed.

This model Agreement for the creation of an LIA was drafted by the Legal Affairs Department and Europe of Research and International Cooperation Department.. It is based on a number of Agreements for the creation of LIA executed between the CNRS and international research organisations.

As a model, this Agreement for the creation of an LIA is a negotiation-aid instrument. Some of its provisions may or should be modified according to the purpose of the Agreement, the scientific field, the nature of the partner or any other contextual consideration.

**AMENDMENT No. 1 TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE CREATION OF AN
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATED LABORATORY (LIA)**

**Post-Western Sociologies in France and in China
“PostWestSocio”**

Between

- The **CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE**, a public scientific and technological institution, with headquarters at 3, rue Michel-Ange 75794 Paris cedex 16, France, represented by Professor **Alain FUCHS**, President
hereinafter referred to as the **CNRS**
- The **UNIVERSITÉ LUMIÈRE LYON 2**, a public scientific, cultural and professional institution, with headquarters at 86, rue Pasteur, 69007 Lyon, France, represented by Professor **Nathalie DOMPNIER**, President
hereinafter referred to as **Lyon 2**
- The **UNIVERSITÉ JEAN MONNET**, a public scientific, cultural and professional institution, with headquarters at 10, rue Tréfilerie – CS 82301, 42023 Saint-Etienne Cedex 2, France, represented by Professor **Michèle COTTIER**, President
hereinafter referred to as **UJM**
- The **ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE DE LYON**, a public institution of higher education, with headquarters at 15, parvis René Descartes - BP 7000 69342 Lyon cedex 07, France, represented by Professor **Jean-François PINTON**, President
hereinafter referred to as **ENS Lyon**
- **L'INSTITUT D'ETUDES POLITIQUES DE LYON**, a public institution of higher education, with headquarters at 14, avenue Berthelot, 69007 Lyon, France, represented by Professor **Renaud PAYRE**, Director
hereinafter referred to as **Sciences Po Lyon**

CNRS, Lyon 2, UJM, ENS Lyon and Sciences Po Lyon acting jointly in their own name and on behalf of the following laboratory :

- **TRIANGLE: Action, Discours, Pensée politique et économique (UMR5206)**

And

- The **CHINESE ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**, a scientific research organization in the fields of philosophy and social sciences, located at 5 Jianguomennei Dajie, 100732 Beijing, PR China, represented by Prof. **Weiguang WANG**, President
hereinafter referred to as **CASS**

Acting in its own name and on behalf of:

- The Institute of Sociology of the CASS

AND the participation of following University departments:

- **Department of sociology and anthropology**
The **PEKING UNIVERSITY**, a national comprehensive institution of higher education, located at No. 2 Science Building, 5 Yiheyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100871, P. R. China, represented by Professor **WANG Enge**, President
hereinafter referred to as **PKU**
- **Department of sociology and anthropology**
The **NANJING UNIVERSITY**, a key comprehensive university under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education, located at No. 22 Hankou Road, Nanjing 210093, P. R. China, represented by Professor **CHEN Jun**, President
hereinafter referred to as **NJU**
- **School of sociology and political sciences**
The **SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY**, a member university of the national project 211 and a research-intensive and comprehensive university, located at 99 Shangda Road, BaoShan District, Shanghai 200444, P. R. China, represented by Professor **LUO Hongjie**, President
hereinafter referred to as **SHU**,

Hereinafter referred to jointly as the “Parties” or individually as the “Party”.

Considering:

- The agreement for the creation of an International associated laboratory on "Post-Western Sociologies and field research in China and France - PostWestSocio" signed on 2013, hereinafter referred to as the "Original Agreement".

PREAMBLE

Scientific cooperation relations with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing and Shanghai Universities have been established through a very solid and structured partnership since 2006. Relations with Nanjing University have increased over the last five years. They led to the creation of a PICS CNRS / Peking University from 2007 to 2011, the creation of a first LIA-CNRS-ENS Lyon / Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2013, which resulted in 6 colloquiums, 6 workshops, international mobility of students and researchers. Regarding publications, 8 co-signed books and Socion°5 "Inventer les sciences sociales post-occidentales issue" have been published since 2013.

Consequently, the Parties agree, on the basis of this Amendment (hereinafter referred to as the "Amendment No. 1"), to extend the –Original Agreement as follows..

ARTICLE 1 – Purpose

The purpose of the Amendment No. 1 is:

- The renewal of the Original Agreement for a second and last period of four (4) years;
- The Modification of Articles 10, 11 and 13 of the Original Agreement;
- The update of Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of the Original Agreement.

