

国家社科基金资助期刊

政治学 研究

CASS JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

中国社会科学院主管
政治学研究所主办

1
2017

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

On System of World Politics

——the Beginning of Construction of Autonomous Chinese Social Sciences

..... Yang Guangbin(2)

Abstract: Industrial Revolution opened the era of modern world politics with capitalism as its core. Western countries finished capitalization of their domestic politics during the eighteenth and nineteenth century; at the same time, they expanded capitalization worldwide and pursued imperialism and colonialism. To legitimize their rule, the West in the nineteenth century adopted the ideology of white supremacy, in fact, an undisguised racism, and in the twentieth century fabricated and preached the universal values of liberal democracy, which, though more obscure, still basically assumes western civilization is superior to other civilizations and the former should replace the latter. Despite the reaction movement of socialism and national self-determinations, capitalism and white supremacy, both of which are “structure(s) of process”, still won out. The result was international institutions of inequality and hegemony, and I call such institutions as “structure of status quo”. Social sciences in the postwar West have developed delicate research around this structure of status quo, but they mostly illustrated such structure and rarely questioned it. In this sense, western social sciences only serve as academic tools to prove and defend the legitimacy of the unequal international institutions. Unfortunately, social sciences in non-West countries, including those in China, have recognized and even followed such misleading scholarship of the West. Moreover, China’s rise will bring about a new system of world politics based on China’s experience, which also urges us to rediscover and construct the structure of process based on China’s experience. I argue that the structure of process based on China’s experience is the beginning of construction of autonomous Chinese social sciences, and it agrees with the logic of history.

Key words: system of world politics; modernity of world politics; structure of process; structure of status quo; autonomous chinese social sciences

The Analysis of the Inapplicability of Thucydides’ Trap for the Development of Sino-U. S. Relationship

Wu Zhicheng, Wang Huiting(15)

Abstract: In recent periods, some western scholars advocate the notion of Thucydides’ Trap as the premise of the prediction that a war is doomed to break out between China and the United States in the process of power transition around the world. Sourced from the theory of power transition and security dilemma, the theory of Thucydides’ Trap is based upon three prerequisite conditions: the first is the inevitability that emerging countries will resort to military force to change the existing international system, the second is the anarchy of the international system and the third is the presumption that the costs of the hegemonic war outweigh the benefits. However, all these preconditions are unmatched for the objective reality of world politics and contrary to the practices of China’s peaceful development as well as the mainstream trend of Sino-U. S. relationship. Therefore, it is an essential fallacy to apply

the notion of Thucydides' Trap mechanically for the analytic research on the future relation between China and the U. S.

Key words: thucydides' trap; established power; emerging power; hegemonic war; Sino-U. S. relationship

The Governance Logic of Vanguard Party: Analysis on the Comprehensive Enforce Strict Party Discipline Wang Shikai(26)

Abstract: Vanguard is the essence of the Communist Party, which construct special governance logic to the Communist Party. The vanguard nature of the Communist Party can be eroded by a series of political risks, that demand the Communist Party carry out the project of comprehensive enforce strict party discipline, Which in order to maintain the vanguard nature. With the project implementation, the Communist Party of China can improve its leadership and governance style. Because the Communist Party is the core element of China's Political System, and it play critical role in the operation of China's Political System, as a result, the advantage and competitiveness of China's Political System will be enhanced in the process of the project of comprehensive enforce strict party discipline, and then to provide more solid support for the rise of China.

Key words: vanguard party; party governance; governance logic; comprehensive enforce strict party discipline.

