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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Political Science in Modern China; Establishment and Enlightenment Wang Puqu(2)

Abstract:The establishment and development history of political science in modern China provides source of wisdom and insights for building a world-class political science with Chinese characteristics. Based on the perspective of macro-history and the research of political science in modern China, it can be seen that the political science in modern China is established in the context of the transformation of China's social modernization, and developed while enlightening intellectuals strive to replace traditional Confucianism with modern western theories and eliminate the nation crisis with western institutional changes. To this end, the political science in modern China is the product of dialectical effects of multiple contradictions as chance and necessity, inheritance and transformation, transplantation and selection, with specific patterns and characteristics. The establishment of the political science in modern China has pioneering significance for the transformation and development of modern Chinese social politics and civilization, marking a major turning point and breakthrough in China's political thought, knowledge tradition and education system, but inevitably influenced by old tradition and featured with innate deficiencies and shortcomings of new academic study. What's more, it has great enlightenment for building a first-class political science today, in terms of discipline construction objectives, establishment of academic ideas, optimization of institutional mechanisms, and the construction of discipline systems, academic systems, and discourse systems.

Key words:political science in modern china; establishment and development; patterns and characters; historical significance; enlightenment value

The Party-Centered National Governance; China's Experiences Guo Dingping(13)

Abstract:This paper is aimed at exploring and explaining the fundamental form of national governance in China from a new perspective of party centralism by analyzing the historical developments of the leadership system of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Chinese state based on the framework for comparative analysis of political party and state. The author argues that a new model of party-centered governance based on the rule of law has been emerging in China since the political reforms have been conducted, the system of CPC-led multi-party cooperation and political consultation improved, the socialist democracy and rule of law promoted, the inter-embeddedness between political party and state encouraged under the leadership of the CPC during the past decades. Upholding and strengthening the overall leadership of the CPC is a new step to developing the model of party-centered governance during the new era of Xi Jinping. In theory and practice, the party-centered governance presents some new experiences for the party-building and state-building in large-scale countries, and will make new contributions to the diverse developments of human political civilizations.

Key words:national governance; party centralism; the Communist Party of China; multi-party cooperation

Research on the Modernization of the Digital Governance System and Capabilities; Principle, Architecture and Constituent Bao Jing, Jia Kai(23)

Abstract:The rapid progress of information & computing technology and the iterative development of new industries have pushed the evolution of society. As entering the era of digital society, the digital

governance system and capabilities have become the essential part and natural extension of the countries' governance system and capabilities. While traditional theory notices the technical impacts of technology revolution on the production relationship, the modernization of the digital governance system and capabilities emphasizes the transformation of production relationship itself. We need to stick to "equal emphasis on development and security" and "synchronized reform of domestic and global governance" as two principles. Based on that, the digital governance system should be built in three levels, i. e. technical, behavioral and institutional, and the digital governance capabilities should be constituted of three elements respectively.

Key words: digital governance system; digital governance capabilities; digital society

Construction of the Authority and Legitimacy of the Ruling Party in the Process of Modernization: A Comparative Perspective Zhang Xiangdong(33)

Abstract: In the study of legitimacy theory, it has been difficult for Chinese researchers to get rid of Weber typology and the old pattern of electoral authorization. These studies have led to an assumed stance: Jurisprudential legitimacy is the only criterion of Weber's typology, while western procedural justice and popular election authorization mode become the only effective form of jurisprudential authority. In Weber's opinion, procedural justice focuses on the process in the legal sense, not just the election process, and the election is also an elite election rather than a mass election. Therefore, in Weber's thought, legal procedural justice and mass election authorization are two ways that are opposite and cannot be combined, but they have become the mainstream ideology in the West through the transformation of market liberalism. These studies neglect Weber's research on the relationship between authoritative subject and legitimacy, and the ruling party's authority is strictly judged by the existing value standard, and it turns a blind eye to the fundamental role of authority in integrating value norms and order reconstruction, resulting in a one-sided understanding of the legitimacy of performance. Self-revolutionary forging of the ruling party in China since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and Top-level design of the new stage system of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, it proves that the growth process of authoritative subject is also the process of legitimacy construction. In the process of modernization, the authoritative subject is the source of legitimacy, not the opposite.

Key words: process of modernization; authority of the ruling party; legitimacy

National Polarization and Democratic Political Crisis in Contemporary Europe and America Pang Jinyou(44)

Abstract: The phenomenon of national polarization is the latest trend in the development of democratic politics, the crux of understanding the current political crisis in contemporary Europe and the United States. It is the double accumulation of economic polarization and political polarization. It is the deep expansion of economic polarization and political polarization, the double accumulation of social polarization and cultural polarization, showing simple and linear evolutionary logic and complex and remarkable realistic characteristics. Under the strong impetus of many factors, such as the imbalance of economic benefits, the plight of multiculturalism, the reversal of civic values, the transformation of political communication and the reorganization of political territory and voters'camp, the polarization of the country has been escalating and intensifying. National polarization contains powerful destructive force, deconstructive force and reshaping force, which has far-reaching influence on the domestic political situation, international relations pattern and future political trend of Europe and the United States. Among them, veto, extreme politics, crisis of trust, post-truth politics and restructuring of global order

Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

deserve the most attention. The phenomenon of national polarization brings new opportunities and challenges to developing countries and provides new possibilities for future political development.

