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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Construction, Characteristics and Orientation of the Nationality Politics' Knowledge System Zhou Ping(2)

Abstract: Nationality politics, as a new subject, originated from the study of Chinese nationality politics. With the involvement of politics in the study of nationality politics, the new knowledge of nationality politics is increasing, the logic of knowledge of nationality politics is becoming clearer and clearer, and the study of nationality politics has gradually formed a complete knowledge system, thus forming a branch of politics. On this basis, nationality politics puts all kinds of nationality political phenomena in the overall process of human national development and evolution to observe and recognize. It carries out the production of national political knowledge in a grand perspective, thus forming and highlighting the unique functions of the discipline. Under the background of the pluralism of value orientation in the study of nationality issues, and it considers and analyses the domestic nationality politics issues from the standpoint and perspective of the state. It establishes its own value orientation and adheres to the disciplinary standpoint of political science. Great progress has been made in the development of nationality politics, but the task of its development is still outstanding and arduous. Nationality politics must strengthen knowledge production capacity, knowledge supply, improve the internal structure of the discipline, and effectively response to the practical needs of nationality politics' practice in human society.

Key words: nationality politics; political science of nationality; discipline system; discipline function; value orientation

On Discipline-Based Resources for Political Theories: What Chinese Political Studies Have Extracted and What Contributions They Have Made Yang Guangbin(14)

Abstract: The essential sign for first-class political discipline in China is autonomous political theories. Normally, resources for political theories are from all countries and at all times; however, practically, they are not meaningful unless being interpreted under the customs of political discipline. Political theories in the West draw resources from the studies in the history of political thoughts, historical sociology, and comparative politics. So do political theories in China, but unfortunately in wrong ways. Firstly, studies in the history of political thoughts in China (and also in the West) for the most of the time treat political thought as "part of a general history of political thoughts", rather than as "part of a particular piece of history". So such studies can hardly make breakthrough. Secondly, China only has rare scholars of historical sociology, a sub-discipline which produced plenty of political theories and is suitable for testing political theories. Finally, studies in the comparative politics in China were carried off course from the beginning. In short, the politics discipline in China is far from being first-class and its political theories lack autonomy.

Key words: the first-class political science; autonomous political theory; the history of political thoughts; historical sociology; comparative politics

Avoiding Risks at Macro-Level, Generating Forces at Median Level and Enlivening at Micro-Level: the Change of Modernization in China's Governance System Ren Jiantao(29)

Abstract: The secret of China's success in the Reform and Opening Up is the change of modern-

ization in China's governance system. However, the transformation in China's governance system is not a change at the same strength and depth in all directions. The differences among the risks avoidance of the Macro system, the forces generation of the median system and the laissez faire of the micro-system, are impressive. This is an asymmetrical change among the various components of the system. Among them, generating forces at median level is key to the success of China's reform and opening up. Avoiding risks at macro-level is a prerequisite for China's Reform and Opening up to continue on the established track. Enlivening at micro-level is the basic guarantee for China's Reform and Opening up to exhibit great vitality. It is such a reform in governance that promotes the rapid growth of China's economic aggregate and generates the "Chinese dream of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation". However, the final success of China's reform is still a goal that needs careful consideration. When the reforms at micro and median level are confronted with problems at macro-level, the issue of breaking through the macro-system in China's reform lies ahead. Whether these problems can be solved will ultimately determine the prospects for the reform of China's governance system.

Key words: system; avoiding risks at macro-level; generating forces at median level; enlivening at micro-level; prospects for China

Reform and Transformation: community-level governance during forty years in China

..... **Zhou Qingzhi(43)**

Abstract: In the perspective of three institutional dimensions, namely, the social organization structure, social relations, state and social relations, it elucidates the social transformation and institutional change when the the interest systemmatization transfers from the structure of the unit society to the public society from the view of the change of the nature of public social relations, involving the major structure which takes place in the fields of government, social and market governance, the core of which is to reconstruct the nature of public social relations of the community-level that is the historical basis and condition of complement for reform and transformation of the community-level governance during forty years in China.

Key words: community-level governance in China; public social relations; reform and transformation.

The Localization of Public Administration: A Comparative Analysis

..... **Yan Changwu(53)**

Abstract: The topic of localization has always become outstanding in the context of comparison. Since the end of 19th century, public administration in the US has gone through the development from localization to generalization and has gained strong discourse hegemony. Since its restoration and reconstruction from 1980s, public administration in China has experienced a developmental path from copying, active learning to an effort of self-construction. Upon comparing the developmental processes of public administration in China and the US, one can find that Public administration in the US prioritizes Americanization and pursues generalization based on Americanization. The core topic of localization is how to resolve the conflicts between the particularity and universality in the discourse system of public administration. On the other hand, the localization of public administration in China is placed in a context of Eastern-Western dualism, where localization is more emphasized on value proposition but lack of a doctrinal analysis. The future path of public administration in China should be established in China's modern state construction, surpassing the myth of centralism. It should turn the context of Eastern-Western dualism into a conversational context and aim at exploring the general logic of theory

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

construction in public administration.

