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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Relationship between Family and State in Political Thought: Take Aristotle and Confucian before Qin Dynasty as Examples **Tan Huosheng(2)**

Abstract: The relationship between family and state is an important issue in the history of political thought. The article takes Aristotle and Confucian before Qin Dynasty as examples to demonstrate how political thinking is influenced by the idea of the relationship between family and state. In *politics* Aristotle told us the natures of family and state are different. Based on it, Aristotle developed a refined theory on regime and took perfect friendship as a standard to exalt civic friendship. By contrast, Confucian before Qin Dynasty thought that family and state are the same not only in their nature, but also in their structures. Based on this assumption, they took monarchy as the only choice on the issue of regime and filial piety which exists in family as a model to regulate the relationship of king and minister. Only when we reasonable evaluate the functions of family in politics, can we expect that politics develop in a sound way. On the one hand, in order to avoid peril of integrating state with family, they should be in their own places; On the other hand, in order to exert its function of political socialization, family should play a suitable role in political sphere.

Key words: the relationship between family and state; regime; political loyalty and filial piety; friendship

The Nationality Lawmaking in Late Qing Dynasty: Perspective on Nation-State Building **Guo Zhonghua, Nasser Bouchiba(13)**

Abstract: Nationality lawmaking, which enables nation-state establishing clear boundaries of its nationals, is an essential part of the nation-state building project. As to the reasons that lead to the nationality lawmaking in the late Qing Dynasty, most studies regard them as the results of the protection of overseas Chinese, the illegal immigration of neighboring residents, and the nationality change of domestic residents. Based on the historical relations between nation-state building and nationality lawmaking, this article studies the nationality lawmaking in the late Qing Dynasty from the perspective of nation-state building. Nation-state building can be divided into two parts: state-building, which can be expounded through the elements of the knowledge of international laws, the consciousness of a modern state and the conception of sovereignty, and nation-building, which can be expounded through the elements of the membership consciousness of a nation-state, the notion of rights and obligations and the conception of nationalism. All these elements are inherently related to the nationality lawmaking in the late Qing Dynasty. Based on these arguments, this article concludes that nation-state building is the fundamental impetus of the nationality lawmaking in the late Qing Dynasty while concrete events like the protection of overseas Chinese, etc., which must be analyzed in the context of nation-state building, are the fuses. With the late Qing Dynasty as the starting point, the nation-state building has an everlasting influence on the nationality lawmaking in modern China.

Key words: nationality lawmaking; nation-state building; nation-state; late Qing Dynasty

Research on the Contemporary Utilitarian Conceptions of Equality **Wang Puqu, Liu Shuyang(24)**

Abstract: Equality is an important value in the political philosophy. According to the traditional point of the view, utilitarian only pay attention to utility maximization, neglecting the value of equality.

But the contemporary utilitarianism has possessed the characteristics of egalitarianism during a long period of evolution. The contemporary utilitarianism provides a better basis of equality than the classical utilitarianism. The theory demonstrates compatibility between utility maximization and equality principle on both moral possibility and realistic feasibility, and generates egalitarian distribution outcomes. Moreover, the contemporary utilitarianism responds lots of forceful criticisms improving its equality theory. Nonetheless, the theory doesn't completely get rid of previous logic and research path of the classical utilitarianism. According to Marxist analysis method, there are some foundational flaws on theoretical basis, basic content and main points of the contemporary utilitarianism. As a result, only equality theory of Marxist is the real principle and approach to solve the social equality issues.

Key words: contemporary utilitarianism; equality; review

The Cognition of International Incorruptibility Discourse Evaluation System and the Construction of Chinese Incorruptibility Discourse Power-From the Perspective of Coupling between Public Perception and Government Consciousness Guo Jianming (34)

Abstract: Under the guidance of some international organizations, there are three evaluation discourse systems of government's incorruptibility, i. e. subjective evaluation, objective evaluation and subjective and objective comprehensive evaluation. Based on the discourse structure of "Five in One", this paper analyzes the characteristics and shortcomings of the major discourse system for international incorruptibility evaluation from the aspects of evaluation idea, evaluation content, evaluation standard, evaluation technique and evaluation result. It points out that the hypocritical discursive power of international incorruptibility evaluation organizations. And combining with the long-term practice of evaluation discourse system in China, this paper puts forward that the subjective impression of the public should be combined with the image of the government's self-awareness and to clarify the justice foundation, advanced concepts and scientific ways of the construction of discourse right for China's incorruptibility evaluation. Therefore, we need to build a discourse system of incorruptibility evaluation, which is not only good for spurring the government's activities against corruption, but also enhancing sense of gain of public.

Key words: public perception; self-awareness of government; incorruptibility evaluation of government; Chinese discursive power

Inter-Regional Organizations and Inter-regional Coordinated Governance: A New Path of Regional Coordinated Development in China Liu Jianwen (45)

Abstract: Since entering the new century, the organizational trend of china's regional development is becoming more and more obvious. The number of regional organizations, such as cooperation organizations, industry associations, Chambers Of Commerce, environmental organizations and other regional organizations, has coordinated the relationship between administrative jurisdictions, and has eased administrative economic phenomenon. On the other hand, a lack of cooperation among regional organizations affects the implementation of tans-regional strategies such as the integral development of regional economy and One Belt One Road and Yangtze river economic belt, regional inter-organizational relations have emerged. With the strengthening of local cooperation and the formation of regional economics, new regional coordination problem have emerged in China, namely inter-regional governance. Unlike regional governance, inter-regional governance is the study of the relationship between regional economies, it focuses on the economic zone, economic circle and urban agglomeration. Inter-regional governance is a new reginonal coordination path which rely on reginal organizations to coordinate their relationship. Based on the research progress of western organization theory and governance theory, this paper expounds the concepts of inter-organization relationship and inter-regional governance and putfor-

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

word a special approach on inter-regional governance mechanism.

