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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Corruption Situation in China after the 18th CPC National Congress: Evaluation from Three Dimensions Guo Yong(2)

Abstract: In previous literature, indicators measuring level of corruption and those measuring anticorruption achievements are usually mixed together during the evaluation of corruption situation. This has caused some confusions in understanding corruption. This paper presents a new framework, and argues that corruption situation should be evaluated from three dimensions, including level of corruption, intensity of anticorruption efforts, and corruption risks. Based on summary of progresses made in China's anticorruption campaign after the 18th CPC National Congress, it applies this framework to evaluate China's current corruption situation. This paper finds out that, intensity of anticorruption efforts has been enhanced dramatically, especially on severer punishment of corrupt officials, strengthening of inner-Party supervision and improvement of CPC regulations, so that overwhelming status in fighting corruption has been achieved; however, corruption situation is still tough and complex since corruption phenomenon still appears to be organized, daily and inflexible; corruption risks remain high, which requires improvement of good governance through deepening of reform, and determines that the anticorruption campaign would last long-time and call for more efforts. China has entered an essential period in fighting against corruption, and is approaching the turning point in the inverted U curve of the evolvement of corruption situation in economic transition societies.

Key words: corruption; corruption situation; anticorruption; corruption risk

The Logical Thread and Process Control of State Transformation: An Analysis of Sino-Russian Transformation Xu Xiaoqing(12)

Abstract: State transformation is a significant symbol and core component of modernization movement. The transformation of China and Russia has an objective basis for comparative study. The essence of transformation in Russia lies in the radical and substitutive revolution which thoroughly breaks with the socialism of former Soviet Union. The logical thread of the transformation in Russia is the wane and wax relationship between westernization and localization which one wins a decisive victory. Unfortunately, the wholesale westernization of philosophy and institutional framework failed to bring prospective democracy, wealth and prosperity. Therefore, it was inevitable for the transformation return to strongman political system after facing the dilemma. In contrast, the essence of transformation in China lies in a progressive incremental reform within the socialist system. The logical thread of the transformation is the coexistence and cooperation of principle and innovation. At present, the transformation in China has achieved significant staged achievement; however in the meantime, China is facing unprecedented risks and challenges. It is concluded that the key to maintain order and resolve crisis during transformation lies in a core leadership who is qualified with consciousness of self-innovation and self-supervision, and is able to control and regulate the process of transformation. It is also crucial to improve the adaptability of new situation and task for national governance subject and governing structure, and ultimately improve the leadership and level of governance of the ruling party.

Key words: China; Russia; state transformation; logic thread; process control

The National Foundation for the Selection of Political System: An Interpretation of Kang Youwei's Theory of Republic Ren Jiantao(23)

Abstract: In the early Republic of China, Kang Youwei realized that the Republic was a foregone conclusion. Therefore, he mixed the Republic and Monarchy to become Constitutional Monarchy, which on one hand continued his own stance in the selection of a political regime, and on the other hand conformed to the political trend, so as not to be abandoned by the times. The very selection of a political regime urged Kang Youwei to allege the compatibility of the Republic and Monarchy, and even urged him to place the Republic in the framework of "national condition" to perceive and construct. Imitating UK rather than USA, had become one of the main themes of his theory. This reflects the efforts made by Kang Youwei's theory of political regime, which committed to open up the pass between

traditional political system and modern political regime and made China walk on a placid road of political transition. However, due to the great difference between Kang Youwei's political idealism and the reality, and the fact that Confucian discourse has a distinctive character on correcting political reality yet lacks the energy to guide political reality, Kang's theory of political regime couldn't affect the change of the regime back then. The more fundamental problem lies in that "national condition" is not the only basis for the selection of a political regime. The political game of the time, actually is a powerful driving force for the decision on a political regime.

Key words: the Republic; Monarchy; the theory of political regime; national condition; Kang Youwei

Adaptive Cooperation: The Strategic Reform of the Government-Social Organizations Relations

Since the 18th CPC National Congress **Yu Jianxing, Shen Yongdong(34)**

Abstract: The strategic reform of government-social organizations relations has been emerging since the 18th CPC national congress. Comparing with the formerly tight control over social organizations, the state now employs the strategy of cooperation and interactions with social organizations. We argue that the above strategic reform is a new model of government-social organizations relationship that we call "adaptive cooperation", which develops from the state's adaption and social organizations' initiatives. It includes two perspectives: On the one hand, the changing political economy challenges the government governance and motivates the government to adapt itself for potential cooperation with social organizations; On the other hand, social organizations also use several strategies to create cooperative relationships with the government to achieve the legitimacy, public resources and ultimately autonomy. The model of "adaptive cooperation" challenges the conventional wisdom that social organizations in China are only passive recipients and the state dominants everything. Rather, both the state and social organizations are architects of the changing state-social organizations relations in China.

