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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Analysis on Xi Jinping Thought on Political Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era **Wang Puqu (2)**

Abstract: Xi Jinping Thought on Political Development of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a new Era systematically summarize the political development history of new China. It's a profound distillation of governance of China since the 18th CPC National Congress as well as an inheritance and innovation of the socialist political development theory. The thought is based on political development path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, clarifies the time features, economic basis, social subject, overall theme, magnificent target, system dynamics, essential rules, promotion path and evaluation criteria of political development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, thus forms a systematic political development theory. In terms of its basic characteristics, the thought shows dialectical unity in many aspects: adhering to the highly unity of socialism with Chinese characteristics and comprehensively deepening reform, ensuring the unity of strengthening the Party's overall leadership and mobilizing the enthusiasm of all parties, promoting the unity of effective governance of the country and people's democracy, upholding the unity of issue-oriented, goal-oriented and development strategies, ensuring the unity of top-level design and key promotion, promoting the unity of system construction and all-round development of human beings, and adhering to the unity of core value and draw on other values.

Key words: Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics; political development; new era; people's democracy

Survey Research in Political Study: Challenges, Problems and Methodological Innovation **Yan Jie(17)**

Abstract: It is difficult to measure the abstract, complicated, and latent political concepts in survey research. It is well-known that there is complex relationship structure in political theory, which brings several fatal challenges for face to face interview on the randomly selected samples. Generally, there are several important problems in the survey study, such as unclear defined concept, social desirability bias, incomparability, coverage bias, nonresponse bias, and heavy cost. In order to overcome these problems, social scientists have employed various methods such as list experiment, randomization response technique, and anchoring vignettes to solve the social desirability bias and incomparability problem. In addition, address sampling, GPS assisted spatial sampling and nighttime brightness were employed to solve the coverage bias and reduce the sampling cost. Furthermore, the parallel data is used to solve the interviewer's effect and nonresponse through generating the representative indicator of response to improve the quality of descriptive and statistical inference. To be summed, these innovative methods provide survey based political study a valuable experience for producing precise knowledge.

Key words: survey; sampling; list experiment; anchoring vignettes; paradata

Big Data Approach and Causal Inference in Political Science Meng Tianguang(29)

Abstract: With the continuous evolution of technological advancement and governance practice, the rapid shift of organizational and institutional environment, interdisciplinary integration and various applications of new research methods continue to drive the theoretical and methodological innovation of political science. Big data is not only a new methodology, but also provides political scientists rich sources of data. With the rapid expansion of big data related technique in real-world politics, it creates sets of new research topics for understanding political system, and provides the new impetus to the knowledge accumulation of political science. In view of the priority of causality related knowledge in political science, big data approach is regarded as good at exploring correlation rather than examining causality. Recently, based on the gradual maturity of big data methodology, the diversity of data analytics, the widespread coverage of research topics, there is an obvious trend of the deeply integration between big data approach and the traditional social science methods. Therefore, big data approach strengthens its capacity to make causal inference through innovating the methodology of data collection, concept measurement, correlation analysis, causality and prediction. To be summed, there are four emerging paths such as intergrading big data and econometrics, combining big data and small data analysis, big data assisted experimental study, and big data assisted simulation method.

Key words: big data; methodology; causal inference; small data; experiment

Co-opetition and the Influence of China and the United States in East Asia: An Empirical Analysis from the Receiver's Perspective

..... Chu Yun-Han, Xiao Tangbiao and Huang Min-Hua(39)

Abstract: For most people in 14 surveyed countries or regions of East Asia, China has surpassed the United States as the most influential country. This trend will become more significant in the next ten years. This study also finds that most citizens tend to give positive evaluations of the influence of both China and the United States in East Asia. They also believe that the two countries have a broad base of cooperation and reciprocity rather than zero-sum competition. By examining factors at the individual and the macro levels, we find that the growing economic advantage of China has strengthened the country's soft power in East Asia. Yet the United States retains advantages in the region not enjoyed by China due to its historical dominance. We also find a phenomenon of "like attracts like," with respondents in countries or regions institutional similarities to either China or the United States more likely to have a positive view of the country that they are more institutionally similar to. However, respondents did not view the relations between the two countries in antagonistic terms. In addition, cultural factors have consistent effects on evaluations towards both China and the United States. At the macro level, we find that "like attracts like"-countries or regions which have cultural values that are similar to China are more likely to show positive views of China's influence, otherwise they tend to view the United States more favorably. Overall, social survey data in East Asia lend support to the argument that "the Pacific Ocean is big enough to accommodate China and the United States." Our findings show that Sino-U. S. win-win cooperation in East Asia has a solid foundation in public opinion. Therefore, China has a favorable neighboring environment and development opportunities in the construction of a

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

new type of international relations.