Key words: national polarization; economic polarization; political polarization; political communication; multiculturalism

Is the Aristotle's Metaphor of Feast an Argument of Epistemological Democracy? An Analysis of Politics III. 11 Tan Huosheng(57)

Abstract: In recent years, many scholars claim that the metaphor of feast in Aristotle's Politics III. 11 indicates epistemological or deliberative democracy. In this article, however, I argue that the metaphor actually suggests the Polity, and serves neither an evidence for epistemological democracy or deliberative democracy. Characterizing with partial virtue and prudence, the multitude in the metaphor is clearly the citizens of a Polity. Their political participation is limited in electing and monitoring officials, thus it lacks the crucial element for epistemological democracy, the policy making. The way to exercise their power, deliberation, means internal-reflection and vote by Aristotle, rather than the external-collective discussion by the theorists of deliberative democracy. In conclusion, it is a misunderstanding to take the metaphor of feast as an argument for epistemological democracy or deliberative democracy, because it is a result of projecting the modern ideas onto the ancients.

Key words: metaphor of feast; epistemological democracy; deliberative democracy; virtue; prudence

Chinese Politics in Leading American Political Science Journals: Methods, Genealogy, Issues, Prospects Zhang Chunman, Guo Sujian(69)

Abstract: Chinese politics study in other countries has been existed for more than a hundred years. Foreign scholars' perspectives, methods and approaches to study Chinese politics can generate important experiences and lessons for domestic scholars in China. This paper conducts a systematic analysis of Chinese politics research papers in leading American political science journals. On the one hand, Chinese politics research published by American journals has underwent unprecedented changes in the past century with quite satisfying results. Firstly, research issues have transformed from monotonous macro topics to meso and micro topics. Secondly, original research methods based on descriptive analysis have evolved into a new methodological orientation characterized by quantitative analysis. On the other hand, we find that Chinese politics research in American journals has faced new development bottlenecks. This is exemplified by the gap between America's Chinese politics research and China's Chinese politics study (also known as the "eastern gap") and the gap between America's Chinese politics research and America's mainstream comparative politics (also known as the "western gap"). The prospect of Chinese politics research in American leading political science journals depends on how to bridge these two gaps in order to find a new disciplinary niche and make innovative theoretical contributions.

Key words: chinese politics; american journals;《American Political Science Review》;《Comparative Political Studies》;《Comparative Politics》

The Causes of China' Unique Government Performance and Their Value: A Probe into 172 Cases During the Period of 2007 – 2017 Shang Huping, Han Qingying(81)

Abstract: Although the Chinese central authorities constantly stress the market's "decisive" role to fully arouse social vitality, the governments of varied levels still involve into a lot of social affairs that the traditional government theory holds that they should not involve. The people are even more satisfied with the involvements, and this makes these government interventions form a unique kind of perform-

ance differing from western government performance. In traditional government theory, the formation of the unique performance is almost impossible. This paper treats 172 cases of government involving in social affairs to form unique performance as the "subject". After controlling central and local policy opinions and other factors, we found that public appeals and public interests play a key role in promoting the formation of unique performance through stepwise multiple regression. It reminds us that we should have a scientific understanding of the value of China's unique government performance. We should build a Chinese public management theory system which is people-centered, but not capital or market centered like the western style, and keep it improving.

Key words: government intervention; unique government performance; public appeals; social affairs; people-centered

State Capacity and Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Lv Bingyang, Tai Hang(94)

Abstract: This paper studies the logic and impact of the evolution of intergovernmental fiscal relations from the perspective of state capability. Theoretical analysis believes that intergovernmental fiscal relations have an important impact on the country's controlling-mobilizing ability and market-augmenting ability by institution designing for the power of affairs, financial power and transfer payment system. The evolution of intergovernmental fiscal relations in China has always revolved around the promotion of national capabilities, and it has different appearance for government at different levels in different times. Specifically speaking, "centralized revenue and centralized expenditure" fiscal system strengthened the state's controlling-mobilizing ability by enhancing central fiscal centralization in order to promote national industrialization development. The intergovernmental fiscal decentralization under fiscal responsibility system can make local governments use the controlling-mobilizing ability within the jurisdiction to create markets. The tax-sharing system effectively improves the central government's controlling-mobilizing ability, and allocates different function between the central and local governments separately in establishing a unified market and promoting local market development. In order to match the modernization of the state governance system and capacity, the current intergovernmental fiscal relationship still needs further reform. The central tax should be directed to the productive tax base, and the local tax should be directed to the consumer tax base and the property tax base. The division of powers must reflect the principle about decentralization and balance, and transfer payments should increase the proportion of classified grants.

Key words: intergovernmental fiscal relationship; state capacity; state governance

The Interactions of the Multi-Agencies on the Policy-making Process in China: A example from public culture service policy Lv Fang(108)

Abstract: Public policy is an important tool for governance. There are three key question: how to bring public demand into the agenda of public policy, how to mobilize local enthusiasm and promote local policy experiments by central government, and how to reach a consensus among relevant ministries? In this paper, a single case tracking method is used to study the interactions of the different agencies on the policy-making process. This paper puts forward: Firstly, different types of policies have different policy-making processes; Secondly, different agencies are involved in different stages of policy-making; Thirdly, different interaction mechanisms between different agencies will affect the effect of policy-making. The establishment of effective mechanisms between the Party and the government, between the central and local governments and between relevant ministries are important to the formulation of public service policy in China.

Key words: public service; policy-making process; policy diffusion; policy convergence

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