ARTICLE 2 – Renewal of the LIA PostWestSocio

By application of the article 14 of the Original Agreement, its renewal shall be effective on January 1st, 2017 for a term of four (4) years.

ARTICLE 3 – Modification of Articles of the Original Agreement

- The Article 10 of the Original Agreement – Research contracts, is replaced as follows:

The research contracts which the Parties wish to establish, within the framework of the LIA, with public or private, French or foreign third parties organisations are signed by all the Parties.

They are negotiated by one of the Parties as designated by the Steering Committee. The authorised Party keeps the other Parties informed of the results of the negotiations. The latter have fifteen (15) days to provide their opinion on the final draft. Subsequent to this period, opinion is deemed to be favourable.

Research contracts are managed by the Party which conducted negotiations. Nevertheless, the LIA's Steering Committee may wish another Party to manage one or more contracts. In this case, it shall inform each Party.

Non-disclosure clauses in these research contracts shall not prevent the relevant researchers from being entitled to mention their work in their activity report, which does not represent disclosure within the meaning of intellectual property legislation.

The contracts specifically provide that general support expenses are covered by the aforementioned managing party, for the activities which said research contracts enable to develop. The relevant amounts, set after discussions between the Parties, are allocated to the involved parties' budget for the corresponding amount.

For research contracts managed by the CNRS and including staff expenses, a deduction, representing a provision for redundancy, is made on the compensation, exclusive of taxes, but including social security and employer contributions.

- The Article 11 – Publications, is replaced as follows:

Each Party undertakes to provide the other Parties with all the information required for carrying-out joint research work. Scientific results shall be published according to the usual custom and practice of the scientific community.

Publications related to the work carried-out in common within the framework of the LIA shall mention the connection with the Parties of the LIA. They shall include the words ***“Research conducted within the context of the International Associated Laboratory Post-Western Sociologies and field research in China and France - LIA PostWestSocio”***.

Any and all publication related to the work carried-out in common within the LIA shall be subject, during the term of this Agreement and for two (2) years after its expiry date, to the agreement of the other Parties which shall notify their written decision within two (2) months of receipt of the draft publication at the latest. Thereafter and in the absence of an objection, agreement shall be deemed to have been given.

Consequently, all draft publications are referred for the opinion of the other concerned Parties which may remove or change certain information, the disclosure of which could compromise industrial and commercial use, under optimum conditions, of the results of the work carried-out in common within the LIA. Such removals or changes shall not compromise the scientific value of the publication.

- The Article 13 – Ownership and Exploitation of the Results, is replaced as follows:

13.1. Ownership of results

The results, whether patentable or not, hereinafter referred to as the “Results”, which are obtained pursuant to the Agreement are the equal property of the Parties, hereinafter referred to as the “Joint Owners”.

Each Joint Owner retains ownership of the knowledge acquired by it outside this collaboration.

Each Joint Owner is entitled to use, free-of-charge, and at its request, the Results of the other Parties for the sole purposes of its research and for research collaboration with third parties, to the exclusion of any and all other direct and/or indirect use for commercial purposes.

13.2. Appointment of an Administrator for the protection and exploitation of the Results

The Parties appoint an Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

The Joint Owner having made the largest intellectual, material and financial contribution is appointed Administrator, unless the Joint Owners were to decide otherwise.

13.3. Protection of the Results by patent

Patent applications are filed in the joint name of the Joint Owners; the name of the inventor(s) shall be mentioned.

The Administrator has an express mandate from the other Joint Owners so as to manage the filing of patent applications and for obtaining and maintaining the resulting patents.

The Administrator assumes responsibility for steering and monitoring the priority filing procedures, and keeps the other Joint Owners informed of the progress of the application and provides the list of foreign countries in which extensions shall be filed.

Should one of the Joint Owners waive entitlement to file or maintain a patent and/or part of the extensions effective, it shall advise the other Joint Owners thereof within a reasonable timeframe so that they may continue with the procedure alone.

In addition, the waiving Joint Owner undertakes to sign or get signed all documents enabling the other Joint Owners to become sole owners of the patent(s) in question; the Joint Owners which continue the procedure in their own names and at their expense shall be the sole beneficiaries of any income generated by use of the patent in the countries for which the other Joint Owner waived entitlement to continue with the procedure.

The expenses relating to filing, the issuing procedure, keeping effective and extending patents (hereinafter designed as the costs of intellectual property) are supported by the Administrator.

13-4. Patent infringement actions

Any proceedings, in particular, for infringement, or in order to claim ownership of a patent, shall be instituted by the Administrator after having consulted and with the agreement of the other Joint Owners.