Key words: national image; china's rise; great power politics; co-opetitive relations; new international relations

The Social Origin and Change of the Political Support among Chinese Public: An Empirical Study Based on the 2015 "China Social Governance Survey"

..... **Zheng Zhenqing, Su Yu-sung and Chang Yutzung(51)**

Abstract: Under the background of the modernization of state governance in China, this paper discussed the source and change of the political support among Chinese public. Using data from 2015 – 2016 "China Social Governance Survey" (CSGS 2015), this paper examined orderly and stepwisely the impacts of cultural, institutional, and social inequality variables on the Chinese public's political support. The result showed that cultural, institutional, and social factors have influenced the political support together but each of them has different particular effect. Social inequality reflected by social stratum cognition and distributional justice/injustice perception has significant effects on the political support. The conclusion is the source distribution of high political support in China has undergone a significant change from economic development performance to political institutional performance, and the social justice problem has adjusted somehow the effect that political-economic performance has on the political support.

Key words: political support; distributional justice; institutional performance; social governance

The inherent Logic of China's Policy Structure

——Taking Rural Social Endowment Insurance Policy as an Example

..... **Wang Ting(62)**

Abstract: Policy structure is the organization mode of correlative factors of a policy system. As the Key function mechanism that affects policy operation, it dominates the process of policy making. This article takes the rural social endowment insurance policy as an example, focuses on three key correlative factors of the policy structure, which includes policy subject, policy action and policy value. It analyzes the key factors of the policy structure and the historical change process of the rural social endowment insurance policy as a whole, and then discusses the inherent logic of the policy structure in the socialist democratic politics system with Chinese characteristics. The results show that, since 1949, China's policy structure has successively gone through three modes: interior-input mode of central authority in the early period of the founding of new China, elitism mode dominated by the government in the early stage of reform and opening up, and public governance mode of multiple subjects since the new century. By the comprehensive investigation of these modes, this article reveals that the policy structure in the socialist democratic politics system with Chinese characteristics runs through the regulation-type inherent logic, and its main features are demonstrated in two aspects. First, power allocation has dual attributes of power control and empowerment. Second, the behavior mechanism is policy learning under the principle of democratic centralism.

Key words: policy structure; regulation and control; chinese experience; rural social endowment insurance policy

An Institutional Analysis of Local Officials' Achievement Motivation in China..... **Chen Jiayi**(72)

Abstract: The view “political achievement facilitates promotion” reveals the close relationship between political achievement and officials' mobility, and the action logic of local officials motivated by political achievement. Institutional factors of achievement motivation include “party's control over cadres”, hierarchical evaluation system and performance-based promotion; these factors form a triggering mechanism of achievement motivation, determining the ground rule of political mobility. The indicator system of political achievement is divided into two dimensions—forward-inverse and strong-weak, which can be adjustable in accordance with the political context. Local cadres are rational actors shaped by the achievement motivation system. In different political contexts, they rationally chose the focus and direction of administration according to the indicator structure of political achievement as well as the intensity of motivation, seeking the maximization of political achievement indicators. This findings provide explanations for not only the “GDP tournament” and collusion among local governments in maintaining stability but also the views on political achievement in terms of party building and the non-feasance of officials.

Key words: achievement motivation; local officials; rational actors

A New Reality of Western Politics: Ethnic-Religious Pluralism as a Challenge to Western Liberal Democracies**Bao Gangsheng**(103)

Abstract: In Western countries, there have been increasing political cleavages among their voters, the rise of right-wing or far-right political forces and the decreasing stability of their party system in the recent several years. This new political reality in the Western is driven by the diversification of their population and the rise of ethnic-religious pluralism. The increasing demographic diversity is more likely to lead to more political cleavages and potential political conflicts within Western countries. In fact, there is an asymmetrical political structure between ethnic-religious pluralism and liberal democratic systems. Paradoxically, the principle of liberty and the idea of equality in Western liberal democracies led to the emergence of cultural pluralism, but cultural pluralism might undermine Western liberal democracies unless a great number of minority ethnic citizens or immigrant citizens could form their national identity and support the existing constitutional systems and political order in the Western countries where they moved in. This article argues that Western countries will probably shift to more conservative, nationalistic and realist positions on the internal and external policies of immigration, border, ethnicity and religion issues in order to deal with the challenges of ethnic-religious pluralism effectively.

Key words: Ethnic group; Religion; Cultural Pluralism; Democracy; Assimilation

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