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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Connotation and Logical Approach of the Pre-Qin Confucian's Moral Principle Theory

..... Sun Xiaochun(24)

Abstract:The word moral principle in Confucian political philosophy has the same meaning as justice said by the Greek philosophers. The origin of the conception can be traced back to the period of late Shang and early Zhou Dynasties, it had become a common concerned theme in the Spring and Autumn period. On the basis of inheriting the moral principle conception of the people in the Spring and Autumn Period, the Confucian in pre-Qin Dynasty made a systematic theoretical explanation about the problem of moral principle. The deontology of pre-Qin Confucian embodied the pursue of good social and political life of thinkers. Pre-Qin Confucian understood the moral principle as the rule must be followed in social and political life and the standard of value judgment, emphasized the priority of the moral principle in social and political life, and believed that only moral politics is good politics. Due to the relative inadequacy of metaphysical attainment, the pre-Qin Confucianism mainly understood the principle of morality through empirical historical process. For a long time, they equated “Tao” with “the way of kings in past time”, The pre-Qin Confucian tried to explain the supremacy of the moral principle through the kings in past time, but it could not realize the understanding of Tao on the level of universal inevitability, it also made the Confucian political thought with a strong sense of retro, which enormously affected the Confucian after the Han and Wei Dynasties.

Key words:pre-Qin Confucian; moral principle;the way of kings in past time

Local Experiences and Policy Implications of the Turning Point of Integrity:

An Analysis Based on the Integrity Assessment Survey Data of G province

..... Ni Xing, Zhang Jun(39)

Abstract:Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the nation has wided a continuous war against corruption, and through creating new mechanisms and taking effective measures, the integrity of various levels of government has radically improved. This article carried out a research based on the integrity assessment survey data of G province between 2013 and 2017 and found that the general public's perception towards the integrity of different levels of government shows a first-decrease-then-increase pattern, and the turning point of local anticorruption governance has begun to emerge. In the meantime, however, the public currently still have excessive chances to have connections with corruption, exhibit an increasing tolerance level about corrupting behavior, and show a volatile willingness to participate in anticorruption activities. These negative signs indicate that the turning point of integrity is not yet stable, and great attention should be paid to this area. Further empirical analyses demonstrated that the public's integrity perception at the local level was significantly af-

ected by their personal experiences with corrupting behavior, their tolerance level of corruption and their satisfaction level with the anticorruption campaign. Additionally, the improvement of the public's integrity perception was also helpful for increasing their willingness to participate in the anticorruption campaign, and their confidence in the government's future anticorruption efforts. Therefore, the government should still maintain enough political focus at present, constantly adjust and optimize anticorruption policies, and strive for a landslide victory over corruption.

Key words: corruption; turning point of integrity; perception of integrity

Matching Effects: The Psychological and Ideological Origins of Political Rumors

..... **Ma Deyong**(54)

Abstract: Most domestic research on rumors analyzes their causes and circulation at the macro level, which cannot explain individual differences under the same socio-political structure. In this paper, I argue that an individual's authoritarian personality and ideology are the two important factors that explain the person's propensity to believe political rumors. I hypothesize that two "matching effects" exist between authoritarian personality and ideological positions respectively and belief in rumors. Using experimental online survey data, I find that high authoritarian individuals are more willing to believe rumors endorsing the government and less willing to believe rumors attacking the government, while the opposite is true for low authoritarian individuals. Left-wing netizens are more inclined to believe rumors endorsing the government and less willing to believe rumor attacking the government, while the opposite is true for right-wing netizens. However, there is no obvious matching effect when it comes to refuting rumors. Those with clear left-wing or right-wing ideological positions are more likely to change their original belief in rumors than those without clear ideological positions. In contrast to high authoritarian groups, low authoritarian personality groups are more likely to change their false belief in rumors. The paper also discusses the political implications of the empirical findings.