If only one of the Joint Owners decides to bring a lawsuit it may do so at its own initiative and exclusively in its name. It shall pay the related expenses and keep the compensations awarded.

13-5. Exploitation of the Results

The Administrator receives an express mandate from the other Joint Owners, to carry-out all exploitation-related work. In particular, it negotiates contracts on behalf of the Joint Owners with all companies wishing to exploit the Results.

The Administrator shall keep the other Joint Owner, regularly informed of the results of the negotiations. Any licensing agreement shall be signed by all the Joint Owners.

After deduction of the costs of Intellectual Property from the incomes resulting from the Exploitation of the Results the Administrator shall repay to the Joint Owners a proportion of the royalties resulting from the exploitation of the Result(s), less a contribution to the exploitation expenses of the Administrator representing a maximum of 20% of gross incomes, corresponding to the incomes deduction made for the costs of Intellectual Property.

13-6. Software and databases

Each Party remains sole owner of the software and databases obtained by it outside the framework of the LIA.

The software and its extensions, and the databases, which are obtained in common are the joint property of the Parties having contributed to such obtaining.

The Parties have a free and non-assignable right-of-use over this software and databases for the research requirements for the Program requirements. For databases, the right-of-use relates to both the structure and content and includes an extraction right.

In the event of the granting of rights-of-use to third parties over the software and databases obtained in common, the royalties received in this respect shall be shared equally between the Parties by the Administrator.

ARTICLE 4 – Update of Annexes

The Annexes 1, 2 and 3 of the Original Agreement are replaced respectively by the Annex 1 (Scientific program), Annex 2 (Provisional budget for the LIA for year 2017) and Annex 3 (Composition of the laboratories / teams as of January 1st, 2017) of this Amendment No. 1.

ARTICLE 5 – Final Provisions

All other provisions of the Original Agreement, which are not modified by this Amendment No. 1 remain unchanged.

This Amendment No. 1 is drafted in 6 (six) originals.

In
On

For the CNRS

The President

In
On

For the CASS

The President

In
On

For the ENS Lyon

The Director

In
On

For the Lyon 2

The President

In
On

For the UJM

The President

In
On

For Sciences Po Lyon

The President

ANNEX 1

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INTRODUCTION

The social sciences and humanities have developed considerably in the last thirty years in different Asian countries where both theoretical approaches and methodologies have been constantly changing. As a result of the circulation and globalisation of knowledge, new centres and new peripheral areas have been formed and new hierarchies have quietly emerged, giving rise in turn to new competitive environments in which innovative knowledge is being produced. The centres in which knowledge in the social sciences and humanities is produced have moved towards Asia and in particular to China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan and India. In international sociology, sociologists from Asian countries -like Li Peilin, Xie Lizhong, Han San Jing, Kazuhisa Nishihara, Shujiro Yasawa...- are developing their own thinking within real diversity, while at the same time reinterpreting Western theories and are already establishing epistemological networks in order to produce theories at some remove from hegemonic Western paradigms.

With the creation in November 2013 of the LIA *Post-Western Sociologies in France and in China*, with the Chinese Opening Conference *Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China (1)* in November on the 9 and 10th 2013 at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing) and with the French Opening Conference at Ecole Normale Supérieure of Lyon in January on the 23 and 24 2014 on *Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China (2)*, we already have identified and selected some loci of controversy in the production of sociological knowledge in France and in China linked to the theoretical methodology and used controversy as an instrument to analyse the boundaries between conceptual spaces and methods deployed. In the Conference organized in Beijing University in October on the 17 and 18 2014 *The fabric sociological knowledge* and in the Conference organized at ENS Lyon by Triangle in 2015 June 24, 25, 26 *Doing Post-Western Sociology* drawing on French and Chinese experiences, we analyzed how a post-Western space has come into being in which sociological knowledge is emerging that is both specific and shared and in which theoretical methodologies are gathered together on the basis of very different histories and traditions. We have developed crossed analysis perspectives in Workshops and in Conference 1. in December 2014 at ENS Lyon on *Economic Sociologies in France and in China : crossed perspectives* and on *What makes religion in France and in China : crossed perspectives* 2. In March 2015 at ENS Lyon on *Urbanization, segregation and justice in European and Chinese cities* and on *Globalized capitalism, new collective action and struggle for public recognition in Europe and in China* 3. in November 2015 in the Conference on *Metropolis, Urban Governance and citizenship in China and in Europe* organized at Shanghai University.