Key words: localization pathway; logic of epistemology; dualism of Sino-Western; universality; particularity

Resolving Mechanism of the Contradiction between China's Inequality and Social Stability: An Explanation Based on Relative Acquisition Wang Puqu, Ji Chengyuan(63)

Abstract: Since the reform and opening up, China has made great achievements in modernization. Meanwhile, the problem of inadequate imbalances in development has gradually emerged, but our social and political order has remained stable. The special relationship between the economy and social politics in China's modern development is undoubtedly a huge impact on the traditional development theory of the West. The essential reason is that the ruling party adheres the path of socialism road with Chinese characteristics, and lies in the strategic and effective measures. In the practice, these fundamental principles, strategic guidelines, and practical measures of the party and the state are functioning through various mechanisms. This paper starts from the subjective perception of citizens and takes the people's relative acquisition as the main variable, then rethink the traditional logic of objective inequality - relative deprivation - social instability, and constructs the logic of objective inequality - relative acquisition - social stability. Based on three waves of national sampling survey data, this paper finds that the social stability perception of the Chinese public does not actually depend on the relative deprivation generated by the so-called social comparison dimension of traditional theory, but more depends on the temporal comparison dimension, temporal relative acquisition. Based on the causal inference method of generalized propensity score matching, this paper confirms that the improvement of temporal relative acquisition can generally promote the social relative acquisition and the corresponding improvement of social stability perception. The innovation of this paper lies in the revealing the mechanism of sustainable social stability under the background of imbalanced economic development in China from the perspective of the people's interests and political subjective perception.

Key words: social relative acquisition; temporal relative acquisition; inequality; social stability; generalized propensity score matching

Logic Interaction between Public Opinion Orientation and Government Response in Internet Group Crisis Events

—— Emotional Analysis Based on Big Data of “Snow Village” Event

..... Wen Hong(77)

Abstract: Cyberspace has become an important channel for citizens to participate in public affairs. Netizens are a group that cannot be ignored in the trend of public opinion. The government hopes to ease the emotions of netizens through response and intervention. However, in practice, the government's response may not be able to achieve good results, and even exacerbate the outbreak of conflicts, leading the netizens' focus of public opinion to the government itself, resulting in the lack of government credibility. Based on the analysis and mining of the big data of the “Snow Village” event, this paper deeply analyzes the case from the process perspective, and uses the theme and emotion of the netizens' commentary to construct a feedback map of the netizens' response to the government in the internet group crisis event. This paper divides the data text into two stages: before and after government intervention, and finds out that there is a logical interaction deviation between government response and internet public opinion. The deviation between government control and netizens' demands, between the lag of government response and the primacy effect, and between proper performance of du-

ties and the lack of trust, will lead the development of public opinion to a negative direction.

Key words: government response; internet group crisis event; public opinion orientation; big data; emotional analysis

How Human Capital Affects Political Upward Mobility: Evidence of Promotional Trajectories of Chinese Provincial Leaders from 1990 to 2013 Lin Rongrong(91)

Abstract: There has been observed a vast outpouring of literature on leadership promotion and its strong tendency for in-depth analysis in the past forty years. This has become a significant topic for examining the power structure and the political mechanism in China. This study analyses whether and how human capital affects political upward mobility by applying event history analysis and studying educational histories and career experiences for 1990 – 2013 Chinese provincial leaders. The results show that human capital significantly and consistently plays an important role in the promotional trajectories from the deputy-division-head level to the vice-state-leader level. The educational level is positively and significantly related to promotion rates at most of the administrative ranks except for the vice-provincial/ministerial level. There is no apparent difference in the effect on promotion between some college and university education. In terms of academic majors, political elites majoring in science and engineering are advantaged over those studying humanities and social sciences in advancing to the deputy-bureau/director level and the vice-provincial/ministerial level. Public service seniority is significantly and negatively associated with the promotions to the deputy-bureau/director level or below as well as the vice-provincial/ministerial level. The variable of diversity in career pattern is a primary but long-neglected factor for political upward mobility. For the promotions to the division-head level or above, those with diverse career patterns are more likely to get promoted.

Key words: political upward mobility; human capital; education; work experience

Enhancement or Compensation: A Study on Political Connection and Employment of Former Bureaucrats in Chinese Private Enterprises LV Peng, Zhang Hua(106)

Abstract: Using data of a nationwide survey of Chinese private enterprises in 2016, this study finds that the employment of former bureaucrats in Chinese private enterprises has relationship with entrepreneurs' political connection. Owners of private enterprises with stronger political background are more likely to employ former bureaucrats into management, like enhancing existing political advantage to the firm. A closer scrutiny based on more nascent typology of political connection, however, finds that owners with relative weaker political background in the strong politically connected group are more preferred to hire former bureaucrats. This can be interpreted as a compensation effect. Size, image of the firm, regulated industries, region, and subjective evaluation of local business environment are also significant factors. We argue that not to understand the logic of employing former bureaucrats in private enterprises in a linear way is a key to unite those managers and professionals, as one key element of "members of new social class", to build a more friendly state business environment in China.

Key words: private enterprise; members of new social class; government-business relationship; corporate governance

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