Key words: regional organization; inter-organization relationship; inter-regional governance; coordination mechanism

A Study on the Tiao-kuai Interactions and Restriction Factors in the Assessment of Social Stability Risk: Based on the Case Study of Project L Ren Yong(57)

Abstract: Based on the case study of the assessment of social stability risk in Project L, this essay is about to investigate the restrictions of existing Tiao-kuai interactions in the assessments. In the case of Project L, the restrictions of Tiao-kuai relations, which have both structural and strategic characteristics, have formed its inherent resilience and tension. Among all the restriction factors, the institutional factors, personification factors, and mutual trusts have constituted the three basic elements of the Tiao-kuai interactions in the assessment of social stability risk. In order to achieve good performance of the assessments of social stability risk, the restriction factors of Tiao-kuai relations should be fully integrated into the assessment mechanism. Besides that, we also need to enhance the social risk awareness of the “strip sectors”, regulate the role of personification factors in governance, and promote the people’s trust of both “strip sectors” and “block sectors”.

Key words: social risk; Tiao-kuai interactions; stability assessment; restriction factors

Analysis of Japan’s Regional Governance Model of “Wide-Area Cooperation”

..... **Yang Da(69)**

Abstract: Japan strengthened its local governance through the merger of the prefectures and municipalities after the Meiji Restoration. In addition, it also took “Wide-Area Administration” as an important complement to the improvement of the regional governance structure, because of the foregoing limited results. The “Combination” mode, which first presented the above concept of governance, was born in 1888. Japan also explored a variety of modes, such as “Consultation”, “Wide-Area Joint” and so on, from 1888 to 2008. Thereafter, Japan had been starting to explore different new modes, such as “Settled Independent Circle”, “Cooperating Central Metropolitan Circle”, and from “Adjacent Cooperation” to “Remote Cooperation”, since 2008 when “Wide-Area Administration” was renamed “Wide-Area Cooperation”. Through the specific operation modes established in different periods, Japan’s “Wide-Area Cooperation” attempts to solve the problem of excessive responsibilities and insufficient financial power. Meanwhile, it also reflects the long-term exploration of central-local decentralization, especially represented by the “Wide-Area Joint” mode and the representative operation in Kansai. Facing up with the current internal governance challenges, China can learn from Japan’s relevant experiences to improve its own capacity.

Key words: wide-area cooperation; regional governance; national governance; central-local decentralization

On the Major Problems and Advancing Route of Local Government Review and Approval System Reform Sun Caihong(81)

Abstract: Government review and approval system reform is the key point and step of transforming government functions and deepening administrative system reform in an all-round way. Local government review and approval system reform has made remarkable progress in cancelling and delegating powers and optimization of procedures. However, there are still some important problems to be urgently solved. In view of deficiency of existing research, the study emphatically analyzes the crucial reasons of major problems during the process of review and approval system reform. The analysis is based on the essential aspect of power relations involved in government review and approval, from the perspec-

tive of governance power structure. In the end, it puts forward further reform of local government's vertical power allocation and power distribution among horizontal departments, as well as the governance power structure between government and market and social parts. This kind of substantial reform can provide an important foundation for deeper and all-round administrative system reform, and for stimulating the creative and development vitality of market and society.

Key words: local government; government review and approval system reform; power structure; major problems

Institutional Optimization of Citizen Participation in Local Governance Zhang Jingen(91)

Abstract: Although citizen participation in local governance has become a basic strategy for China's political civilization in the new period, the height of the autonomy of local government enables the citizen participation in local governance in practice to easily form the phenomenon of governance reform "paradox" in the specific institutional environment of the high risk associated with weak motivation under the system of administrative subcontract, the shortage of relevant legal system, weak organization of the risk of civil participation in local governance, which could be embodied in: on the one hand, the local government is still lack of enough motivation to support the citizen participation in the context of the process of expanding orderly citizen participation and promoting the citizen participation in public policy becoming the basic political civilization construction of the ruling superior. On the other hand, although the legal system of citizen participation in local governance forms the standard system and the system text from central to local levels, it is often set aside or imposed with restrictions and then the public participation enthusiasm could be greatly weakened. Therefore, it is an inevitable way to strengthen the incentive constraints of local government and promote the public participation enthusiasm from the perspective of optimizing the corresponding institutional environment to get out of the plight of citizen participation in local governance fundamentally.

Key words: citizen participation; local governance; institutional environment

Developmental State and the Stages of Development: A Neo-Institutional Analysis of the Strategies of Economic Development Chen Wei, Geng Shu(103)

Abstract: For late developers, state intervention is probably the only approach for economic catch-up. But after achieved remarkable economic achievement, the developmental states in East Asia have gradually given up the heavy intervention as their development strategies. Then what can we learn from them? Judging from their experiences, probably we should shift our concerns from "is state intervention good?" to "when should state intervene and when should it withdraws?" As for the question, inspired by Gerschenkron's studies, we argue that the effects of state intervention have a lot to do with the stage of development of the country. The paper thus divides the development course of late-comers into two stages of development: the stage of catching-up and the stage of leading, and the focus of the former is "technological imitations" while the mission of the later is "technological innovations." We argue that during the stage of catching-up, the economy can rely on the state to facilitate technological imitation and promote economic growth. Once moving into the stage of leading, however, the state can do little to encourage technological innovations and sustain economic growth. Based on this "stage hypothesis," this paper further specifies three mechanisms of state intervention, i. e., information advantage, performance assessment and input concentration, and uses cross-national quantitative data to further testify the hypothesis.

Key words: economic development; developmental state; industrial policy; stages of development

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