Since 2013 we began to produce a new common conceptual within which dialogue and intellectual innovation can take place. Doing Post-Western Sociology means examining those forms of knowledge that appear to be specific, those that seem to be the product of reappropriation, reinterpretation, borrowing and hybridisation and those that seem to be have been produced in areas of non-translatibility, that is in spaces in which research practices and sociological knowledge in France and in China do correspond or not with each other. Instead of going into the plurality of provinces of knowledge, the most pressing task is to investigate the ways in which continuities and discontinuities, connections and disjunctions are formed between seats of knowledge located in different parts of the world and which are potentially capable of bringing to light a transnational intermediate space that is both local and global, free of all forms of orientalism and occidentalism. From 2017 till 2020 we will develop cross-cultural perspectives on sociological practices in France and in China and co-produce Post-Western Sociology, it means Sino-French concepts and new theories.

I. SCIENTIFIC DIRECTION AND TEAM MEMBERS

1. Scientific direction

Laurence Roulleau-Berger is Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon. She was visiting Scholar in University of Berkeley, at Institute of Sociology in CASS (Beijing), visiting Professor at University of Lausanne and at Beijing University. She has done research in Europe and in China in urban sociology, economic sociology and sociology of

migration. Since 2006 with Chinese sociologists she is involved in an epistemological way on "Post-Western sociology". She is the French director of the International Associated Laboratory LIA CNRS/ CASS. Her works have seen numerous articles and more than twenty books in French, English and Chinese. Among the most recent books and articles : co-edited with Liu Shiding *Economic Sociologies in China and in France. Crossed perspectives*, ENS Publishers, 2014 ; To invent the Post-Western Social Sciences, *Socio* n°5, ed- co-edited with Li Peilin *Ecological Risks and Disasters-New Experiences in China and in Europe*, Routledge, 2016- *Post-Western Revolution in Sociology. From China to Europe*, Brill Publishers, 2016- *Work and Migration.Chinese Youth in Shanghai and in Paris*, with Yan Jun, L'Aube Publishers,2017-co-edited with Xie Lizhong, *The fabric of sociological knowledge*, Beijing, University Press, 2017 . She is editor-in Chief of the Serie *Post-Western Social Sciences and Global Knowledge*, Brill Publishers, editor-in chief of the Serie *De l'Orient à l'Occident* , ENS Publishers.

Li Peilin, Professor of sociology, Academician and Vice-president of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He also serves as the vice executive-President of Chinese Sociological Association and Chief-edit of *Sociological Studies*, the most important sociological journal in China. He earned his Ph.D. at University of Paris I (Pantheon-Sorbonne) in 1987. He has published and edited numerous articles, books, and essay collections, in Chinese, English, and French, on social stratification and mobility (particular Chinese domestic migrant workers) and economic sociology (particular Chinese State Enterprises). Among the most recent books and articles : *Social Reform and Social Governance*, China Social Sciences Press, 2014 ; *Chinese society : Change and Transformation*, ed, Routledge, 2012 ; « Building an Olive-shaped Distribution Society : an Analysis Based on Data from Chinese Social Survey for 2006-2013 » (with Zhu Di), *Social Sciences in China*, 2015, n°1 :45-65. He is also hosting several large projects, including "Chinese general social survey", one of largest and earliest national sociological survey since 2006.

2. Chinese Coordinators

He Rong is Professor at Sociology Institute of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Her research has two main focuses, one is Max Weber's sociology from the perspective of the interaction of economics and sociology, the other is sociological studies on Chinese religion, including Weberian theoretical inquiries and historical, empirical study of Chinese religion. Her book on religion, *Various forms of religious economies: theoretical inquiries based on Chinese experience* was published in 2015. In 2009, she published a book about Weber's economic sociology, *Economics and Sociology: Max Weber and the Basic of Social Sciences*. Among publications since 2008: "On 'Jun': Tracing the meaning, context and influence of the Chinese idea of social justice"(*Sociological Studies*,2014); "Religious giving in contemporary China"(*Sociology of Religion*, 2014) ; "Max Weber on State and Economic Development: Approach to a new political economy" (*Journal of China Agricultural University* ,2011) ; "Judged by Karma: Belief in karma and the socio-economic status in contemporary China"(*Religious Cultures in the World*, 2010)

Liu Neng is professor of sociology at Peking University, Deputy Dean of the department of sociology at Peking University. He received his BA and MA in the department of sociology at Nankai University, Tianjin, China, and his PhD in the department of sociology at Peking University. His main research interests include social movements and collective behaviors, urban studies, social change and social problems, youth subcultures, and deviance. His recent work focused more on the micro level adaptive practices of various social actors, such as urban migrant youth, disabled persons, people living with hemophilia, and urban homeless people, centering on the theoretical concepts of human agency and cultural embeddedness. He has been an active participant in the academic project Post-western Sociology in France and China, one of the most important Sino-French sociological co-operation platforms since the new millennium. He also worked in the last decade as an experienced evaluators for various programmes, covering diverse areas from NGO performances, to local policy initiatives, and finally, to the long-term effects of China's underlying social change dynamics.

