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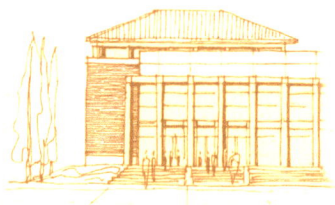
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ARTICLES

Pan-Islamism: The Concept, Practices, and Theoretical Narratives

Qian Xuemei (9)

Pan-Islamism is understood as a form of “proto-nationalism” or “macro-nationalism.” A concept invented by Europeans in the 1870s, Pan-Islamism now refers to the idea and practices of actors (both Muslims and non-Muslims) promoting “Islamic unity” by mobilizing the Islamic world to achieve political goals. The defining features of Pan-Islamism include using Islamic symbols, seeking political goals, and transnational mobilization. Pan-Islamism has no absolute good or bad in itself and the nature of certain Pan-Islamic actions or policies depends on who used it, for what purpose, and how. So far, there have been at least three theoretical narratives of Pan-Islamism, represented by Namık Kemal, Jamal al-Din Al-Afghani, and some Islamists, respectively. Namık Kemal focused on saving the Ottoman Empire from its severe crisis in the late 19th century. Afghani’s core concerns were Islamic revival and anti-imperialism. The Islamists who resort to Pan-Islamism can be called “Global Islamists” and they are different from “National Islamists” due to their particular understanding of the “Islamic order.” Pan-Islamism is not the standard feature of Islamism. Instead, it has been a preference and choice of some Islamists. While the strength of Pan-Islamism comes from the religious beliefs and feelings of Muslims, its idea of “Islamic unity” or “Muslim unity” must not be confused with the principle of mutual help and love among Muslims stipulated by the religion of Islam. In short, Pan-Islamism is an instrument of its proponents to serve political goals.

Political Rhetoric, Authority Competition, and Regime Survival: COVID-19 Management and Party Politics in Tanzania

Xiao Qijia and Tang Xiaoyang (35)

The party competition surrounding the management of COVID-19 in Tanzania before the 2020 presidential election was essentially a contest between political and expert authority. President Magufuli

and the ruling party, Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), employed rhetorical strategies to emphasize religious beliefs and alternative therapies over expert advice, and used executive power to systematically suppress expert authority. This resulted in the successful implementation of an epidemic prevention policy that prioritized economic performance and guaranteed the basic livelihood of the population during the epidemic. Consequently, a majority of voters supported Magufuli's re-election. The death of President Magufuli in 2021 and the subsequent controversy surrounding the cause of his death weakened the direct persuasive effect of the party's rhetoric. However, the indirect persuasive path based on governance performance was more influential, as the majority of the population continued to support the CCM regime and its epidemic management policy despite the rhetorical controversy. The concepts of authority competition and rhetorical capacity contribute to the understanding of public health governance and party politics processes in developing countries.

On the Systems Theory of National Security

Qi Haotian (63)

This paper explores the possible directions of theory construction in National Security Studies. It incorporates the perspectives of complexity theory and systems theory and discusses how to realize multi-dimensional, multi-scale, and integrated interpretation and grasp of the totality of national security and the security field. It highlights the theoretical basis of understanding and implementing the concept of the Holistic Approach to National Security from the ontological, epistemological, and methodological angles. This paper argues that the foundation and conditions are ripe for the study of national security theory to evolve from the state of "spontaneous exploration" to "conscious exploration," and from "fragmented" development to "systemic" development. Advancing the systemic theoretical exploration of the national security discipline also has the possibility of benchmarking, referencing, and learning from research based on cross-disciplinary approaches. Understanding national security from the perspective of complex adaptive systems can help achieve a dynamic balance between partial and overall security on the basis of fully recognizing the characteristics of different fields, refining the ways they are related, and avoiding the two extremes of the absence of necessary intervention and the pursuit of absolute security. Necessary intervention is a prerequisite for reducing the risk of disorder in the security environment in an open system, and is the

basis for correcting the damage to the totality of national security caused by mechanicalism and reductionism. Emphasizing the balance between efficiency and adaptability and avoiding the absolutism of control and security is an approach for coordinating national security and strengthening overall resilience.

Ideological Competition between China and the United States in the Digital Age

Qiu Jing (90)

In the digital age, the ideological differences between China and the United States are more obvious, and the spillover effect of practicing values are more prominent. This is reflected especially in areas such as cyberspace sovereignty and cyberspace liberalization, online content management and online freedom of speech, data security management and free flow of data, public digital management and individual rights protection, and digital development rights and digital citizenship rights. This form of ideology competition also includes many other aspects, such as strengthening the construction and promotion of domestic systems, blaming the other party's ideology and development models, taking measures to curb the other party's technological development in the name of ideology, forming international technology alliances, and influencing the formulation of international rules. The competition of ideology between China and the United States not only has its ideological roots in human rights protection, but also has profound political and economic roots. The United States has a heightened sense of political security crisis—China's rapidly rising digital competitiveness is threatening the U. S. 's international leadership. China's use of digital technologies provides an alternative technology model, which make the U. S. continue to provoke competition in ideology. The ideological competition provides the United States with a "legitimate" basis for acquiring moral power, violating international rules, and taking measures to contain China. It has become an important part of the game of great powers and will have profound adverse effects in many areas. Such effects include but are not limited to the decline of global governance, technological protectionism, establishment of national blocs, increased possibility of decoupling between major powers, high geopolitical risks, and slow global economic recovery.

The Ethnic Minorities Perspective in Chinese International Relations Theories: Orientation, Foundation, and Approach

Jin Lei (115)

The development of Chinese International Relations (IR) theories has its unique logic and historical origins. Chinese IR scholars try to extract elements from traditional Chinese culture for theoretical innovation. China's ethnic minorities are part of the Chinese nation and traditional Chinese culture includes the cultures of ethnic minorities. Therefore, the thought and practice of ethnic minorities can be regarded as a useful research object for Chinese IR scholars. Through learning and examining the worldviews, migration, gender roles, and customary law of Chinese ethnic minorities, we can combine and compare such local knowledge with the practice of international relations. To stimulate scholarly innovations and find new approaches to construct Chinese international relations theories, it is helpful to interpret international politics and China's diplomacy from the perspective of ethnic minorities research. Subjects such as China's ancient diplomatic history, cross-border field surveys, and ethnic minorities in global history are particularly relevant.

A Review of Constructivist Norm Contestation Research

Chen Zheng and Huang Huibin (136)

Norm contestation has emerged as a forefront issue in the study of International Relations theories. It is both an extension of the constructivist international norm studies agenda and an outcome driven by the recent changes in world politics. From the theoretical standpoint, norm contestation studies emphasizes the inherent contradictions within norm structures and the dynamic entanglement of multiple actors as key drivers for norm contestation and evolution. In empirical studies, scholars have explored various political debates and competitions that occur in the processes of norm formation and development, norm application and implementation, and its transformations. Contestation can either weaken or strengthen norms. How to measure and explain the effects of contestation and whether contestation influences the stability of the norms remain the focus of current debates. While the study of norm contestation has opened up new research areas and promoted theoretical progress in the field of International Relations, it also suffers from fragmentation and other problems. Future research should emphasize ontology and echo the practical needs of the changing world and China's diplomacy. Issues such as contestation strategies can be explored further.

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