Key words: adaptive cooperation; government-social organizations relations; initiative adaption; strategic actions

The Response-oriented Agenda-setting Process

—the Analysis Based on the Cases of Public Policy Transition in China

..... **Zhao Jing, Xue Lan(42)**

Abstract: The response-oriented agenda-setting is the means that the government takes the agenda-setting as a tool in short time for satisfying social demands or dealing with some emergent events or social problems. In recently years, the response-oriented agenda-setting is gradually becoming a normal pattern of the governments agenda-setting in Chinese public policy transition. Underlying the response-oriented agenda-setting, the process of legalizing social problems is truncated and omitted by the government, and the ways and severities of social events occurred is more important than the policy issues for the government. The issue-selection is more fit with public performance, and could respond to the public demand timely. Thus, this pattern is in accordance with the new ruling ideas for the national governance. However, the public preference is unstable due to the focusing event, and the agenda-setting process is lack of scientific analysis, adverse to government capacity, and even, all of these problems could lead to an invalid response. It is a possible way for preventing these problems for the government is to positive guide the public demand, and to strengthen the autonomy of governments decision-making.

Key words: the response-oriented agenda-setting; the quality of decision-making; government responsiveness

The Internal Logic and Optimal Strategy of Decision-making Accountability in Contemporary China

..... **Gu Zhijun, Chen Kelin(52)**

Abstract: It is the key to establish a responsible government with decision-making accountability as its core, which in order to realize the modernization of state governance. However, the current accountability practice for responsible government construction has presented the characteristics of "attention to implement and despise to decision-making", and the lack of effective accountability for decision-making mistakes has led to co-existence of decision-making errors frequently and decision-making accountability scanty. From the perspective of subject and responsibility, the root cause of this phenomenon has two aspects: first, the diversity of decision-making responsibility subject formed internal

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

tension between subjects, which leading to the “multiple hands puzzle” in accountability; second, the diversity of decision-making responsibility type formed the different application of each type, which leading to “multiple accountabilities disorder” in accountability. In this regard, it should focus on clear the responsibility subjects and types of decision-making, and on the basis of clarify the limits between collective and personal decision-making responsibility, then though the establishment of scientific lifelong responsibility accounting system and retrospective mechanism to realize the optimization and reconstruction of decision-making accountability system.

Key words: decision-making accountability; responsibility subject; responsibility type; lifelong responsibility accounting; responsibility retrospective

Overused Welfare: the Policy Goal Deviation of Rural Minimum Living Security System and Its Interpretation Qiu Ye, He Xuefeng(63)

Abstract: The rational allocation of social security resources is an important embodiment of national re-distribution ability. At present, there is a paradox in the practice of rural minimum living security system that the government continuously increases the public resources, while the peasants' welfare situation and social order in the grass-root society are still not improved. The key to understand this paradox is the overused welfare in rural minimum living security system. Characterized by welfare diffusion and welfare bundle, overused welfare makes the minimum living security system deviate from its system location of baseline assistance. And it causes the dilemma of the quota distribution in grass-root society, which is not beneficial to the social security system. Furthermore, the value target of social justice suffers a huge hit. The strengthen of national re-distribution ability depends on the continuous increase of social security resources. But the more important thing is to allocate resources rationally by system proposals. Specifically speaking, the rural social security system needs to change from the excessive emphasis on one-way operation of the minimum living security system, to the synthesis social security system which is clear responsibility and multi-way operation. That is to say, on the one side it recovers the character of baseline assistance in minimum living security system. On the other side it improves the special assistance system and it is beneficial to the balance development of social security system.

Key words: rural minimum living security; baseline assistance; overused welfare; policy goal deviations

Title: Urbanization, the State's Infrastructural Power, and Political Stability in China Xie Yue, Ge Yang(75)

Abstract: The rapid urbanization over two decades has been occurring under the situation, which China has been remaining stable, challenges the typical proposition of political modernization theory. How can we have more understandings on this an exceptional case? Grounded on the theory of the state's infrastructural power, specified into three dimensions including governance capacity, the state's reach, and micro foundation of the state, this paper argues (a) that urbanization in China is an important of means to enhance fiscal capacity, while the improved fiscal capacity in turn has helped grassroots governments more effectively implement policies and bridged the gap of inequality through redistribution; (b) that the state's infrastructural power has established a political tie between emerging social groups and the state while it penetrated into urban space; (c) that the construction of the infrastructural power has obtained political support among below urban society by prioritized welfare offerings; and (d) that the micro state building has enabled to provide highly efficient administrative assistance for the weakness in face of disputes so that disputes were constrained to escalate into social instability. The functions above that the state's infrastructural power have employed combine to improve the efficiency of security maintenance in cities.