Liu Yuzhao is Professor and Deputy Dean of School of Sociology and Political Science at Shanghai University, a member of Council in Chinese Sociology Association, a member and Vice Secretary General of Council in Shanghai Sociology Association, and a member of American Sociology Association. He received his Ph.D. in Law from Department of Sociology of Peking University in 2002. His main research interests are economic sociology, sociology of organization, new institutional economics, urban sociology, including development of Institutions and organizations in modern China, the relationship between urban and rural society, floating populations and new urban migrations in big cities, grassroots elections. He has published and (co)edited 6 books and over 20 papers in academic journals. Some of the papers are published in *Sociological Studies* and *Chinese Journal of Sociology*. As a sub-project leader or key member, he has participated in more than 10 academic projects. His work has received widespread recognition, including his election to the Internal Excellent Studies in 10th Philosophy and Social Science Studying in Shanghai (2010), Shuguang Program Scholar (2009).

II. SYNOPSIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROPOSAL

1. POST-WESTERN SOCIOLOGY AND THEORY

Using the face-to-face confrontation of new tendencies in French sociology and Chinese sociology¹ and the symmetries and dissymmetries between different sociological fields, we will investigate the ways in which dialogues, exchanges, connections and disjunctions are formed between seats of sociological knowledge located in France and in China. Consequently, we will draw conjunctive and disjunctive theoretical spaces where the Post-Western Sociology can emerge and be developed. During 2017-2020 we will examine how research practices and sociological knowledge are constructed by analyzing the different forms of fieldwork experience in sociology to analyze the process of elaboration of sociological knowledge.

Western sociology gravitates according to its own modalities around central devices of knowledge in which "issues", in the sense of Popper, and "enigmas", in the sense of Kuhn, occur. They refer to the cognitive situation that triggers a research: a "dissonance" between a phenomena and its explicative frame. Post-Western Sociology means working towards displacement and the construction of planes of epistemic equivalence between the conjunctive and disjunctive boundaries of knowledge to struggle against any form of "epistemic injustice" (Barghava, 1013)²

Post-Western Sociology is born out of: 1) the refusal to imitate Western epistemic frameworks; 2) a concern to control hybridisations of Western and non-Western knowledge based on the dynamics of the de-territorialisation and re-territorialisation of non indigenous knowledge; 3) the recognition and validation of places of conjunction and disjunction between Western and non-Western knowledge; and 4) the existence of "epistemic white zones", that is, zones in which the epistemic frameworks constructed in different societal contexts cannot come into contact (Roulleau-Berger, 2013)³.

Li Peilin (2016)⁴ considers so-called "Post-Western Sociology" can be defined from three aspects: firstly it is not raised as an antithesis of "Western sociology", but is intended to develop beyond Western sociology ; secondly, it considers the mainstream of international sociology established on the basis of experiences of Western countries, and is seen by most sociologists to be universal and generalizable. But in recent decades, the rise of new, large economic powers is challenging this generalization. It is necessary to incorporate new international development experiences and to reconstruct the theoretical framework to be more inclusive of diversity; thirdly, it is not based on established principles of a rigid system, but on the practice of open and dynamic developments.

In the same way Laurence Roulleau-Berger (2016)⁵ defined *Post-Western Sociology* constructed from similarities and differences which cannot be conceived according to a binary mode. It relies on different knowledge processes:

- "Knowledge niches" which appear to be specifically Western or Chinese and do not signify a transferability of knowledge
- Intermediary epistemological processes which encourage the partial transfer of sociological knowledge from Western to Chinese and from Chinese to Western countries

¹ Roulleau-Berger, L., Li Peilin, L. (eds), 2012, *French and Chinese Sociologies. A New Dialogue*, Leiden&Boston, Brill Publishers.

² Bhargava, R., 2013, Pour en finir avec l'injustice épistémique du colonialisme, *Socio*, n°1, mars 2013, pp 41-77.

³ Roulleau-Berger, L., 2013, Post-Western Sociology and Scientific Revolution : From Asia To Europe, *Journal of Institute for Sociology*, Tokyo, n°30, sept-oct.2013

⁴ LI Peilin, 2016, Preface in LI peilin and L.Roulleau-Berger, *Ecological Risks and Disasters-New Experiences in China and Europe*, London and New York, Routledge.

