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目 录

· 构建中国特色政治学学科体系、学术体系、话语体系 · 专论

中国政治学的转型: 分化与定位 景跃进 (2)

· 中国政治学知识体系建设 · 专题

政党会期制度化: 推进国家治理体系现代化的有效路径

..... 周光辉 赵学兵 (8)

跳出西方“民族国家”的话语窠臼 马德普 (19)

贤能制与选任制之争的误区辨析 张明军 赵友华 (29)

治理吸纳民主

——当代世界民主治理的困境、逻辑与趋势 佟德志 (39)

超越政府中心主义治理逻辑如何可能

——基于“最多跑一次”改革的经验 郁建兴 黄 飏 (49)

政治信任的品质对象究竟是什么?

——我国民众政治信任的内在结构分析 肖唐镖 赵宏月 (61)

政治知识、社会公平感与选举参与的关系

——基于媒体使用的高阶调节效应分析 郑建君 (73)

编制管理软约束抑或体制灵活性: 基于四个城市辅警扩张的实证研究

..... 杨志云 陈小华 (88)

理解美国大选的“非比例代表性” 祁玲玲 (100)

加强马克思主义政治学话语体系建设

——中国政治学会 2018 年年会综述 王 清 (117)

当代中国财政政治学的新知识与新实践

——首届“国家治理与财政绩效”论坛述评 李金珊 吴 超 (120)

英文目录、内容提要、关键词 (Contents, Abstracts and Keywords) (125)

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

The Institutionalization of the Conference dates of the Communist Party of China: an Effective Way of Modernizing China's Governance System Zhou Guanghui, Zhao Xuebing (8)

Abstract: How institutionalized the political activity is affects political stability and political order in a state. The institution of the conference dates of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is an important component of the party's leadership system. There is a notable trend that the conference dates of CPC are being institutionalized in the past 40 years of Reform and Opening up, namely that the conference dates are being optimized and fixed. As a result, a well-functioning institution of conference dates has emerged. The institutionalization of the conference dates of CPC has a positive effect for China's governance practice: a) it helps to adhere to and improve democratic centralism within CPC, perfect the centralized and unified leadership of the party central committee concerning major policy decisions, and standardize the political activity within the Party; b) it strengthens the legitimacy of the ruling party and enhances people's political trust; c) it helps to establish the national political ritual system and promote citizens' political identity; d) it contributes to the predictability of social life and reduce the cost of social governance; e) it improves the institutionalization level of China's governance system and thus makes a contribution to achieving the long-term stability of the country. To modernize China's governance system, it must continue institutionalizing the conference dates of CPC by the party laws and regulations and in specific, standardizing and specifying the conference dates, and meanwhile it must find a practical and effective way of steadily institutionalizing the party's leadership system.

Key words: party's conference dates; political schedule; the institutionalization of conference dates; China's governance system

Break out of the Western Discourse of "Nation States" Ma Depu (19)

Abstract: The concept of "nation state" is a concept that defines the nature of modern state popular in the eastern and western academic circles. However, in the western academic circles, this concept has always existed confusion and divergence. Some define the nation-state as a state composed of single nation, while others define it as a sovereign state. This confusion is mainly caused by the confusion of the concept of "nation". The concept of nation has gradually formed two understandings in the historical evolution of western countries, one is political (sovereign people), the other is race-culture, the latter is more widely spread and popular in non-western countries. Such confusion and divergence are actually caused by different historical problems faced by different countries. Therefore, the concepts of nation and nation-state are both historic and limited. Its history shows that it has some rationality, its limitation is that it can't reflect and understand the complex world reality correctly, and it is easy to bring harm to the political practice. The concept of nation state and the nationalism ideology behind it are the important ideological roots that lead to ethnic division and ethnic vendetta in multinational countries, as well as the important inducement of ethnic separation movement in some western countries. The correct way out is to break out of the western discourse pattern of "nation state", put the concept of "nation state" in its proper place, and then use the new concepts to understand and express different forms of state, and use the new ideas of state to guide the modern state construction of different countries.

Key words: nation state; multinational state; nationalism

Discrimination and Analysis of Misunderstandings in the Debate between Meritocracy and Electoral system Zhang Mingjun, Zhao Youhua (29)

Abstract: At present, there is a theoretical debate in the academic world about which is better, the meritocratic system or the elective system. And in the course of the continuous dialogue between scholars, they fall into the misunderstanding of argumentation where there are irreconcilable differences. Through the comparative analysis of the two systems, it is found that they have some common logic. That is to say, both of them fall into the trap of humanitarianism due to the weak rule of law. Both of them are essentially the selection mechanism of governance talents, and they are all committed to the goal of maximizing the performance of governance. However, the institutional differences are mainly reflected in the ways, producing method of talents, theoretical basis and practical effects. In the process of promoting the development of socialist democratic politics with Chinese characteristics, the meritocracy and the system of election and appointment cannot be categorically opposed. We should effectively establish a unified standard of excellence, adhere to democratic way to select talents, actively cultivate the culture of combination of “excellence” and “selection”, and constantly promote the standardization of the talent management, so as to realize the complementary functions of two kinds of selection ways and the system coupling.