The Formations of " within the System" Transition Paradigm and its Typological Significance Li Luqu(40)

Abstract: Democratization within the system has made significant progress in some countries, it is becoming a typical new path and paradigm in the contemporary world democratization. Since the 1980s, many countries in East Asia and Eastern Europe promote the transformation in varying degrees, Malaysia and Singapore are the typical cases of democratization within the system, and they gradually and effectively develop the country's democracy and governance at higher levels without the premise of the rotation of ruling parties. The typical significance lies in the main factors during the formation of the transformation are quite universal: the accumulation of political modernity and the degree of its internalization as the decisive factor of the basic conditions of democracy maturity, the alienation or close degree of party-state relationship determines the degree of democratization path stability, the inclusiveness, comprehensiveness and the institutional level of the system decides the degree of democracy.

Key words: democratization within the system; political modernity; party-state relationship; comprehensive system; institutional level

The Influence of Institutional Choice on Democratic Transition and Performance Lu Chunlong, Zhang Hua(54)

Abstract: The most challenging problem in democratic transition is to structure what kind of democratic system. The fundamental differences in the choice of democratic institutions may be deduced to: majoritarian versus consensus democracy. Majoritarian democracy tends to have majoritarian electoral system, single-party majority government and presidential system. On the contrary, consensus democracy

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

prefers to have proportional representation system, broad multi-party government and parliamentary system. Based on the empirical research of 37 developing democracies, three conclusions of this article stand out as most important. Forms of institutional choice is crucial to democratic consolidation and government performance. Developing democracies should explore their own patterns of democracy which are suitable to their conditions. In general, consensus democracy is superior to majoritarian democracy.

Key words: consensus democracy; majoritarian democracy; democratic transition; institutional choice

Between Representation and Exclusion

—Path and Impetus to Representative Democracy Development from the Perspective of Modern State-building in the West Gao Chunya(69)

Abstract: As a result of political modernization, representative democracy reconstitutes the following historical elements, such as democracy, representation, election, which display classical or traditional characteristics. Representation originally has no connection with democracy, excluding the mass from the political process. In order to demonstrate the legitimacy of political exclusion, two types of ideas can be found, namely selective representation and virtual representation. The former insists that ordinary people's political participation should be restricted, because low economic capacity will result in low political capacity. The latter declares the inclusiveness of political system, and insists that representative institution can save the whole interest of the state, although elected by a small part of constituent. These two types of exclusive mechanism seem opposite in direction, but they strengthen the closeness of political process jointly. As the merging of representation with democracy, representative system begins to exhibit the spirit of equality, and democratic system wears the shape of representation. Through procedure, representative democracy translates social consent into the legitimate support of state power. Political participation is not only the necessary sector in constructing the political representativeness, but also the important symbol of citizens accommodated by political system.

Key words: state-building; representation; exclusion; representative democracy

Dynastic Politics in Democracies: A Tentative Theoretic Framework Chen Jinying(80)

Abstract: Modern dynastic politics refers to the intergenerational hereditary transfer of political power between family members in democracies. Dynastic politics is rooted in the two phenomena. One is the inequality of power structures that induces the clientelistic linkages between politicians and voters in politics. The former uses family resources to get solid support from particular communities while the latter shares the distribution of the public goods that come from these dynastic candidates. The second phenomenon is the political parties that lack inner democracy and outer social supportive organizations. The right to select candidates and funding are concentrated in the party leaders; dynasties can replace parties. Evidence from democracies shows that dynastic politics are the outcomes of both mechanisms. The more serious the clientelistic politics are, the more likely it is that dynasties will emerge; the less organized the parties are, the less likely it is that the dynastic system will survive. Dynastic politics promotes inequality and is harmful to democracies.