⁵ Roulleau-Berger, L., 2016, *Post-Western Revolution in Sociology. From China to Europe*, Brill Publishers, Leiden&Boston.

- Transnational epistemological spaces in which Western knowledge and Chinese knowledge are placed in equivalence

To improve the definition of Post-Western Sociology, Chinese and French colleagues have decided to create a Pole of Sociological Theory 2017-2020.

Pole Sociological Theory

Coordinators : Li Peilin, Laurence Roulleau-Berger and Xie Lizhong

Members : He Rong, Liu Neng, Ahmed Boubeker, Liu Yuzhao Chen Boqing, Stéphane Dufoix, Sun Feiyu, Michel Kokoreff, Liu Neng, Danilo Martuccelli, Michel Lallement, Qu Jingdong, Sung Tae- Lee, Ramzig Keucheyan Tu Peng, Zhang Weizhuo, Kazuhiko Yatabe, Bai Meifei, Hu Liangliang, Pei Dianqing, Wang Jiapeng, .

We will deal with *common concepts and singular concepts* between major theoretical issues in French and Chinese sociologies. This approach while not exhaustive is eloquent regarding what remains of common knowledge. We have identified the following topics as illustrations of shared theoretical spaces about :

- Dominations, resistances and moral economies
- institutions, norms and justice
- uncertainty, autonomy and individuation

1.1. Dominations, Resistances and Moral Economies

The issue of domination processes in contemporary societies remains a fundamental issue in sociology around the world. In French sociology, although domination was mainly dealt by Bourdieu's tendency, today it is no longer possible to consider the issue of domination as being singular, which would presuppose the existence of a unified social system, and we are largely invited to think about plural dominations. Modes of domination which can be qualified as complexes are always associated with the sustainable maintenance of one or multiple profound asymmetries (Boltanski, 2009)⁶. While dominations multiply and diversify, resistances follow the same movement and appear visible, less visible, uncertain, reticular. Therefore, since we speak about the plurality of dominations we will also discuss the plurality of resistances; moreover, it requires creativity and interpretive capacities to be considered.

Chinese sociologists place an emphasis on class domination which appears to be violently produced in a context of augmentation that is always greater than social inequalities. Here political power, economic power, and domination merge. As Shen Yuan (2014)⁷ showed, regimes of social domination are also regimes of social control. In Chinese sociology researchers also explore political domination which is thought of as continued and permanent between ordinary situations in civilian life and the State.

In France and in China the theory of James Scott also was heavily promoted for working on daily forms of peasant resistance, these occult discourses or occult practices (hidden transcripts) which express ways of revolting against situations of contempt, humiliation, and disrepute. In the two contexts sociologists hunt for reflection on dominations and resistances through moral economies, mainly converging in the way of thinking about the status of moral economies in societies inhabited by strong fights for public and social recognition. In both contexts, the drawings of moral boundaries are distinct. Drawing moral boundaries is a way of confronting the new social conflicts which can occur at any time along these boundaries, in both Chinese and French societies.

1.2. Institutions, Norms and Justice

For Chinese and French sociologists institutions are social and societal constructions. The idea of Society in French sociology has declined with the progressive empowerment of hierarchies and class relations, forms of representation and collective action, and the weakening of institutions by challenging the individual. François Dubet (2009)⁸ has been focused on the paradox of the decline and the extension of institutional action, Michel Lallement (2007)⁹ has conceived an approach to institutional dynamics using the notion of "institutional plurality". In France we are studying regulations and deregulations, innovations and violences but also resistances to violences in different institutions. In China Institution and State are thought together, sociologists are really focused on a plurality and the intersectionality of economic, political social orders, especially on the differentiated social positions. Anyway in China and in France, institutions are organized around different regimes of justice and injustice, it means a plurality of normative orders which produce different categories of actors able to develop sophisticated strategies and tactics in and out, near and far from institutional norm.

1.3. Uncertainty, Autonomy and Individuation

The concept of autonomy has followed a different trajectory in Chinese and French contexts. First, however, we will question individuation as a broader narrative used to analyse some of the great ruptures in Western history (Martuccelli, 2014). We will question this narrative which shows Western societies as a linear process in progressive individualisation.

⁶ Boltanski, L., 2009, *De la critique. Précis de sociologie de l'émancipation*, Gallimard, Paris.

⁷ Shen Yuan, Wen Xiang, 2014, Recherches sociologiques sur les transformations des marchés du travail chinois In *Sociologies économiques française et chinoise: regards croisés..* pp 141-171, dirigé par Roulleau-Berger, L., Liu, Shiding Lyon, ENS Editions.