Key words: meritocracy; electoral system; rule of law; democratic politics

Governance Included with Democracy

——Dilemma, Logic and Tendency of Contemporary World Democratic Governance

..... Tong Dezhi (39)

Abstract: There exists democratic dilemmas along with the rise of theory and practice of governance around the world, but the success of governance needs democratic values as the support. Democracy is included and replaced by governance in various aspects, such as the conception, objective, subject, procedure, mechanism and value in the model of democratic governance, which strengthen the combination of democracy and governance in theory and practice. Although there still exist contradiction and conflict between governance and democracy, contemporary world politics is increasingly manifested as a complex system and mechanism of democratic governance. Each state should adjust democracy and governance according to its national conditions and historical process to form joint forces and promote the development of democratic governance.

Key words: democracy; governance; democratic governance

How to Move Beyond Government-Centered Public Administration?

——Evidence from “Visit Once” Reform Yu Jianxing, Huang Biao (49)

Abstract: Government-centered is a universal feature of public administration theory and practice all around the world including China. The government-centered public administration has led to a series of problems, for example the increasing of organization and transaction cost of public service organizations, and the lack of effectiveness of public service provision. The report of 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed the people-centered philosophy of development which may provide a new approach to address the inherent dilemmas of government-centered public administration, i. e., citizen-centered public governance. The citizen-centered public governance refers to that public governance sees the citizens as the center of public service and fills the gap between public demand and service supply through the coproduction of public service organizations and the citizens when considering the limitation of resources. Six lessons for approaching the citizen-centered public governance are drawn from the

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

“Visit Once” reform; 1) Using legal-rational authority to reach a consensus regarding citizens as the center of public service, 2) Citizens involving in the whole process of public service by the Internet and big data analytics, 3) The government and citizens jointly taking responsibility for public service according to the laws, 4) Integrating new technologies with traditional mechanisms for intra-organizational coordination, 5) Absorbing potential conflicts for inter-subject coordination, 6) Citizens supervising public service through multiple channels.

Key words: public administration; new public management; government-centered; citizen-centered; visit once

What are the Characters of Political Trust?

—An Analysis of Internal Structure of Chinese citizens' Political Trust

..... Xiao Tangbiao, Zhao Hongyue(61)

Abstract: In general, Chinese people are more inclined to trust the central government than the local government. However, this pattern diverges when we discuss the internal objects of the trust from four dimensions-information, motivation, determination, and capacity: people trust that the local government acquires better information than the central government, yet the central government has stronger motivation, determination, and capacity to response people's demands. In comparison with the foreign public's trust embedded in the instrumental rationality, Chinese people's trusts towards four-levels government-central, provincial, county, and township, are mainly based on the government's determination to uphold justice and the good motivation of ruling for the people. It is an ethical trust that embodies strong ethical mechanisms rather than instrumental motivation. The public's government trust originate from the transcendental value or imaginary construction beyond experience, which reflects Chinese institutional and cultural characteristics.

Key words: political trust; characters of trust; ethical trust ;instrumental trust ;types of trust

The Relationship among Political Knowledge, Perceived Social Justice and Election Participation:

The High Order Moderating Effect of Media Use Zheng Jianjun(73)

Abstract: The present study is to examine the effect of political knowledge on election participation, and identify the relevant boundary conditions by analyzing perceived social justice and media use. The questionnaire survey obtained 8635 valid data of Chinese citizens from 10 provinces (including Beijing, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hubei, Gansu, Guansi and Shaanxi) in Chinese Mainland, the results showed: the procedural justice moderated the positive relationship between political knowledge and electoral participation behavior. Meanwhile, this two-way interaction of political knowledge and procedural justice was further moderated by media use; namely under the condition of prefer to emerging-media, the positive prediction of political knowledge and procedural justice interaction on citizens' election participation was stronger. The present study verified that the effects of political knowledge on election participation behavior also depend upon both differences in perceived social justice and individual differences in preferences for media use.

Key words: political knowledge; election participation; perceived social justice; media use; selective exposure

Soft Constraints or Institutional Flexibility on Staff Quotas: An Empirical Study Based on Four Cities' Auxiliary Police Yang Zhiyun, Chen Xiaohua(88)

Abstract: The staff quotas are related to the allocation of the strategic resources of the party-state,

thus the central government maintains strict control on these. However, all levels of governments and departments have employed large-scale shadow employees. The expansion of shadow employees is the staff quotas institutional ineffective or institutional flexibility without an exact answer. The field works of four cities' auxiliary police show that the police forces and staff quotas have been strictly controlled and the expansion of shadow employees such as the auxiliary police is a pragmatic choice. There are inner control mechanisms conclude limitation of core positions, control of ratio of shadow employees, and constraints of local fiscal capacity. To some extent, the shadow employees reflected the flexibility of the local governments. With the development of administrative reforms, cross-regional or cross-sector dynamic allocation of staff quotas, the control of shadow employees by fiscal budgets, and replacement of shadow employees by technology are alternative options.

Key words: staff quotas; auxiliary police; institutional flexibility; shadow employees

Understanding the Pattern of “Disproportionality” in American House Elections

..... Qi Lingling (100)

Abstract: Electoral system makes representation in modern democracy possible by transforming popular votes into seats in the legislative bodies. The article analyzes the pattern of disproportionality under the America's SMDP (Single Member District Plurality) system. Based on the House's election data (1946 ~ 2016), I find that the American House elections show a special pattern of extremely low level of disproportionality. It is argued that the number of districts and the votes casted for other parties have impacts on the level of disproportionality. However, the Democrat and the Republican parties' balanced electoral power in terms of their seats and votes shares predicts the low level of disproportionality at national level. America's persistently stable two-party system under SMDP contributes to the proportional structure of vote-seat allocation in the House of Representatives.

Key words: disproportionality; vote; seat; election; American Democracy

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