Key words: rumor; rumor correction; authoritarian; ideology; matching effects

The Chinese Social Organizations' Autonomy and Policy Advocacy Efforts

..... **Zhang Changdong, Ma Shiqi**(67)

Abstract: After decades of market reform and economic growth, China experienced an "associational revolution": hundreds of thousands of social organizations emerged, gaining more autonomy in their daily practices. How does the autonomy of Chinese social organizations affect their policy advocacy efforts? What does it mean to the policy-making process in China? By exploiting the survey data of social organizations in three provinces provided by the Center of Civil Society Studies of Peking University and some case studies, we find that a constrained pluralized policymaking model has emerged. On one hand, the growing autonomy of social organizations enhances their policy advocacy efforts; the government encourages the participation of more autonomous social organizations in the policy-making process; the social organizations with more independence approach the government more frequently, ex-

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

pressing their policy opinions or seeking policy change. On the other hand, social organizations depend on the government to provide opportunities to enter the policy-making process. Only a few of them have initiated policy conversations with the government by themselves. While this model helps the Chinese government maintain the stability of the policy-making process, it also creates barriers for the social organizations to fully express their policy needs.

Key words: social organization; autonomy; policy advocacy; mutual empowerment; resource dependence

From Unidimensionality to Integration: The Reality and Future of Public Administration

Research in China **Luo Liangbo, Yan Changwu(79)**

Abstract: As a subject with strong practicality, the ways a public administration research should be conducted and how the knowledge system should be built depend on the patterns of the public administration practices. However, this subject's virtualized research style and its single knowledge system cannot handle the complex and compound practices in public administration. The integration of research methods is the developmental direction. A compound research, for the purpose of combining experience and theories, puts professional administration and the field of integrated management into the research system of public administration. It sets the technical rationality of social engineering, integrated forms, value concerns and the conformity and match of governance patterns as the orientation of integrated research. It also serves the combination of research foundations, the linkage between research methods and generic frameworks as the path of integrated research. The essence of integrated public administration theories and practices is the management of social engineering. This article discusses research methods as a mainline, accompanying with the demonstration of integrated research space incorporated with the subject's demands and research details.

Key words: public administration; integration; unidimensionality

Overseas Environmental Politics: Overview and Comment **Zheng Shiming(91)**

Abstract: With the increasing prominence of environmental pollution problems, the way of environmental governance is diversified. The environmental research has attracted the attention of political scholars and then the environmental politics comes into being in the 1960s. At first, the research on environmental politics focused on international environmental organizations and systems, and then the focus shifted to the relationship between environmental change, scarcity and security in 1990s. After 2000, the global environmental governance framework attracted the attention. Based on the literature review on overseas environmental politics, the paper conducted a bibliometrics research on 1280 articles published on three SSCI journals in terms of environmental politics from 2001 to 2015, and did a statistical analysis on the research trends, research themes, research types and research methods of overseas environmental politics and the researches on environmental problems in China. The beneficial enlightenment has been brought to the development of China's environmental politics: on one hand, the

problems of our country's environmental politics should be treated from a comprehensive perspective, and the research themes and methods of environmental politics which are most suitable for our national condition should be found out to serve the basic national policy of environmental protection; on the other hand, the research of environmental politics should be further expanded and deepened, and the environmental political problems of our country should be studied from multidisciplinary and multi angle perspective in order to explore the effective mode of environmental governance and practical path; finally, we should learn from the scientific system and methods of overseas environmental politics, enrich the theory of Chinese environmental politics, and improve the system of environmental politics in China.

Key words: environmental politics; bibliometrics; research on environmental issues in China

The Logic of British Administrative Reform since the Second World War:

Centralization or Decentralization? Song Xiongwei(103)

Abstract: As a pioneer of the administrative reform in the world, British public innovation has deeply influenced a large number of states in terms of its ideas, institutional renovation and practice. However, current literatures focus more on 'certain period' reform, concluding the 'decentralization-oriented' tendency, that couldn't grasp the logic of the British administrative reform. The paper explores the logic of the British administrative reform based on the theoretical framework of 'Re-constituted Westminster Model' from 'post-war consensus', 'new public management', 'joined-up government', to 'big society', analyzing how the central government keeps its centralized behavior, to what extent the local government owns the discretion, how senior civil servants transform from the 'neutral' to 'politicized' status, and how the central government strongly regulate the market and social organizations in terms of providing public services. The paper tends to argue that the logic of British administrative reform is centralization rather than decentralization, and attempts to provide a new perspective to understand British administrative reform.

Key words: british; administrative reform; centralization; decentralization

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