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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The End of Ancient Western Theory of the Forms of Government Liu Xunlian(23)

Abstract: With the emergence of modern society, the ancient western theory of the forms of government still existed, but its connotation and elements were continuously mutated and reorganized. In a certain sense, it had withered in the 19th century. From Machiavelli onwards, the classification of the forms of government (whether the traditional trichotomy or the more recent dichotomy) based on the number of rulers became more and more unimportant. Some other elements became the criteria of judging the merits of the various forms of government. For Bodin and Hobbes, to the criterion was the maintenance of the sovereignty, while for Machiavelli, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Kant, the criterion was the compatibility with standards like the rule of law, the separation of powers, and checks and balances. The principle of virtue, which was persisted in the ancient political theory, was gradually abandoned and replaced by the principle of freedom. Aristocratic system, the mixed system and other factors in the ancient political theory have gradually integrated into the main form of modern democratic politics, namely, representative and constitutional democracy. The representative and constitutional democracy has become the only legitimate political form in contemporary western countries.

Key words: forms of government; sovereignty; republic; representative democracy; constitutionalism

The Path and Logic of the Contemporary Western State Failure Theory

..... Pang Jinyou(35)

Abstract: Explore the reasons for the failure of the modern state, looking for strategies to prevent national failure is the core issue of the contemporary western state failure theory. Around this core issue, scholars put forward many theory paths and analysis frameworks.

Starting from the path of power, the scholars explored that excessive intervention of state power directly led to the emergence of “government bubble”, which broke the market and pushed the developed country to the brink of collapse. Scholars from the capacity path study point out that some developing countries is the lack of a powerful and efficient government ability, and that the quality of the government is much more important than the size of the government. The scholars from the authoritative path argued that the acceleration of globalization, the rise of market forces, the development of technology is making the inevitable decline of state authority. From the perspective of political trust, some scholars proposed that the crisis of government trust caused by various factors, such as economy, society and culture, was the root cause of the failure of most countries. Some scholars use the method of institutional economics inferred that the extractive institutions are the root of the failure of the modern states; this institution cannot bring a long-term, sustained and stable economic growth. The new thinking of contemporary western scholars on the problem of state failure can provide positive reference and inspiration for state construction and political development of developing countries.

Key words: state failure; government bubble; political trust; state capacity; extractive institutions

Consent of the People and Popular Sovereignty**—The Differences, Dilemmas and Misreading of Two Kinds of Democratic****Theoretical Traditions in Western Modern Times Ma Depu(47)**

Abstract: There are two kinds of democratic theoretical traditions in western modern times; one is the tradition of democracy and the other is the tradition of liberalism. The basic principle of the former is the principle of popular sovereignty, the latter is the principle of people's consent. There are many misunderstandings about these two principles, such as understanding the popular sovereignty as a liberal principle of democracy, or confusing the principle of popular sovereignty with the principle of people's consent, or considering the principle of the popular sovereignty as the reality of Western politics. In fact, there are obvious differences between the two principles, the former reflects the governing democracy, that is, the people directly control the legislative power; the latter reflects the governed democracy, that is, the highest power in the hands of the agency. There are many dilemmas in practice, in which the plight of the popular sovereignty was not able to make it true in Western politics. However, the reasonable factors, namely, the participation of citizens in the formulation of law and public policy, may still have the potential to overcome the disadvantages of liberal democracy. The theory of deliberative democracy inherits at some degree the tradition of democracy.

Key words: consent of the people; popular sovereignty; liberalism; democracy; deliberative democracy

The Social and Political Connotations of Populism in Current China Zhou Qingzhi(55)

Abstract: In the sense of social mobilization, the rise of populism in various forms is closely related to inequality of social rights. The distinguished feature lies in the social and political connotations it reflects. Nowadays populism in China has a distinctive feature of the times. On one hand, it is derived from historical and practical factors, and the two factors are intertwined, such as ethnocentrism historical view, the dignitaries and corruption of the elite, and the decline of the lower classes. On the other hand, it is derived from chaotic social ideology and nationalism value orientation, such as extreme left or right trends of thoughts and narrow nationalism. To prevent populism from destroying order and stop populism evolving into mass politics, one is to implement of rule of law, one is to eliminate the inequality in social rights. Fundamentally speaking, to eradicate the breeding soil for populism requires transformation of social governance and realization of equity and justice on the basis of social autonomy.