⁸ Dubet, F., 2009, *Le travail des sociétés*, Seuil, Paris

⁹ Lallement, M., 2007, *Le travail, une sociologie contemporaine*, Gallimard, Paris.

In French sociology, autonomy has been defined as a largely shared aspiration and a very binding norm before which individuals are unequal. For the past twenty years, particularly in France, sociology has taken on a subjectivist turn (Ehrenberg, 2010) which confirms the very socio-centred way European societies examine themselves. Issues of autonomy and subjectivation have assumed an important status in sociological research. On the French sociological scene, the contemporary individual who appears uncertain, introspective, self-sufficient... is at the heart of sociological reflection.

In the Chinese experience, Li Peilin (2012)¹⁰ showed the structural change elasticity is still very high social mobility is still continuing but the Chinese society is producing multiple inequalities and uncertainties about the social destiny and future of vulnerable people, especially migrants and young people. In China, competitive relations between individuals to access a position becoming more and more developed. As Li Youmei (2012) shows the very rapid transformations of the Chinese society produced relatively brutal points of conflict when individuation and belonging to a community came back to cohabitation relationships.

In Chinese sociology the concept of autonomy is almost immediately adjacent to that of inequalities whilst in French sociology one could say that they are still thought of in a more disjointed way.

2. DOING POST-WESTERN SOCIOLOGY

A cross-cultural perspective approach to the ways in which paradigms and theoretical methodologies are put into practice in France and China taking as a starting point clearly defined research situations, would lead to the production of new transnational sociological knowledge. We will examine how research practices and sociological knowledge are constructed by analyzing the different forms of field experience in sociology. Drawing on French and Chinese experiences, we will analyze how a post-Western space has come into being in which sociological knowledge is emerging that is both specific and shared and in which theoretical methodologies are gathered together on the basis of very different histories and traditions. In China, even quantitative research has a major status in sociological methodology, today a change concerns the recent return of qualitative, particularly ethnographic methodologies. Due to the socio-anthropological tradition in Chinese sociology, and the rise in power of the ethnographic approach or indeed ethnographic engagement in French sociology, it can be understood that ways of observing and observation mechanisms put in place by Chinese and French sociologists take the shared idea that nowadays sociology should mobilise the ethnographic eye to grasp the complexity and the dynamics of social processes. Liu Neng (2008) suggested revisiting the Fei Xiaotong heritage and returning to space-based qualitative sociology by mobilising theories from the Chicago School. Here the question of the sociologist in field surveys and more widely of the relationship between sociologists and the State comes to the fore. In French and Chinese cases these issues are constructed and posed differently. So it means doing fieldwork together and we will produce Post-Western methodological theory through five research axes :

2.1. Axe 1 : Metropolis, Inequalities and Collective Action

Coordinators : Agnès Deboulet, Liu Neng, Shi Yunqing, Laurence Roulleau-Berger

Members : Djaouida Séhili, Henri Briche, Adelina Miranda, Béatrice Zani, Su Liang, Marie Bellot, Marie-Astrid Gillier, Grégory Giraudo, Yan Jun, Numa Murard, Alben Tcholakova, LI Qiang, LUO Jiade, ZHANG Haidong, YANG Dian, LI Wei, TIAN Feng, Zhang Lusi, Tao Xueting, Su Liang, Guo Hongbo, Han Yu, Wang Yuanteng, Wuniri Qiqige, Ma Yanfeng.

Contemporary Chinese metropolises are characterized by new urban hierarchies, which are less contrasted than in French metropolises, since they are scattered around the city and concentrated in certain specific areas. So it means transformations of social stratification in megalopolises: augmentation of segregations, strong social polarisation, emergency of a new underclass, urban gentrification, urban re-foundation... Citizens and social groups –especially migrants- are caught between assignment to certain localities and flowing through the metropolis. In France Metropolis may have different forms of segregation and discrimination –especially of less-qualified and qualified migrants- but they still allow access to different kinds of spaces and provide renewed opportunities to individuals and groups, making it possible to enter high legitimacy economic spaces as demonstrated by some migrant workers who construct and experience upward social mobility. In segregated neighborhoods and

¹⁰ Li Peilin, 2012, *Chinese Society. Change and transformation*, London and New York, Routledge.

desindustrialized zones exploited workers, young people facing high uncertainties, migrants -and ethnic minorities in French Metropolis subject to racial discrimination- do express recognition demands which can break into public space at any time, as social movements, riots, rebellions.

French Sociologists have increasingly been led to think of collective action, social movements and riots as representing a whole the present day societal context. The analysis of riots has been at the centre of political sociology for the last decade. Urban riots express a demand for justice and citizenship and they can be seen as the exacerbation of local micro-mobilisations, or as revolts against being ascribed to irrelevant, inaccurate or unwanted roles.