Key words: dynastic politics; clientelistic politics; parties

Third-party Governance: Theoretical Paradigm and Practical Logic Chen Tan(90)

Abstract: Third-party governance is the political products to make the national governance become open, innovative and synergetic, and it is also the innovative tools to promote the modernization of the national governance systems and governance capacity. Form the view of embryology, third-party governance is the inevitable products to overcome the governance difficulties by the result of market failure, the government malfunction, and the intentions malfunction, which is also the practical result made by the social capital theory, the principal-agent theory, the theory of deliberative democracy, the theory of coordinating management, and the theory of collective action. Form the view of typology's meaning, third-party governance has the practice characteristics of open, professional, contractual, competitive and cooperativity, and on this basis, third-party governance has the formation of different types and modes of practice, such as the third-party supply, the third-party operation, the third-party monitoring, the third-party assessment, and so on. However, third-party governance still has some risks and difficulties under the existing constraints, like the dilemma of institution, contract, execution and trust. Undeniably, third-party governance can supplement the traditional governance model, and it is the measures and means to promote the reform of the public goods and services supply structurally, and it is also the indispensable way and methods to promote the modernization of national governance systems and governance capacity.

Key words: third-party governance; theoretical paradigm; practical logic

Relevance Resarch on Land Institution and Peasants Self-governance ——And Discuss on Economic Foundation of Rural Governance Gui Hua(99)

Abstract: Governing the collective land by peasants self-governance principle is the most important work of rural governance. And it is also the internal institution requirements. Collective land is public interest, and the economic foundation of activating peasants self-governance. The rural governance activities about the allocation of collective land interests shape the basic pattern of rural politics. The collective land democratic management need the precondition of national policy. The external institution supply changes will make the rural politics pattern change. The particular national policy into the rural public affairs can shape the condition of nation rural governance, reduce the space of peasants self-governance, and clear up the village self-governance mechanism. The collective land institution is the basic institution of rural governance. The collective land governance and the peasants self-governance are the each table. Rural institution construction must be normalize and keep the balance of peasants self-governance. Only in this way can benifit the condition of rural governance.

Key words: land institution; peasants self-governance; rural politics; rural governance; economic foundation

政治学研究 (双月刊)二〇一七年第一期 (总第一三二期)

主编:房宁

目 录

论世界政治体系

- 兼论建构自主性中国社会科学的起点 杨光斌(2)
- “修昔底德陷阱”对中美关系发展的非适用性分析 吴志成 王慧婷(15)
- 先锋队政党的治理逻辑:全面从严治党的理论透视 汪仕凯(26)

“体制内”民主化范式的形成及其类型学意义 李路曲(40)

制度选择对民主转型结果的影响 卢春龙 张 华(54)

在代表与排斥之间

- 西方现代国家建构视野中代议民主发展的路径与动力
..... 高春芽(69)

现代民主政治中的家族政治

- 一种尝试性分析框架 陈金英(80)
- 第三方治理:理论范式与实践逻辑 陈 潭(90)
- 农村土地制度与村民自治的关联分析
——兼论村级治理的经济基础 桂 华(99)

全面从严治党,净化党内政治生态

- 中国政治学会2016年年会综述 刘力锐 吴兴智(111)
- “十八大以来政治发展与政治学研究”学术研讨会暨2016年《政治学研究》
作者座谈会会议综述 涂 锋(118)
- 马克思主义政治学在当代中国的运用与发展
——2016年“马克思主义政治学论坛”研讨会综述 靳晓霞(121)

英文目录、内容提要、关键词(Contents, Abstracts and Keywords) (125)

2017年2月18日出版

主管单位 中国社会科学院
主办单位 中国社会科学院政治学研究所
编辑单位 《政治学研究》编辑部
通信地址 北京市朝阳区曙光西里28号, 100028
电 话 (010) 59868148
投稿邮箱 zzxyj@cass.org.cn
网 址 <http://www.zzxyj.org>
出版单位 社会科学文献出版社
印 刷 北京盛通印刷股份有限公司

国内发行 北京报刊发行局
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司(北京399信箱)
零售订阅 社会科学文献出版社期刊运营中心
订阅电话 (010) 59366555 (010) 59366561
邮发代号 82-838
国外发行代号 Q5496

ISSN 1000-3355
CN 11-1396/D



社科期刊网

ISSN 1000-3355



9 771000 335171

定价:35.00元

本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 举报电话:010-63094651