Key words: populism; social and political connotations; contemporary China

Supranational Political Community: What is and What Can be Done ... Chen Shuguang(68)

Abstract: People can be groups, and the country can be groups too. The "Supranational political community" is a living organisms which is due to the inherent needs and strong will of the national survival and development. "Commonality" is the identity code of the supranational political community which can be divided into three types: the primary community, the secondary community and the regenerative community according to different "commonalities". The supranational political community has its inherent generative logic, the desire for "certainty, security, and the sense of belonging", the expectation of self "perfection", and the pursuit of "common interests" about nation states, constitute

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

the creation power of supranational political community. There are many categories and different functions of the community, but different countries have the same spiritual characteristics, such as collective subjectivity, identity, conservatism, solidarity and so on. With the deepening of globalization, supranational political community plays a more and more important role in maintaining peace, promoting development and resisting risks, the harmony and stability of the international order benefits from the positive action of the supranational political community, and the effective operation of the supranational political community depends on the mechanism arrangement within the community. Supranational political community is a contradictory unity, only when the contradiction tension between unity and separation, order and autonomy, security and freedom, win-win and egoism, Internal and external become balanced, will the community become perfect, and the community life is worth living.

Key words: community; supranational political community; international order

The Engagement of Political Science in Contemporary China and Its Future

..... **Chen Zhouwang**(79)

Abstract: There have been some significant changes in political science in China since the 21st century. The new political science with quantitative analysis and statistics methods has been continuing to challenge the traditional politics. That is not a transformation, but an engagement between the synthetical knowledge system and specialized knowledge system, which most likely to lead to a division in political science in China. The only solution is to reach a consensus that, our political science must be based on the experience of China, and we should develop a new empirical methodology applicable for Chinese reality.

Key words: political science in China; knowledge system; research method

Mapping the Recent Progress of Local Government Innovation in China

—Restructuring Vertical Inter-Governmental Relationship

..... **Yu Jianxing, Huang Biao**(88)

Abstract: Local government innovation (LGI), one of the key factors explaining China's socio-economic development, has become a hot topic in the study of government and politics in contemporary China. The previous research has mostly focused on two models of LGI: spontaneous exploration and "top-down" initiation of experimentation. However, the scopes and opportunities of spontaneous exploration is distinctly limited after 18th CPC National Congress. Different from spontaneous exploration and "top-down" initiation of experimentation, a new form of LGI, namely seeking approval, has been emerging in recent years. The model of seeking approval has been empirically demonstrated by five provinces, i. e. Hunan, Shandong, Shanxi, Zhejiang and Inner Mongolia, and would probably be a promising tendency of LGI in China. As a hybrid model of spontaneous exploration and "top-down" initiation of experimentation, seeking approval incorporates the informal interaction between local and higher-level government into the formal process of inter-government. It might help clarify the boundary of different level governments' authority in practice and restructure a new vertical inter-governmental relationship. That is to say, the allocation of government power would be based on the distribution of responsibility, centralizing and/or decentralizing power as the responsibilities go.

Key words: local government innovation; spontaneous Exploration; "Top-Down" initiation of experimentation; seeking approval

Why is the Aiming Inaccurate? : the State Targeted Poverty Alleviation and Grass-roots Administrative Ethics Wang Yulei(104)

Abstract: the problem of inaccurate interaction between the state and peasants cannot be fully explained by former theories such as those of technical deviation, organization failure, political flexibility and guanxi operation. This article will examine the state grass-roots governance and illustrate why the aiming is accurate in targeted poverty alleviation by the concept of administrative ethics. The fundamental cause lies in the divergence between the state discourse of helping the poor and the community ethics of helping the capable, the acquaintance, the weak and the needers, which provides the grass-roots administrators with ethical legitimacy for their inaccurate aiming. Only when intermediate principles between the state total governance principles and grass-roots administrative ethics are established, can we solve the problem of accurate aiming, and derive social ethical resources to reproduce the state political legitimacy.

Key words: state governance; targeted poverty alleviation; administrative ethics; technical governance

Isomorphism of Families & Social Units in Ancient China in Politics on

Perspective of Zongfa(宗法) Zhu Xiaolve, Hou Fangjun(115)

Abstract: Fundament to Chinese traditional ethics, “Family” the unit simultaneously functions in both mechanisms of property inheritance and power transferring, within the characteristic of being inward and exclusive. Furthermore, the code of patriarchal clan system, which is crucial to prolonging particular “family” being, has also initiated more probabilities of privilege rent seeking via familial identity logically. Regarding that blood network in biology, traditional Chinese politics promotes the Sheji(社稷) framework. However, this framework, being nested by “Family” and “Sheji”, has been frequently in want of institution. It indubitably implicates the absence of efficient regulation between families, or effective administering onto social units. But comparing with a more contemporary way of “covering power vacancy within institution”, “Family” in ancient China inclined to expand itself to a more solid regional “Clan” structure with precious autonomy, by primitive population aggregation and advanced legislative settlement. “Clan” in China comprises of two key elements: district and pedigree. Within those prerequisites, Order, and Spirit of Chinese Zongfa(宗法) system in trinity could improve that intricate traditional political culture, for Zongfa behave homogeny of family regulation and clan administering. In conclusion, it is indispensable in apprehending the isomorphism of family and clan via explication to patriarchal clan system and Zongfa in reviewing history.

Key words: patriarchal clan system; family; sheji; autonomy of social units; theory of chinese administering

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