Key words: urbanization; the state's infrastructural power; political stability

Building of Clean Government and Social Stability in Minority Areas ——Based on Questionnaire Analysis of Yunnan Province, Tibet, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Wang Yanzhong, Ning Yafang(90)

Abstract: the questionnaire analysis showed that Cadres' respondents thought highly of the building of clean government and its effect on promoting social stability in Chinese minority areas. In the evaluation of anti-corruption work overall effect and clean cadres proportion, the Han cadres' respondents' evaluation was better than Minority cadres, the evaluation of cadres' respondents in Xin-

jiang Uygur Autonomous Region was better than cadres in Yunnan Province and Tibet, higher positions classes cadres' respondents' evaluation was better than low positions classes cadres. In the evaluation of cadre behavior changes, the cadres' respondents is generally believed that the using authority to seek personal gain behavior has changes obviously. The punishing corruption molecules work has won a high praise from cadres' respondents, however, cadres' respondents only gave a low praise for laws and regulations construction on building of clean government and power supervision. In the evaluation of effects on promoting social stability, more than half of the cadres' respondents gave a high praise for effect on promoting ethnic relationship of building of clean government in Chinese minority areas. What's more, the cadres' respondents' proportion in giving a high praise for effect on promoting relationship between cadres and the masses is higher. Binary logistic model analysis showed that there are six factors has a significant impact on cadres' respondents' evaluation on the effect on promoting social stability of building of clean government. These factors included district, position class, effect of the local ethnic cadres policy, relationship status between local ethnic and Han, severity of the corruption in society, effect of power supervision. Finally, this paper gave four countermeasures including increasing the cadre' work efficiency, strengthening power supervision, attaching great importance to build a clean government in the livelihood of the people, improving ethnic cadres policy.

Key words: minority areas; building of clean government; social stability; cadres' evaluation; influencing factors

Village in Northwestern National Regions under the Power Structure of Rural Elite and Rural Governance Capability—An Investigation of Ethnic Villages in Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia
 Lv Leili, Liu Shuming (104)

Abstract: At the grassroots governance root, must therefore be placed the rural social governance capabilities to the position of a be full attention, and the special social and historical background of the area need more targeted governance mode. This study through the on-the-spot investigation of Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia three provinces and regions of ethnic village, found that rural governance ability under the deconstruction of village power structure, formed a "religious power, the clan authority, and the village committee" three force influenced the basic political pattern of ethnic village, also the formation of the corresponding representative organizations of rural elite, they as representative of rural governance, of all kinds of resources in rural society has a strong ability of integration, the profound impact of the rural governance mechanism and governance capability, therefore, how to keep leading role of "two village committees", standardization guide rural elite participation in rural governance process, and improve the ability of rural governance in national regions, will be the main path selection to raise the capacity of rural governance in ethnic minority areas in the future.

Key words: northwest China ethnic groups' areas; the village power structure; village elites; village governance capabilities

From Conservatism Theory of Democracy to Constitutional Engineering—Giovanni Sartori's Major Works and Their Academic Contributions Bao Gangsheng (114)

Abstract: Giovanni Sartori was one of the most influential political scientist in the twentieth century, acknowledged for many outstanding publications such as *Parties and Party Systems* (1976), *The Theory of Democracy Revisited* (1987), and *Comparative Constitutional Engineering* (1994). As a master of contemporary political party theory, Sartori provided a new typology of party systems and clarified the relationship between party systems and democratic stability. Sartori, also a distinguished scholar on the theory of democracy, reiterated the main proposition of conservatism theory of democracy in the latter half of the twentieth century and argued that modern democratic regimes are only defensible on the premise of classical liberty, the principle of political realism and the elitist theory of democracy. The last three decades saw Sartori's important contribution to the area of new political institutionalism and constitutional engineering. He was not only insightful in the analysis of constitutional design like electoral systems and legislative-executive relations, but also put forward a new proposition on the democratic institutional design. Although many of Sartori's arguments were controversial, his political party theory, conservatism theory of democracy and constitutional engineering research left an important political theoretical legacy to today's world politics.

Key words: party system; constitutional engineering; conservatism; democracy

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