In China more recently sociologists have focused on three new forms of collective action: against health insecurity; against environmental risks; and via Internet. Chinese scholars show that the most vulnerable groups tend to act in a rather individual way to defend their interests. They do not seem to be capable of using collective action repertoires. These growing protests against environmental risks reveal the emerging of collective consciousness and the acknowledgement of being an interested party. Collective mobilisations in China are at the crossroads between familial rural solidarity and local government failures

2.2. Axe 2 : Urban Governance, public action and citizenship

Coordinators : Liu Yuzhao, Guillaume Faburel, Min Xueqin, Valérie Sala Pala, Wang Chunguang

Members : Henri Briche, Djaouida Séhili, Michel Kokoreff, Gilles Pinson, Marion Lang, LI Youmei, WANG Chunguang, XIAO Lin, Verena Richardier, Isabella Tomassi et Mathilde Girault

In French sociology, the question of the State, democracy and public governance is a central issue, directly connected as it is to the construction of inequalities and the decline of the institutions that produce social rights. After all, inequalities of access to social rights have proliferated in recent years, leading to the gradual emergence of the individual "without rights or entitlements" and the production of public action, thereby challenging the very principles of democracy. These inequalities refer to different categories : class, ethnicity, gender, etc. and are intersectional. In Chinese sociology, the issue of the State/society relationship has a very important status. It is raised in different forms, inscribed in various theoretical approaches; sometimes it is linked to the question of power, sometimes to that of governance modes, public space construction, and access to social rights. Furthermore, new risks of health, food, floods, environment and ecological disasters have produced uncertain situations, new public action and new inequalities in French and Chinese Metropolises. The global urbanization and metropolisation phenomena lead return of questions about justice in the fabric of public action and urban governance. Between social, spatial and environmental justice, the concept of "just city" appeared in recent years.

2.3. Axe 3 : Ethnicity, culture and religion

Coordinators : He Rong, Yang Der-Ruey, Ahmed Boubeker, Samadia Sadouni

Members : Yan Jun, Laurent Lardeux, Liu Shiding, Luo Hongguang, Gregory Giraudo, Valérie Sala Pala, Henri Briche, Loïs Bastide.

The scientific dialogue between Chinese and French scholars on issues related to ethnicity and religion will lead us to have a better understanding of the context of a post-western world in its *longue durée*. Here, we will not determine the way religion is performed in ethnic belonging rather we will focus on our respective fieldwork on how the relationship between religious learning and ethnicity marks the manner of *being* in society. Indeed, ethnicity is the result of a negotiation with its environment which articulates references to a memory of origins and strategies of individuation. Furthermore, in complex societies marked by - recognised or unrecognised - pluralism in which individuals play an active role in the elaboration of new ways of living together, it is by imposing their share of experience in the construction of the social bond that they ensure their share of social recognition. Therefore, we would like to propose a series of detailed examinations about how religions are taught and learnt, for example, in France and China today, especially Islam and the more popular indigenous religions such as Catholicism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism. Being religious, claiming a specific religious or spiritual identity reveals the diversity of attitudes performed by individuals and groups in a local context such as the nation-state but also more broadly in the transnational context marked by the use of the cyber space and the power of imagination encompassed by preachers' discourse, radio/TV programs, religious printing, reinvention of a past, among other. For example, we can discuss how a group of young men assume some sort

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March : Workshop Pole Sociological Theory Common knowledge and Post-Western Sociology : from China to Europe at CASS

Pole Methodological Theory

Axe 2 : Urban governance, public action and citizenship

June at ENS Lyon

1. Workshop *Urban Governance and citizenship in Europe and Asia*
2. Doing fieldwork in France to be attended by French and Chinese sociologists
3. Fieldwork and analysis

Axe 3 : Collective action and new mobilisations

September at Beijing University

1. Workshop *Mobilisations and Identifications in a Global Arena*
2. Doing qualitative fieldwork in China on *Mobilisations and Identifications in a Global Arena*, to be attended by French and Chinese sociologists
3. Fieldwork and analysis

Axe 5 : Global Health and Environment

October at ENS Lyon

1. Workshop *Global Health, risks and tensions*
2. Doing fieldwork in France on *Environmental risks and new mobilisations* to be attended by French and Chinese sociologists
3. Fieldwork and analysis

Doctoral Training

November : Sino-French Ph D Seminar at Beijing University

December : Cloture of the LIA at ENS Lyon : Conference on Post-Western Sociology : present and future ?

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